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1853

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SUPPLEMENT TO

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OFFICIAL PAPERS.

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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 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. 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. (Kavarn, Veragoo, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Naglee, &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.
		S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.
British Burma.	**Arakan Division.**																																
	Akyab	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Northern Arakan	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 0	9 0	10 0	6 0	10 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 0	10 0	...
	Kyoukpyoo	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sandoway	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Pegu Division.																																
	Rangoon Town	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	...	...	12 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19 7	...	...	320 0	...	...	50 11	...	...	22 10	...	...
	Tharrawaddy	...	...	...	...	...	...	35 11½	...	...	18 11½	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 9	...	...	35 11½	...	...	...	...	...	35 11½	...	...
	Prome	12 2	12 2	18 3	...	...	...	12 3	12 3	13 7	13 12	15 4	17 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 9	15 9	20 12	139 11	139 11	139 11	25 5	25 5	32 4	16 9	16 9	18 10
	Irrawaddy Division.																																
	Henzada	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 15	11 15	17 14	15 10	15 10	26 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	183 8	183 8	183 8	29 9	29 9	32 4	29 9	29 9	29 9
	Bassein	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 14	10 6	17 0	13 6	13 9	20 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 9	11 9	11 11	265 7	265 7	169 11	28 9	28 9	31 0	21 4	21 4	28 4
	Thonegwa	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Thayetmyo	13 6	13 6	15 1	...	...	...	11 11	11 11	11 11	13 13	13 13	13 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 7	18 7	14 6	245 0	245 0	245 0	25 5	25 5	25 6	18 15	18 15	18 15
	Tenasserim Division.																																
	Moulmein Town and Amherst	12 2	12 2	10 0	...	...	...	12 8	12 8	12 10	13 14	13 14	20 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 2	12 2	11 1	220 0	220 0	220 0	32 5	32 5	47 7	22 12	22 12	35 8
	Tavoy	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 6	12 6	13 12	17 15	17 11	22 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	399 3	399 3	399 3	24 2	24 2	24 2	16 1	16 1	16 1
	Mergui	...	...	...	...	...	...	21 12	16 4	17 5	16 4	20 3	21 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	428 0	428 0	428 0	24 5	26 1	36 8	14 7½	14 7½	29 3
	Toungoo	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Shwaygyin	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 1	10 10	15 9	12 0	11 5	17 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	250 0	250 0	250 0	29 8	32 3	32 3	18 14	18 14	18 14
	Salween	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mysore.	*Bangolore*	11 15	11 11	11 12	13 1	12 12	13 4	10 2	10 2	10 2	11 2	11 2	11 5	30 3	30 1	25 9	...	...	...	33 3	32 15	24 8	31 10	32 13	30 8	96 0	96 0	84 0	13 0	13 0	12 12	12 12	12 12	12 8
	Kolar	...	...	...	11 2	11 2	11 2	12 15	12 15	12 14	14 13	15 2	15 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	37 2	37 2	31 0	37 0	37 0	34 3	172 6	172 6	172 6	13 8	13 8	13 8	13 3	13 3	13 3
	Túmkúr	14 0	14 0	14 8	13 0	13 0	13 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	13 0	13 0	12 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	44 0	44 0	33 0	34 0	35 0	36 0	340 0	340 0	340 0	11 0	11 8	11 0	10 8	11 0	10 8
	Mysore	11 12	12 0	11 0	...	...	...	11 0	12 0	10 8	12 4	13 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	25 0	27 0	18 0	32 0	32 0	27 0	78 0	78 0	84 0	8 12	9 0	8 4	8 8	8 12	8 0
	Shimoga	15 12	15 12	14 11	16 13	16 13	15 12	11 9	11 9	10 8	14 11	16 4	13 10	37 13	36 13	27 5	...	...	...	38 14	37 4	28 14	31 8	31 8	29 6	480 0	480 0	480 0	9 7	11 9	10 8	8 6	10 8	9 7
	Kadur	14 0	14 0	16 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	14 0	13 0	10 0	17 0	16 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	32 0	32 0	22 0	30 0	30 0	22 0	64 0	64 0	64 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	8 0
India.	Indore	13 10	13 5	14 1	...	...	...	9 6	9 3	8 9	10 0	9 10	10 0	17 12	17 12	19 3	18 0	18 7	20 13	...	...	...	17 2	17 7	17 12	100 0	100 0	100 0	12 0	11 6	11 0	11 6	11 8	10 0
	Gwalior	16 11	17 1	16 4	23 12	23 12	21 4	7 5	6 14	7 5	9 8	9 10	9 10	24 15	25 5	21 0	19 3	20 2	16 7	...	...	...	22 14	23 6	19 11	127 12	127 12	109 8	...	...	...	11 7	11 3	11 9
	Goona	24 0	24 0	22 8	20 0	20 0	19 0	10 8	10 8	9 8	11 0	11 0	10 0	33 0	33 0	27 0	20 0	20 0	19 0	...	...	...	30 0	30 0	27 0	280 0	280 0	200 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	11 8	11 8	11 6
	Baghelkund (Sutna)	23 3	23 9	22 8	41 14	40 0	35 0	8 0	8 0	7 8	19 0	19 7	21 0	35 2	36 5	35 0	32 0	32 6	25 0	...	...	...	36 5	36 6	33 8	160 0	160 0	160 0	12 1	12 6	12 5	11 5	11 12	11 12

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 Wednesday, the 20th June, 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.

CENTRAL PROVINCES TENANCY BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. ILBERT moved that the Reports of the Select Committee on the Bill to consolidate and amend the law relating to Agricultural Tenancies in the Central Provinces be taken into consideration. He said :—

"It appears to be my fate just at present to act as foster-father to Rent Bills. The calamity which called away Sir Steuart Bayley to Haidarábád in February last placed me in temporary charge of the Bengal Tenancy Bill; the accident which called away my friend Mr. Charles Crosthwaite to British Burma has now placed me in charge of the Central Provinces Tenancy Bill. I am anxious to define the precise relationship in which I stand to this measure, because it is important to bear in mind that it is essentially a local Bill, framed by officers of local experience with special reference to local circumstances and local requirements. It was originally drawn by Mr. Jones, now Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces, under instructions which were given to him as long ago as 1873. It was introduced into this Council in 1880 by my friend Mr. Charles Grant, who, before he became Secretary in the Foreign Department, had a long connexion with the Central Provinces as District Officer and Judicial Commissioner, acted at one time as Chief Commissioner and is well known as the Editor of the Central Provinces Gazetteer. After its introduction it was referred by the late Chief Commissioner for the consideration of a local committee, consisting of Messrs. Crosthwaite, Neill and Chisholm, who materially altered it, and in its altered form it was placed in the charge of Mr. Crosthwaite, then an Additional Member of this Council. Of the Bill in its present form, Mr. Crosthwaite has more claims than anyone else to be considered the author, and it substantially embodies the views and opinions of the late Chief Commissioner, and of the local committee appointed by him.

"Mr. Crosthwaite was kind enough to prepare for me, before he left for Burma, a careful note of what he had intended to say on the present occasion, and in the explanations which I now have to offer I shall draw freely on that note.

"The subject-matter of the Bill is difficult and complicated, and I am afraid that I shall not be able to make intelligible to the Council the modifications which we propose to make in the system of land-tenure in the Central Provinces without giving some account of the system which we found when we took over those provinces and of the system which we established after taking them over.

"The territories which now make up the Central Provinces were acquired by the British Government at different times and from different quarters, and, after they had passed under British rule, they remained for some time under different administrations. The Ságar and Narbada territories were ceded partly by the Peshwa in 1817 and partly by the Nágpur Rájá in 1818; the Nágpur Province was ceded as a whole in 1853, small portions of it having been under British rule since 1817; all these territories were combined under the name of the Central Provinces, and placed under a Chief Commissioner in 1861; Sambalpur was added to them in 1862, and Nimár in 1864. The Ságar and Narbada territories had been for some time attached to the North-Western Provinces, and Sambalpur and Nimár had been directly or indirectly under British administration for many years before they were made part of the Central Provinces.

"It might be expected that the land and revenue systems of territories with such different histories and antecedents would present great and radical divergencies. As a matter of fact, however, this is not the case. 'The study of the subject to which I have in the course of my present work been compelled,' says the present Chief Commissioner in a note which he wrote on this Bill in 1880, 'has convinced me that, in order to a right understanding of the tenures of the different parts of the Province, we must begin by recognizing their original similarity. Diversity, at the present day, there no doubt is, but it is a diversity which has arisen, not from original and inherent difference, but from the fact that in quite recent times—and in the Central Provinces everything is youthful and recent—diverse influences have impressed themselves upon systems which were in all essential respects the same. The position which I would lay down is this, that, speaking broadly, identical revenue-systems prevailed in all the districts of which these Provinces are composed at the time when they severally came under our rule or influence, and that all the differences which they now present are due, first, to the diverse trainings and prepossessions of the officers through whom we administered them; secondly, to difference in the revenue-systems which those officers looked to as models; and, thirdly, to the length of time during which the two preceding conditions have been operating; in short, I would affirm *that such differences as exist are of our own creation.*'

"The explanation of this substantial identity underlying superficial differences is simple. The Mahratta harrow had passed over the whole of these territories and had gone a long way towards reducing them, for revenue-purposes, to one dead-level of uniformity.

"What then was the Mahratta revenue-system? Its fundamental principles may, according to Mr. Jones, be summed up in the following four propositions:—

"I.—Settlements are annual or for very short terms.

"II.—Cultivators pay revenue, not rent, and competition rents are therefore unknown.

"III.—Headmen of villages, or the persons or bodies whom we should regard as possessing rights approximating to proprietary rights, are, in respect of raiyats' lands, office-holders and managers.

"IV.—No rights are allowed to grow up by prescription or otherwise, the effect of which would be to limit the power of the Government to raise a maximum revenue from the land.

"The essence of the system appears to have consisted in constant revisions of the revenue-assessments, with the view of maintaining them at the highest possible level, and thus preventing the growth of middlemen with rights and interests intermediate between the Government and the cultivator.

"Property in land was not recognized, but every cultivator was entitled to hold his land as long as he paid the share of the Government revenue apportioned to it. The Central Government fixed annually the sum which each pargana or revenue sub-division was to pay. The apportionment of the revenue on the several villages was made by the pargana officers in consultation with the headmen or patéls of villages, who assembled at the pargana head-quarters for this purpose. When the assessment of each village had been settled, the patéls returned each to his own village, and the share to be paid by each cultivator was made known to him.

"The manner in which the detailed assessments were made is interesting and curious, and arose, no doubt, out of the habit of the Mahratta Government of not fixing its revenue until late on in the agricultural year. The usual practice of the Nágpur Government was to announce its assessments about the month of August, when the character of the rains and the probable quality of the harvest were known. Here, however, as elsewhere in India, the agricultural year begins about June, and that is the time when the annual settlements between the Government agent and the raiyats would generally be made. But, as the amount which each raiyat would have to pay depended entirely on the amount of the Government assessment, which in June was an unknown quantity, an ingenious method of meeting the difficulty was devised. The patél and the cultivators, acting as a body bound together by the tie of one common responsibility for the payment of the revenue assessed on their village, divided the cultivated lands into two classes. In one class they ranked the very inferior soils, which could not bear more than a very small rent; and these they assessed at a fixed money rent with respect to the quality of the soil and the ruling prices of produce. In the second class they placed the better soils which, after paying the cost of cultivation, left a considerable margin of profit, sufficient to bear the possible fluctuations in the Government demand. Fields of this class were not assessed at any fixed rate, but the joint liability for the Government revenue on the whole village being taken, say, at a hundred shares, each of these fields was rated as equal to so many shares of the whole. Thus, each individual cultivator knew that he would have to pay a fixed unalterable sum for his bad lands, and that on account of his good lands he was liable to pay a certain fraction of the Government revenue, whatever that might be. This classification and valuation of fields was made annually, with a view to meeting the changes in the condition not only of the fields but of the raiyats themselves. Impartiality in the distribution of the revenue was secured by the rule of joint responsibility. If the revenue imposed on any individual could not be recovered from him, the deficiency was not remitted, but was made good by the imposition of an additional rate on all the others. Thus, there was given not only a great incitement to fair and just dealing, but a considerable stimulus to mutual help and co-operation.

"This system is described by Sir R. Jenkins, who was Resident at Nágpur in 1827, as existing in his time, and the sketch of it which I have given, and which is taken mainly from his well-known report on the territories of Nágpur, appears to show clearly that under the old constitution of the country there was no such thing as a landlord or tenant in our sense of the word, that rent was unknown, and that such things as revenue-rates or rent-rates had no existence at all.

"However, even during the period of Native rule, influences were at work which tended to subvert the ancient order of things. During the decline of the Bhonsla power, the State imposed revenues higher than the people could easily pay, and resorted to the abuse of farming the villages to the patéls or village-headmen, and leaving them to collect what they could from the people. This abuse tended to place the patél in a position of greater supremacy, and to give him powers which were capable of developing into proprietary rights. Here, as elsewhere, the transition from a collector of revenue to a farmer of revenue, and from a farmer of revenue to a receiver of rents, was easy and natural.

"This, then, was, roughly speaking, the state of things which we found in existence when we took over the several territories which make up the Central

Provinces. What modifications did we introduce into it? To answer this question, I shall quote again from Mr. Jones' note:—

'The history of our dealings with the different parts of the Province as we successively acquired them is, in almost every case, the same. We first made one or more severe settlements for short terms, then tried experiments in farming, interfering a good deal in a patriarchal way between patéls and cultivators, sometimes resorting to khám management, and finally made up our minds to long settlements at reduced jamas. These long settlements—I do not here refer to their effect on the prosperity of the agricultural classes—were the great turning-point in the revenue-history of the Province, and to them every change by which the Native revenue-system was modified, and at last superseded, may be traced.

'The chief immediate effect of the long settlements was to sever the mutual interdependence of the amount of cultivator's payments and the Government demand. The patél became the málguzár, and was no longer restricted, either by theory or in practice, from demanding rents disproportionate to the jama which he had to pay out of them. Cultivators began to pay rent instead of revenue, and the question arose whether málguzárs could not enhance during the currency of a settlement, irrespective of increase of cultivation; in other words, whether Government had not delegated to them the right, which it would (had the long settlement not been made) have itself exercised, of from time to time raising its revenue by enhancing the payments of cultivators. In the case of the earlier settlements, there can be no doubt that the intention of the officers who made them was that the rents paid at the time of settlement should not be enhanced during the settlement; but in the case of the later settlements the point is not so clear, except where, for instance, in Nimár, the training and prepossessions of local officers led to an unhesitating acceptance of the alternative most favourable to the cultivator. This much, however, is quite clear, that, whether málguzárs were regarded by the officers of the day as having a right to raise rent during the currency of a settlement or not, they did not themselves feel confident of having this right, and never exercised it. They could not all at once shake themselves free of the idea that cultivators could not be asked to pay more than the Government revenue. The position, therefore, at the close of the period preceding the regular settlement was this, that cultivators paid rent and that there was no restriction in the amount of rent which new cultivators might pay, but that rents fixed at the commencement of a settlement remained in practice unaltered to its close.

'The acquisition by málguzárs of the right to demand rent as distinguished from revenue, and of the theoretical power of raising rent during the currency of a settlement, brought in its train other fundamental changes by which the other roots of the Native revenue-system were torn up, for,—

'first, málguzárs, having always been accustomed to eject in the interest of the Government tenants who would not pay the quotum of revenue demanded from them, began now, by an easy transition, to think themselves entitled to eject in their own interest tenants who refused to pay the *rent* demanded of them; and,

'secondly, the resulting tendency to an increased exercise of the power of ejectment being strongly opposed by the sentiment of the people, a limitation was placed upon it by the introduction of a novel distinction between old and new cultivators, and the recognition of a specific right of occupancy in the latter.

'The change from the Native system of revenue-administration was thus completed. Not one of the principles enumerated in paragraph 4' (these are the four principles which I have already mentioned) 'remained intact. Short annual settlements had given way to settlements for long terms; cultivators' payments had become rents; the power of fixing them having been resigned by the State in favour of málguzárs; the latter had acquired rights which made their position approximate more to that of proprietors than of mere office-holders; and, lastly, one class of tenants, the occupancy-class, had been allowed to participate in the full rent of their lands, or, in other words, to acquire rights which conflicted with the right of the State to realize a maximum revenue from the land.

'But although the Native revenue-system had thus been uprooted in theory, it had not, at the time when regular settlements began, lost its hold on the people, even in those parts of the province where it had been longest exposed to hostile influences. The tenant would not believe that the State had handed him over to the málguzár; would not understand that his rent was to be disproportionate to the Government-demand; wanted it lowered when the Government-demand was lowered, and looked upon the settlement *parchas* as leases from Government. His views on the subject of ejectment were not announced with great distinctness, because, at the period I am speaking of, he did not understand the new motive which the málguzár had for ejecting him. Ejectments with the object of increasing a rent-roll had not then been much resorted to, and District-officers were apt to use their influence in protecting tenants when necessary.'

"Under these circumstances, and at a time when most of the current settlements for the Central Provinces were in course of being made, Act X of 1859 was extended to those provinces. The exact date of its extension is the 2nd March, 1864. This famous Act, with the main provisions of which the members of this Council have only too good reason to be acquainted, was, as we are all

aware, framed with a view to the special circumstances of Bengal, and it was applied to the Central Provnces, not because it was held to be suited to their circumstances and conditions, but because a law of some kind was wanted, more to regulate matters of procedure than to settle questions of right, and Act X of 1859 was the only law ready to hand. It was, in fact, avowedly introduced as a mere temporary makeshift, and it was never intended to remain in permanent operation.

'First of all,'

writes Mr. Jones in the note from which I have already quoted at such length, 'I would correct an impression, which I believe is prevalent among Revenue-officers in the Central Provinces, that, when Act X was introduced, the applicability of those parts of it which contain substantive law was considered, and that the relations between landlord and tenant which the Act lays down or assumes were then, after discussion, held to be suitable to the circumstances of the Province. Nothing can be further from the truth. In the correspondence which preceded the introduction of the Act, those parts of it which contain substantive law are only casually referred to, and attention was directed, almost exclusively, to the sections which confer jurisdiction and supply a procedure. The fact is, that the substantive provisions of the Act, coinciding, as they did, with the views which had gained acceptance among the officers by whom the greater part of the Province was administered before its formation, with theories held in the North-Western Provinces, and with the English ideas then prevalent, were not deemed to require discussion at all, and the Act was introduced with the sole object of rounding off the corners of the system of procedure previously applicable to civil and revenue suits. In the Ságar and Narbada territories there had been a special code of procedure for revenue-suits, and, in the Nágpur Province, Act X suits had been dealt with as summary suits under Regulation VIII of 1831. Act X simply abolished these procedures, and no one has any right to suppose that the assumptions regarding the relations of landlords and tenants which underlie its provisions received any new support or confirmation at the time, and by the fact, of its introduction.'

"The provisional character of the law thus introduced, and the necessity of modifying it for the purpose of making it even temporarily applicable to the circumstances to which it was applied, are fully recognized in the circular instructions which were issued to Settlement-officers shortly after its introduction. The most important of these circulars is one which was issued on the 27th of March, 1865, and which is, I believe, well known among Revenue-officers as Circular G. I refer to it because it appears to be the basis of the distinction, which is recognized and confirmed by the Bill, between absolute occupancy-tenants and other occupancy-tenants who have up to this time been, for reasons which I shall explain, commonly known as conditional occupancy-tenants.

"The first class, that of absolute occupancy-tenants, was created at the time of settlement, and comprises, as I understand, all the old substantial resident cultivators who then existed. They were termed absolute occupancy-tenants because their rights were recognized on grounds other than those mentioned in Act X, and were not conditional on the retention of that Act as part of the law of the Provinces. The tenants entered in this class were men whose rights in the soil were admitted without reservation by all parties. Into this class were swept all those who had long connection with the village, who had dug wells, planted groves, or otherwise improved their lands. The form in which their rights should be declared was considered by the Government in 1868, and it was then decided—

(*a*) that their rents should be fixed for the term of settlement, now and hereafter;

(*b*) that their tenure should descend as land;

(*c*) that they might sub-let or mortgage, and might sell subject to a right of pre-emption at five years' rent or the payment of one year's rent as a fine to the málguzár.

"These conditions were accordingly embodied in the village-administration papers, and were in this manner made binding as between the málguzár and the tenant.

"The other class of occupancy-tenants are those who owe their rights to the twelve years' rule embodied in Act X of 1859. With respect to this class, the officers of the Settlement Department were instructed by Circular G 'to make it clear to all parties that any record of occupancy-right

based solely upon possession for 12 years is made subject to any future alteration of the law.' It is in consequence of this saving clause that tenants belonging to this class are often spoken of as conditional occupancy-tenants. They hold from father to son, and are, under the law as it stands, liable to enhancement of rent only on the grounds specified in section 17 of Act X of 1859, that is to say, on the ground either that the rents are below the rates prevailing in the neighbourhood; that there has been an increase in the value of the produce or of the productive power of the holding; or that there has been an increase in the area of the holding.

"The circumstances of Chánda, Nimár and Sambalpur were found to require special and exceptional treatment, and in those three districts the settlement which was effected was, in point of fact, a raiyatwárí settlement. The rights of tenants in Chánda and Nimár are at present determined under a resolution of the Government of India, dated the 21st of June, 1865. Under this resolution, all tenants who held land (other than sír land) on that date, and all tenants who might take up land after that date without a written lease, became occupancy-tenants, and were declared to hold on a tenure which was described as "the customary tenure," and the main incidents of which are as follows :—

"i.—It is heritable, both lineally and collaterally.

"ii.—The right is transferable to a co-sharer by inheritance or to an heir-expectant.

"iii.—If the rent was fixed by a Settlement-officer before the date of the resolution, it is to remain fixed during the term of settlement. Otherwise the landlord can apply *once*, and once only, during the term of settlement to enhance the rent up to the maximum rate recorded for the class of soil held by the tenant.

"iv.—The tenant has the right to improve.

"v.—The power of sub-letting is restricted.

"All the land in Nimár and, practically, all the land in Chánda appears from recent returns to be held by tenants who are described either as absolute or as conditional occupancy-tenants.

"In the case of Sambalpur, the Government of India intervened before proprietary rights were conferred or recognized as existing in any person between the State and the cultivator, and decided that the village headman or *gaontia* was to be the proprietor only of his *sír* or *bhógra* land, and was to have the right of collecting the revenue and managing the village; that the persons (if any) holding sír land under him were to be his tenants-at-will; that during the term of settlement he was to have the privilege of creating raiyats on waste land, and that the revenue thence derived was to be his during that term, but that he was not to charge them more than the village-rates as fixed at the time of settlement. All other raiyats are Government raiyats, paying revenue and not rent, and not liable to eviction except for non-payment of revenue.

"I have dwelt on these particulars, at the risk of being tedious, because they explain the special references in the Bill to Chánda, Nimár and Sambalpur, and show that what might otherwise appear to be arbitrary differences of treatment are due to the desire to make no greater alteration than is necessary in the existing state of things.

"The broad result is that, subject to the special peculiarities which I have noticed, the tenantry of the Central Provinces may at present be divided into three classes, namely :—

"i.—Absolute occupancy-tenants.

"ii.—Occupancy or conditional occupancy-tenants.

"iii.—Ordinary tenants not protected by any special provision of the law or entry on the village-papers.

"I understand that about 37 per cent. of the total number of tenants have occupancy-rights, and it appears from some returns which have been recently

laid before the Select Committee that about 7-12ths of the total acreage under cultivation is held either by absolute or by conditional occupancy-tenants.*

"These, then, are the circumstances with which we have to deal. We found a body of cultivators paying revenue to the State through their village-headmen. Under, and for the purposes of, the revenue-system which we introduced, we converted the headmen into proprietors or landlords, the cultivators into their tenants, and the payments made by the cultivators into rent. We took a man who had no motive but to make a fair apportionment of the State demand and who, even after he became a contractor for, or a farmer of, that demand, did not conceive that he could reap a legitimate profit by enhancing the rents of the raiyat; we took this man and made him proprietor of the soil. We made the Government raiyats his tenants, and we gave him a legal power to raise his rents and at the same time a motive for exercising that power. Instead of using our utmost endeavours to squeeze out of him every penny which he could succeed in extracting by fair means or foul from the cultivator of the soil, we reduced his revenue-assessments to such a level as left him a substantial margin of profit; and we secured him in the enjoyment of this margin for a long term of years. Thus, whereas in the earlier settlements of Hoshangábád we took 85 per cent. from the málguzár, leaving him only 15 per cent. for expenses of collection, we reduced the amount thus taken to 66 per cent. in 1838, when a twenty years' settlement was made, and we further reduced it to 50 per cent. in 1864, which was the date of the last settlement. We saw, indeed, that the changes which we had introduced would tend to benefit the new proprietary class unduly at the expense of the cultivators, and we endeavoured to give the latter some kind of protection, partly by means of a law which, having been framed for a widely different set of conditions, was applied as a temporary makeshift to the Central Provinces, but mainly by means of stipulations and declarations inserted in the settlement-records. But we always recognized the imperfect, provisional and transitory nature of the arrangements thus made.

"Under these circumstances, there will be little dispute either as to the necessity for legislation, or as to the main principles on which legislation should proceed.

"The necessity for legislation was recognized as long ago as 1873, when Mr. Jones, now Chief Commissioner, was entrusted with the duty of framing a suitable law for regulating the relation of landlord and tenant in the Central Provinces.

"And as to the principles of legislation, it is clear that we must not allow what was intended to be a boon to the immediate revenue-payers to be a curse to those from whom the revenue is ultimately derived. In giving the proprietary right to one class, the Government neither intended nor had a right to injure the status of another and much larger class; and if it is found that the change which we have introduced has injured that status, we are not only justified in devising, but bound to devise, measures for remedying that evil. Our object then should be to protect the tenant, so far as it is practicable to protect him, by legislation, and the only question is what form that protection should take. For the purpose of explaining the proposals made by the Bill with this object, I will remind you of the several classes of tenants with whom we have to deal, and will show how the Bill proposes to deal with each.

"There are, as I have said, in the existing state of things, three main classes of tenants—absolute occupancy-tenants, conditional occupancy-tenants, and a third class who are usually described as tenants-at-will, and who are in fact given no special protection by the law. The Bill recognizes these three

* See Paper No. 30 to the Bill.

	Acres.
Area of absolute occupancy-tenants' holdings	3,232,173
Do. conditional do. do. do.	3,861,304
Total area held by absolute or conditional occupancy-tenants	7,093,477
Area held by other tenants	5,336,014
Total	12,429,491

classes, and adds to them a fourth, that of sub-tenants, whom, however, it treats very curtly.

"The absolute occupancy-tenant is left by the Bill very much as he stands under the existing record-of-rights. His rent is fixed for the term of settlement, and cannot be altered during that time, except on the ground of an improvement made by the landlord or of a material increase, diminution or deterioration of his holding. He cannot be ejected. His rights are heritable, and are transferable subject to certain restrictions which I will mention. In the first draft of the Bill it was proposed to deprive absolute occupancy-tenants of the power of transfer, on the ground that, by leading them into debt, it was proving their destruction. There is, no doubt, much to be said for this view, but I think that the more powerful arguments are against it. The rights conferred on these tenants at settlement were made part and parcel of the settlement-contract in order to remove them, if possible, from the field of legislation. Their holdings have in not a few instances changed hands, and the purchasers have acted on the understanding that they had bought a marketable commodity. It may be that the improvident have lost their lands, but those who remain are presumably the more prudent and thrifty of their class, and are not likely to appreciate an interference which will undoubtedly lessen the value of their property. Moreover, I am myself somewhat sceptical about the possibility of preventing the transfer of rights of this kind when they once have been placed on a secure legal basis.

"Accordingly, the Bill allows the absolute occupancy-tenant to transfer his rights, but his power of transfer is not altogether unfettered.

"Under the settlement-rules, the tenant of this class had an unlimited power of mortgage; but, if he sold his tenure, the landlord had a right either to claim a fine or to buy the tenure at a fixed price. We found it very difficult to express the exact conditions laid down by the settlement; and we have altered them in two directions. On the one hand, in the interest of the landlord, we have treated a mortgage above a certain value as equivalent to a sale; on the other, in the interest of the tenants, we have abolished the fixed price at which the landlord might under the settlement-rules claim to buy, and have left the price to be equitably determined in each case by a Revenue-officer.

"Some objections have been raised on behalf of the landlords to this change. But I think a consideration of the section (38) will show that what we have done is, on the whole, the fairest way of dealing with the matter. As the right of pre-emption has hitherto stood, it could always be evaded by a mortgage. And as the price fixed at settlement—five times the annual rent—was left farther and farther behind the real value of the land, the landlord's right would have been generally defeated in this way.

"Next come the twelve years' men, those who have acquired occupancy-rights under the operation of the twelve years' rule in Act X, but whose rights were, under Circular G, expressly made subject to any alteration in the law. The persons belonging to this class are in the Bill called simply occupancy-tenants, and the class is so defined as to include all persons who have, up to the present date, acquired the rights to which I have referred.

"With respect to this class it was generally admitted that their rents ought to be fixed by superior authority and not left to competition; and the most important questions with respect to them were two—for what period should their rents be fixed, and by what standard?

"First, as to the period for which the rents should be fixed.

"In answering this question regard must be had to the special circumstances of the Central Provinces. There are parts of the country, such as the North-Western Provinces, in which the weight of argument appears to be strongly in favour of fixing the rents of occupancy-tenants for the full term of settlement; but the circumstances of those regions differ widely from the circumstances of the Central Provinces. In the North-Western Provinces the country has long been opened up; rents have attained a high general level; population is dense; competition for land is keen; the revenue is probably as high in most districts as it ought to be.

"To the Central Provinces none of these statements apply. The country is in its infancy; population is sparse; rents are low; the effects of introducing roads and railways are only just beginning to be felt. If in a country such as this rents were fixed for the period of settlement, the result would be that there would be a very large beneficial interest given to the cultivator, sub-letting would be encouraged, and, when the time comes for revising the assessment, great hardship would probably be caused to the tenant by the necessity of ordering a sudden and serious increase in his rent.

"This being so, the late Chief Commissioner and the local Committee to whom he referred the Bill for consideration came to the conclusion—a conclusion which the Select Committee have adopted—that it would be wise to provide for some enhancement of rent during the term of settlement, and the Bill has made such provision accordingly, but under conditions which guard against the rent being increased (except for landlord's improvements or increase in area) more than once in ten years.

"Next, as to the standard by which these rents should be fixed. The Bill as first introduced provided for the determination of these rents primarily on the basis of the settlement-rates and other customary rates paid by tenants of the same class. But it was found that, mainly in consequence of the non-existence of anything that could properly be called customary rates, there would be a difficulty in applying this standard; and accordingly the Bill in its present form simply directs (by section 42) the Settlement-officer to fix the rent of the holding of every occupancy-tenant at each settlement of the area in which the holding is comprised, and empowers the Chief Commissioner (section 82) to make rules for the officer's guidance in fixing rents. Our desire is that the rents should be fixed at such a rate as will leave the tenant a reasonable margin of profit without trenching too widely on the share either of his immediate landlord or of the State; but we doubt whether this principle can be satisfactorily embodied in any hard-and-fast legislative enactment, and accordingly we have thought it safer to leave the point to be dealt with by executive instructions.

"I have said that provision is made for raising the rent of these tenants during the term of settlement. It may be so raised by order of a Revenue-officer on the application of the landlord; and the Bill as submitted to the Council last December directed that such an order might be made if the rent of the occupancy-tenant was less than three-fourths of the rate usually paid by ordinary (that is to say, non-occupancy) tenants of holdings situate in the same or adjoining tahsils for lands of similar quality with like advantages, and that, if the order was made, the rents were to be raised to three-fourths of those rates. This direction has, however, been objected to from two points of view,—first, as tending to raise the rent of occupancy-tenants to an excessive rate, and secondly, as tending to unduly hamper officers in fixing rents at the term of settlement. I think that sufficient answers may be found to both of these objections; but, on the other hand, it was not easy to see why, if the discretion of officers in fixing rent at settlement was left uncontrolled by any hard-and-fast legislative direction, it should not be left to the same extent uncontrolled during the term of settlement. We have accordingly omitted from the present draft of section 46 any reference to the standard supplied by the rents of ordinary tenants, and have left such directions as may be required for the guidance of officers in acting under the section to be supplied by rules made under section 82.

"With respect to the devolution of an occupancy-tenant's rights on death, we have not modified the original proposals of the Bill. His rights are to descend as if they were land, except that they are not to go to a collateral relative unless he was at the tenant's death a co-sharer in the holding. This is the rule of inheritance which under the North-Western Provinces Rent Act applies to tenants holding at fixed rates. An exception has been made in the case of the three districts of Chánda, Nimár and Sambalpur. In these districts, where, as I have said, the settlement is virtually raiyatwári, the rights of an occupancy-tenant are expressly declared by the settlement-record to be heritable collaterally as well as lineally; and accordingly we have left them so. But in the

other districts, where no fixed rule of inheritance appears to have been established by usage or prescribed by authority, we have thought it desirable, whilst recognising the heritable character of the right, not to saddle it more than necessary with the complicated rules of Hindu succession.

"We have restricted the power of an occupancy-tenant to transfer his holding to cases where the transfer is made to a person who would be an heir, or is a co-sharer, or is made with the landlord's consent; and we have provided that his right shall not be sold in execution of a decree. And, after various attempts to deal with the difficult question of sub-letting, we have come to the conclusion that it is impracticable to do more than impose on sub-letting the same restrictions as are imposed on transfer in the ordinary sense of the word; that is to say, a tenant may not sub-let without his landlord's consent, unless his sub-tenant is a co-sharer or an expectant heir.

"I now come to the most difficult class of all,—the class who are described in the Bill as ordinary tenants. The position of this class under the existing law is this. They have no rights conferred on them by the law or by the terms of the settlement-record, except that, if they remain long enough on their land, they rise, under the operation of the twelve years' rule in Act X, to the status of occupancy-tenants.

"The Bill as first introduced maintained the twelve years' rule and allowed the growth of occupancy-rights. Recognising, however, the tendency of that rule to induce landlords to shift and harass their tenants, the authors of the Bill provided a machinery to protect the tenant during the term of growth of his rights. This arrangement, which I need not explain in detail, introduced in point of fact a new class of tenant, likewise deriving his rights from lapse of time or prescription and liable to lose them under certain conditions. These proposals met with much criticism and opposition from many sides, and the late Chief Commissioner and the local committee, after giving the proposals long and careful consideration, came to the conclusion that they ought to be abandoned.

"This being so, the proverbial three courses appeared to be open to us. We might either leave things alone, maintaining the existing twelve years' rule, and allowing the present race of tenants-at-will to struggle by means of it into the position of occupancy-tenants or, we might give a right of occupancy to all cultivators of every class, or, thirdly, we might do away with the twelve-years' rule and devise some other means for protecting all tenants who have not acquired occupancy-rights.

"Before explaining the course which the local committee ultimately recommended, and which the Select Committee decided to adopt, let me remind you briefly of the facts with which we have to deal. The most important are these—

"(1) The twelve-years' rule was never introduced into the Central Provinces otherwise than provisionally and tentatively; it has never become in these Provinces part of the established law of the land.

"(2) Up to a recent time in all parts of the Provinces, and up to the present time in many, perhaps most, parts of them, the competition has been for tenants, not for land, and landlords have been indifferent to the growth of occupancy-rights.

"(3) This state of things is now altering, and appears likely to alter with increasing rapidity. The number of notices to quit issued in the districts of the Narbada Valley, which is the part of the Provinces most affected by recent improvements of communication, has become very significant, and manifests a growing inclination on the part of landlords to prevent the growth of occupancy-rights and to make enhancements.

"Now, the objections to the twelve-years' rule are obvious. It gives the tenant during the currency of the twelve years the most insecure of all titles—a title by sufferance: it supplies the landlord with a powerful additional motive to evict. Where it has been deliberately and permanently engrafted into the law of the land, and has for a considerable time constituted part of that law, the balance of argument may be in favour of retaining it, with such modifications and supplementary provisions as may be necessary for preventing landlords from reducing it to a nullity. But, as I have shown, in the Central Provinces this is not the case. The rule was introduced there merely as a stop-gap, not as a permanent settlement of the question. It may, indeed, be said that it has nevertheless worked well so far, that the growth of rights under it is steady, and that in most parts of the Provinces it has not produced friction between landlord and tenant or led to the increase of evictions. There is much truth in this, but, on the other hand, we cannot shut our eyes to the economic changes which are going on, and which must inevitably at no distant future produce the effects which they have produced in other Provinces. Prevention is better than cure, and the very fact that the present relations between landlord and tenant are comparatively harmonious supplies a powerful argument in favour of intervening now to devise, if we possibly can, some measures for the protection of the tenant which may be free from the defect shown by experience to be inherent in the twelve-years' rule.

"On the whole, then, having regard to the obvious imperfections of the twelve-years' rule, and to its recent and provisional introduction, we decided to abandon it, except so far as rights had already grown up under it, and to stop the further growth of occupancy-rights by lapse of time.

"Should we then fix the rents of all classes of tenants for a term, and thus give them all occupancy-rights? This is evidently the most thorough-going remedy against rack-renting, but it involves official interference of a very strenuous and prolonged character, and the local committee were of opinion that, other considerations apart, the time had not come for imposing so heavy a burden on an already overtasked administration. Whatever may be the case in the older Provinces, uniform rates of rent are not, I understand, to be found in the Central Provinces;* and, in the absence of such guides, the task of fixing the rent of every tenant for a term of years would be one of extreme magnitude. It would practically amount to a regular settlement. When we consider tha the Province passed through the ordeal of settlement barely 15 years ago, that a settlement is one of the most costly luxuries in which the State can indulge, and that no increase of revenue can be looked for, we shall readily agree with the local committee that the universal ascertainment and settling of rents is a measure not at present desirable.

"There remained the adoption of some new method of protection, and the method which the local committee eventually made up their mind to recommend was the method of compensation against disturbance. This is the proposal which is embodied in the Bill. The tenant's rent may be enhanced by agreement. If he agrees to the enhancement demanded by the landlord, no further enhancement may be made for seven years. In other words, he gets a seven years' lease at the enhanced rent. If he refuses to agree to the enhancement, the landlord may evict him, but must pay him as compensation a multiple of the sum demanded as enhancement. After much discussion we have fixed the multiple at seven times the yearly increase of rent demanded. The tenant cannot be ejected except for non-payment of rent, or on certain other grounds which are specified in the Bill.

"The great argument in favour of this proposal is that it compels the parties by the pressure of self-interest to decide what is a fair rent. If the tenant refuses a fair demand for an increase, he will be liable to lose his holding for an insufficient recompense. If the landlord makes an unfair demand, he may have to buy out the tenant at a cost which he can never recover. The scheme may indeed be objected to on the ground that, although based on a precedent derived from Ireland, there is no precedent for it in the Indian Statute-book, and that it constitutes a new departure in Indian legislation. The same objection might have been urged—was, if I am not mistaken, urged—

* "The most rudimentary idea of rent-rates does not exist here, and the greatest anomalies in practice are found. Nothing could be more common than to find two contiguous fields allowed by the holders to be exactly equal in quality and productiveness, yet one paying double the rate of rent paid by the other."—(Hoshangabad Settlement Report, p. 201.)

against the principle of compensation for improvements which has, now for many years, been embodied in the law of landlord and tenant for the Panjáb, Oudh and the North-Western Provinces, and will, I hope, before long form part of the law of landlord and tenant for Bengal. But those who denounce this and similar proposals as new-fangled and exotic should remember that in India settled laws and, to a great extent, property in land are exotics, and that in the Central Provinces they are exotics of very recent importation. We have, by the measures which we have introduced, created entirely new rights and entirely new relations. The general effect of these measures is, we believe, beneficial to the country, but they have produced, or are likely to produce, certain results which we did not intend, which are likely to be pernicious, and against which we are bound to guard. The rights themselves being novel, it is not a matter for surprise that the safeguards which are necessary to prevent an abuse of those rights should be novel also; and in the Central Provinces more than in most parts of the country we have something resembling a *tabula rasa* to work upon. There are comparatively few traces of existing customary rights on which to found our law. The whole position is novel, and demands novel treatment.

"The mere novelty, then, of the proposals constitutes no substantial objection to their adoption. Far more serious are the arguments that they will prove in practice an insufficient protection against rack-renting. We have not overlooked these arguments, and we admit their force in the case of countries where there is a keen struggle for land, and where population is redundant and has no outlet. But it seems a fair reply to say that at the present time these conditions do not exist in the Central Provinces. Compensation for disturbance constitutes a check on capricious eviction. Whether that check will be sufficient, whether it is likely to be surmounted or got round, is a question which turns mainly on the habits and nature of landlord and tenant, and on the amount of demand for land. These are points about which I am not competent to give an opinion; and all that I can say is that, in the belief of those who are most competent from local experience to form a judgment on these points, the proposals embodied in the Bill will work well, and will give an effectual protection to the cultivator for some time to come. If the Bill does this, if for some considerable time to come it is found sufficient to protect the tenant against capricious eviction, and to secure him in possession of his holding as long as he pays a fair rent, it will have done all that we can reasonably hope to accomplish.

"Except in respect of the procedure for enhancement of rent, there is practically no difference between the position of the occupancy-tenant and that of the so-called ordinary tenant under the Bill. The rights of the ordinary tenant are heritable and transferable, under the same restrictions as those which apply to the occupancy-tenant; he is protected from ejectment except in execution of a decree which can only be obtained on specified grounds, and he cannot contract himself out of this protection.

"Under these circumstances, it is doubtful whether he would gain much by being made in name an occupancy-tenant. However, the Bill provides him with a means of acquiring that status, if he desires to do so. It gives him the right of purchasing the status of occupancy-tenant by the payment of a fixed sum equal to 2½ years' rent. This proposal is in accordance with the views of the Famine Commissioners, and may, I think, be fairly regarded as a proper and necessary consequence of the abolition of the twelve-years' rule. It will enable the prudent and thrifty to raise their status.

"This provision has indeed been considered by the landlords as an injury and infringement of their rights. But we fail to see that it can do any substantial injury to that class. We have provided that, before a tenant can claim to complete the purchase of an occupancy-right, his rent may be raised to the full average ordinary standard. Thus, a landlord will get Rs. 250 for every Rs. 100 of rent, and that sum, if invested, will suffice to protect him from the small future loss which the tenant's right of holding at a beneficial rate may hereafter cause him.

"The provisions with respect to transfer and sub-letting by an ordinary tenant are, as I have said, substantially the same as in the case of an occupancy-tenant.

"The mention of sub-letting naturally leads me to the fourth class of tenants dealt with by the Bill—the class of sub-tenants. The chapter on sub-tenants is very short—almost as short as the famous chapter on snakes in Iceland—and there are doubtless many persons who would wish that its brevity were due to the same cause. I cannot say that sub-tenants do not exist in the Central Provinces, but I believe I am right in saying that they are comparatively scarce. I am informed that only 22,000 persons have returned themselves as belonging to this class. We have in other parts of the Bill, whilst admitting the expediency of discouraging the practice of sub-letting, admitted the impossibility of preventing the practice when it has once grown up. And when we came to consider what rights should be attached to their status, the conclusion to which we ultimately came was that, at all events in the present condition of the Central Provinces, the need for giving them legal protection was not such as to outweigh the disadvantages arising from the creation of successive strata of privileged classes one superimposed above another. In the Bill which was presented with our third report we had inserted a proviso, the object of which was to protect the sub-tenants of certain absolute occupancy-tenants from excessive enhancement of rents. But, on further consideration, we have come to the conclusion that the protection thus proposed to be given can be safely dispensed with; and accordingly we have omitted the proviso.

"Such of the other provisions of the Bill as it is necessary to refer to relate not to any particular class of tenants, but to tenants in general. Of this kind are the provisions relating to the right to make, and be compensated for, improvements, and the provisions as to distraint.

"The Bill gives the first right to make improvements, in some cases to the landlord, in others to the tenant, but provides that neither party shall be able to prevent the other from making an improvement which he himself is unable or unwilling to make. We have enabled the landlord to obtain an immediate increase of rent for any improvement made by him or at his expense, and at the same time we have made him liable to pay compensation to an ejected tenant for any improvements made by the latter.

"In dealing with the procedure for recovery of rent, we have gone as far as we think safe towards abolishing distraint. What we have retained is, in fact, not distraint. It merely amounts to a recognition that the rent is a first charge on the produce of the land, and, as it embodies, it is believed, the customary procedure of the country, we hope it will work well. The greater security we have given to the tenants will make them much more eager to retain their holdings, and will render the recovery of rent more easy. I believe the experience of the Court of Wards estates goes to show that it is not the occupancy-tenant, but the man who has no rights, who is usually in arrears. Distraint in the form laid down by Act X of 1859 has been almost unknown in the Provinces. But it is believed that, in accordance with old custom, landlords have usually prevented an unsafe tenant from removing his produce until he paid his rent; and the provisions in the Bill are devised for the purpose of legalising, while guarding against the abuse of, this practice. In the last draft of the Bill we have, by an addition to section 17, made a slight extension in the lien given to the landlord over his tenant's crops when stored.

"In minor matters, we have provided for the protection and equitable treatment of the tenants. For example, section 8 provides for the case where there are several landlords; section 9 for the deposit of rent in a Government treasury; section 16 for the commutation of rent payable in kind; sections 25 to 28 for the avoidance of disputes when rents are paid in kind or by estimate of the crop; section 73 gives the Court power to suspend or remit arrears of rent in cases of drought or calamity; section 74 gives the Court equitable power in dealing with cases of forfeiture of the holding for the breach of a lease, &c.; and section 75 provides for the rights of an ejected tenant in respect of crops on the ground or of land prepared for sowing. All these are measures of help and protection to the tenant, which ought to better his condition. They may restrain

or prevent the abuse of power by bad landlords, but no honest and just landlord can fairly object to them.

"The objection brought against the Bill generally by the landlords is that it is a one-sided measure. Any law of this kind must in a certain sense be one-sided. It is avowedly an attempt to strengthen the hands of the tenant against the landlord, and to prevent the abuse of power. Every such law starts with postulating that the parties are not on equal terms. The objection of one-sidedness must therefore be met by an admission. The Bill is necessarily one-sided, but it is not unfair. The question is, does the Bill deny to the landlord anything that is justly his, or does it unduly control the actions of a good landlord? This question must, I think, be answered in the negative. No good landlord would desire to evict his tenants or harass them by continual changes of land; no good landlord would ask more than a fair rent; no good landlord would desire to confiscate his tenant's improvements, or to force him to pay rent when a calamity had destroyed his produce.

"But a truer description of the Bill is, in my opinion, that it is not one-sided, but compensatory,—compensatory for the additional rights which we have given to the proprietors or landlords by our revenue-system, and for the additional powers of enforcing those rights which we have given them by our law Courts. Without such supplementary legislation as this, our system of administration would have been justly exposed to the charge of being not only one-sided, but unfair. For, just consider who these 'proprietors' were, and what we have made them. Take, for instance, the case, to which I have already referred, of the Hoshangábád málguzár. Forty-five years ago he was a middleman receiving a commission of 15 per cent. out of the rents which he collected for the State. He now gets half the rents, and what we propose to do is to prevent him from arbitrarily increasing that half.

"In the matter of jurisdiction, we have endeavoured to make the Bill as simple as possible. There are two classes of cases which will arise under the law: one which partakes of an executive character; the other which is of a judicial nature. In the former, we give the executive Revenue-officers jurisdiction; in the latter, we give jurisdiction to the Civil Courts. But, in order to secure in the judges that acquaintance with agricultural and revenue affairs which is necessary for the efficient treatment of this class of cases, it has been provided that a judge of a Civil Court of original jurisdiction shall not, unless he is also a Revenue-officer or Settlement-officer, hear suits under the Act. As the Courts of the Provinces are at present constituted, almost every civil judge of original jurisdiction is also a Revenue-officer. This, however, is a state of things which may not always exist.

"These, then, are the proposals to which we ask this Council to give the force of law. They are, as I said at the opening of my speech, the product of local experience, and framed with special reference to local conditions and local requirements. It so happens that the gentleman to whom just ten years ago the task of framing this law was entrusted has now become Chief Commissioner of the Provinces to which it is to apply. The Bill has been submitted to him for his consideration since he assumed his present office; and, as its provisions differ in some important respects from the provisions of the draft which he originally prepared, it is a matter of no small satisfaction to be informed by him, as we have been informed, that the Bill in its present form appears to him to be an excellent Bill; and that, when he finds that, although its purport has been made known to the people, there has been no serious agitation against it, and that it has been accepted by the late Chief Commissioner, not to mention the distinguished, experienced and careful officers who gave it its final shape, he feels that he may safely assent to its being proceeded with and undertake to work it. He doubtless recognizes that, though the machinery which it adopts is in some respects different from that which he originally suggested and would possibly still prefer, yet the principles on which it is based are identical, and believes that it is likely to attain the same end though by a somewhat different road.

"I hope that a similar view will be taken of the Bill by those who, accepting as sound the general principles on which it proposes to proceed, judge it in the light of experience derived from other parts of India. For instance, there are obvious differences between the provisions which we have embodied in the present Bill and the provisions which we have embodied in the Bill which is now pending for the regulation of the relations of landlord and tenant in Bengal. There are also differences between the law which we propose for the Central Provinces and the law of landlord and tenant as it stands now in the Panjáb and in the North-West.

"We have not overlooked these differences, but it appears to us that they are not greater than are warranted by what I may venture to call the radical differences between the circumstances of the Central Provinces and the circumstances of, say, Bengal—differences arising out of their past history, their recent treatment and their present economic condition. In the sketch which I have given of the institutions which we found in existence when we took over these Provinces and of the institutions which we introduced into them, I have endeavoured to illustrate some of these differences, and I will not elaborate them further now. But what I would impress on the Council is this, that whilst we have declined to admit that provisions which may be suitable or necessary for Bengal are therefore suitable or necessary for the Central Provinces, so we desire to guard against committing ourselves or any one else to the view that provisions which, on authority of great weight, we have accepted and adopted as suitable and sufficient for the Central Provinces, are therefore suitable or sufficient for Bengal, for the Panjáb, for the North-Western Provinces, or, in short, for any other part of India, except that to which we propose to apply them."

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble MR. ILBERT also moved that to section 55 of the Bill the following be added, namely:—

"or that the holding consists entirely of sír-land."

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble MR. ILBERT also moved that in section 56, after the words "an ordinary tenant," the following be inserted, namely:—"whose holding does not consist entirely of sír-land and."

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble MR. ILBERT also moved that to section 62 the following be added, namely:—

"(5) Nothing in this section shall apply to a holding consisting entirely of sír-land."

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble MR. BARKLEY moved that in section 11, after the words "not exceeding," where they first occur, the words "five hundred rupees or when" be omitted; and that the words "exceeds five hundred rupees, not exceeding double that amount or value," at the end of the section, be omitted. He said:—

"My Lord, as I have given notice of some amendments to the Bill, it is, I think, due to the Council to state that I have never been employed in the Central Provinces, and have had no special opportunity of becoming acquainted with the tenures prevailing in that part of the country. If I had reason to suppose that any other Member of this Council was in a better position in this respect, I should have hesitated to propose any amendments until I had first consulted him. But, while I must admit that I may have been led into error in some points by want of knowledge of the country to be legislated for, I do not think that the risk of this is enough to excuse me from giving my best consideration to any Bill that the Council is asked to pass into law; and it is after a careful examination of the Bill and of the papers circulated with it, that I have come to the conclusion that legislation on the subject is necessary, but that some of the provisions of the Bill are open to objection, while on other points I have been led by a perusal of the papers to accept provisions in regard to the propriety of which I was in the first instance doubtful.

"I have not been consciously influenced by any theory as to what the relations of landlord and tenant ought to be. I have rather endeavoured to ascertain what relations have hitherto existed between these classes in the Central Provinces, and how far the proposals of the Bill to define and improve these relations are consistent with the equitable claims of both parties. The note of the present Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces, Mr. Jones, on the original draft of the Bill, of which he was the author, supplies much information as to the position of tenants in the Central Provinces, both anterior to British rule and during the period of transition which preceded the formation of regular settlements and the extension of Act X of 1859 to those Provinces, and further information on the same subject is to be found in some of the opinions collected with reference to Bill No. I, which are to be found in Paper No. 11, especially those given by Colonel Lucie Smith, Commissioner of Chhattísgarh.

"The period of the introduction of regular settlements is of special importance, as it was then that steps were first taken to ascertain the persons to whom proprietary rights belonged, the previous policy of the British authorities in the Ságar and Narbada territories, which had long been under British rule, having been to withhold 'any recognition of positive rights of ownership.' The instructions of the Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces for the settlement of those territories, issued in November, 1853, are to be found in Appendix XX to Sir William Muir's edition of the 'Directions for Settlement Officers.' In paragraph 12 of these instructions it was directed that the settlement should be 'concluded on the basis of apparent, or approximate, proprietary right, in so far as such right can with any certainty or confidence be traced, and that the leading object in so doing' should 'be to recognise fixed rights, or claims and interests, in whatever form they may already have grown up.' But 'the subject being one of much admitted obscurity and doubt,' paragraph 13 provided that, 'in order to avoid any future contest or litigation with respect to the rights declared in the settlement-proceedings,' the proprietary title should be formally conferred in every case as 'the creation or free gift of the Government.' Paragraph 16 again refers to cases in which village-communities might be found to have preserved rights having 'the character of a proprietary interest in the soil of an entire village'; while the 14th, 15th and 17th paragraphs relate to cases in which it was a matter of discretion whether the former málguzár, or the cultivators, should be recognised as proprietors. In such cases, provision was made for cultivators who had been in possession since 1840 being declared proprietors of their holdings, while the person who had hitherto engaged for the revenue, rather from a hereditary tenure of service than from any exclusive right of ownership or occupancy over the whole village-lands,' might be recognized, subject to the rights thus conferred upon the cultivators, as the proprietor of the village. In all cases, a careful ascertainment and record of all subordinate tenures and interests was prescribed by paragraph 18.

"It is clear from these instructions that the Lieutenant-Governor did not regard the Ságar and Narbada territories as a *tabula rasa*, throughout which no trace of proprietary rights existed, so that it was open to the Government to confer them at pleasure. On the contrary, he carefully provided for the recognition of all existing rights, whether proprietary or subordinate, while he also proposed to confer a proprietary title in cases where proprietary rights were either non-existent or the indications of them were so weak that there was serious difficulty in determining to what persons they belonged.

"When the Nágpur Province, which was annexed in 1854, came under regular settlement, the principle laid down in these instructions appears to have been followed, and there also it is probable that, while in many cases proprietary rights had been extinguished, in others they were easily discoverable. Mr. Jones refers to the existence of village-communities, 'though,' he says, 'they are as a rule less highly organized than in the North-Western Provinces,' and he guards against its being supposed that his remarks as to the original uniformity of tenures in the Central Provinces refer to anything else than 'the relative position of cultivator and málguzár.' They must not, he says, 'be understood as applicable to the rights of málguzár as against the State, or to the constitution of proprietary bodies and their rights, *inter se*.' When he refers to 'the creation of proprietary right,' he evidently alludes to the cases where such right was conferred upon the *patéls*, through whom the revenue was paid, though they had no real claim to it.

"I have considered it necessary to make these remarks, as in some of the papers submitted to the Council it has been assumed that proprietary rights in the Central Provinces are entirely the creation of the British Government. In a letter by Mr. Lindsay Neill, dated 27th June, 1882, it is not, indeed, assumed, but it is argued at some length, that this is the case. The Lieutenant-Governor in 1853 is likely to have been better informed as to the existence at that time of proprietary rights than local officials 29 years after, more especially as the form of a grant which was adopted was calculated to give rise to the impression that such rights were being conferred for the first time. I do not, however, think that it is a question of much importance whether any proprietary rights existed in the Ságar and Narbada territories thirty years ago, or in the Nágpur Province 20 years ago. The recognition of such rights as already existed would give them new strength, and, when these rights were conferred for the first time by the British Government, no one, I am sure, would now propose to take them away. But still it is worthy of notice that, even when new rights were granted, care was enjoined to ascertain and record all existing rights; and, so far as this was attended to, the grants made cannot have curtailed or endangered any rights belonging to others. The fact, which, I think, Mr. Jones has clearly proved, that rent as distinguished from revenue is, in the Central Provinces, a creation of our rule, is much more material than the origin of proprietary rights, as this fact, combined with the demand for cultivators, goes far to explain the favoured position which even ordinary tenants appear as a rule to have hitherto enjoyed in those provinces.

"It is also clear, both from Mr. Jones' note and from the other papers which have been circulated, that the extension of Act X of 1859 to the Central Provinces has in some parts of the country acted prejudicially to the tenants without rights of occupancy, while in others the general recognition of their claims not to be disturbed in their holdings, so long as they are willing to pay a fair rent, and probably also the amount of land available for cultivation, have hitherto preserved them from injury. On this ground, as well as because Act X of 1859 was originally passed for a country very differently circumstanced from the Central Provinces, and has been shown to be in many respects unsuited to those Provinces, I admit the necessity for legislation.

"And, as regards the measure now before the Council, I may at once say that many of its provisions have my hearty approval. Some of the points on which it appears to me open to objection have been put right by the amendments moved by my hon'ble friend the mover of the Bill, though these do not remove the objections to which the explanation attached to the definition of sír-land in section 3 appear to me to be open. As, however, that explanation has been accepted by this Council when it passed Act XVIII of 1881, I have not seen my way to propose to strike it out. But there appears to be considerable danger that, when a proprietor, who may be aged or infirm, a minor or a female, or otherwise unable to arrange for the cultivation of his sír-land, is obliged to let it out to tenants, the lapse of six years will, under this explanation, extinguish his sír-rights, and he will be unable to get the land back when he becomes able to manage it. I have not overlooked the provision that land is not unoccupied by the proprietor when it is leased with an express reservation of his sír-rights; but, unless education has made greater progress in the Central Provinces than anywhere else in India, it will be long before the great majority of the proprietors know that any such express reservation is necessary, and in many cases there will be no written lease at all. In some of the papers which have been circulated I have noticed references to the ignorance of the Gonds and other classes who enjoy proprietary rights. I also observe that we have no information as to the extent to which land is held by cultivating proprietors in the Central Provinces, though we have very recently been furnished with information as to the area of land occupied

by tenants of the different classes recognized in the Bill. But the persons who were recognized at settlement as proprietors of their own holdings would be, as a rule, cultivating proprietors, though they may occasionally have tenants; and I gather that there must be a good deal of land occupied by cultivating proprietors from statements like that made in the memorial of the zamíndárs of the Damoh District (Paper No. 10), that 'in these Provinces the málguzárs are cultivators themselves, their sír-land generally forming the principal source of their income,' and from the persistence with which the proprietors have urged that sufficient provision has not been made against the growth of tenant-rights over their *sír* land. The explanation attached to the definition of sír-land is expressly objected to in Papers No. 14, No. 16 and No. 25, in the last of which it is pointed out that no such restriction is to be found in the North-Western Provinces Rent Act; and, where so much protection is given to ordinary tenants as is provided by Chapter VI of this Bill, it becomes extremely important that the amount of sír-land available for occupation by cultivating proprietors should not be reduced in consequence of its being occasionally let to tenants.

"While I have carefully studied the papers submitted to the Council, I am obliged to admit that we are legislating on very imperfect information. There has been no general criticism by local officials of any of the Bills subsequent to Bill No. I, though the Bill framed by the Pachmarhi Committee, on which Bill No. II was based, departed very widely from that Bill, and Bill No. III introduced some important provisions which did not appear in any of the earlier Bills. One of these provisions has been amended at the instance of the late Chief Commissioner, and some other amendments have been made, apparently in consequence of representations by landowners; but we have very little guarantee that the provisions of the Bill, as it now stands, are suited to the circumstances of the Central Provinces; and if the passing of some of the amendments now proposed should lead to the Bill being recommitted, I hope the opportunity will be taken to obtain the opinions of local officers on the suitability of those provisions to the country and for the people for whom it is proposed to enact them.

"I now come to the amendment to section 11.

"The words which I propose to strike out were first introduced into the section by Bill No. III. The effect of this amendment would be that, in case of exaction, the penalty which the tenant might recover would not exceed double the amount illegally levied. This is what was proposed by Bill No. III, which was founded upon the Bill drafted by the Pachmarhi Committee, and it corresponds with the provisions of section 48 of the North-Western Provinces Rent Act, XII of 1881.

"It is only in cases when the amount illegally exacted is very small that there could be any doubt whether double the amount would fully compensate the tenant; and small exactions are most likely to be attempted when the landlord believes that he is entitled to the money. Mistakes on a question of this nature may easily occur when the landlord is a cultivating proprietor no better informed than his tenants. The landlord may, for instance, think himself entitled to a small cess, which has been usually levied in the neighbourhood, but which is not, strictly speaking, part of the rent of the land, while, if the cess were unusual, it is almost certain that the tenants, protected as they will be under this Bill, would refuse to pay it. If a tenant finds that he has paid a rupee which was not due, he would probably be sufficiently compensated by a payment of two rupees, in addition to his expenses in recovering this sum, and no Court would award him Rs. 500; while, if he were persuaded to sue for that amount, he would render himself liable to heavy costs. If the act of the landlord amounts to extortion, he would, of course, be criminally, as well as civilly, liable.

"No reason was given in the Further Report of the Select Committee for providing a penalty not exceeding Rs. 500, nor does it appear from any of the papers that cases of exaction have been common in the Central Provinces. In one of the papers, a petition from the málguzárs of Raipur (No. 28), it is alleged that 'the judicial records will prove that the málguzárs do not realize more than their just dues,' and the petitioners protest against being singled out as a special class of offenders and 'threatened with punishment for offences which they do not commit.'

"I propose the omission of the words adding this penalty, as I do not think that they will benefit the tenants, who may be tempted by them to sue for unduly large sums, while they are calculated to irritate the landlords."

The Hon'ble MR. QUINTON said:—"My Lord, the object of this amendment is to limit the discretion of the Court by restricting the penalty, which it has power to impose in cases of illegal exaction of rent, to double the amount so exacted in excess of the rent payable. Cases are conceivable where such a penalty would be quite inadequate. In Act X of 1859, the corresponding provision was similar to that now proposed by my hon'ble friend, but the North-West Act of 1873, section 49, fixed the sum awardable to the tenant as compensation in such cases at a sum of Rs. 200 in addition to double the amount exacted, no doubt because the earlier provisions were found inadequate.

"The present Bill adopts the principle of naming a sum which the amount awarded is not to exceed, leaving it to the Court to decide what compensation or penalty is proper in each case. As a fact, the discretion may be in some cases more restricted than that given by the North-West Act; and, as exaction of rent is an offence which it is highly expedient to discourage, as any improper exercise of the discretion can be checked by the Appellate Courts, and as no evil consequences have been shown to result from this principle, already adopted by the legislature, I must express my opinion that there are not sufficient grounds for discarding it, and vote against the amendment."

The Hon'ble SIR STEUART BAYLEY said:—"My Lord, I also must oppose this amendment. My hon'ble friend would return to the penalty of twice the amount extorted. This was the old penalty in Act X of 1859, and how has it worked? Hardly ever have I known it worked. Yet it cannot be said that the extortion of illegal additions to the rent is unknown. The Members of this Council who heard the Hon'ble Major Baring's speech on the Bengal Tenancy Bill will recollect the interminable list of illegal cesses quoted by him from the correspondence of 1874 as taken in the 24-Parganas. The same correspondence showed how universal the complaint was, and left on me the impression that a cultivator might well have to pay a rupee extorted illegally for every two rupees he paid as legal rent; and the reason why such extortion is not suppressed by a mild penalty such as twice the amount extorted is obvious. The penalty could only be enforced after a special suit by the raiyat, with due formality and full proof in each case. This was not to be expected, and, as a matter of fact, the penalty was a useless threat. It is obviously worth the landlord's while to risk such a penalty, which would, if enforced, be nothing to him, though the extortion might be a great deal to the raiyat. No; if it is worth having a penalty at all, it should be substantial. Nor will such a penalty, as urged, be cumulative. The extortion may be general, but, unless each raiyat brings a suit, the penalty will not be cumulative; and in such cases each raiyat does not bring a suit. One raiyat will have to bell the cat, and, the penalty once enforced, the others might hope to get the advantage of it.

"The amount of penalty, it should be observed, is discretionary with the Court. We only fix the maximum. The Court may be trusted not to levy a penalty disproportionate to the offence. I must oppose the amendment."

The Motion was put and negatived.

The Hon'ble MR. BARKLEY also moved that in section 29, sub-section (2), after the words "an ordinary tenant," the words "whose holding does not consist entirely of sír-land" be inserted. He said:—

"My Lord, I have already pointed out that the protection of the proprietor's cultivating rights in his sír-land is the necessary complement of the provisions of the Bill in favour of tenants. If, then, he finds it convenient to let that land for a time, his tenant should not be allowed to insist on his making improvements, nor to make them himself unless with the landlord's consent. The North-Western Provinces Rent Act, XII of 1881, section

44, allows no tenants other than tenants at fixed rates or occupancy-tenants to claim compensation for improvements made without the consent of the landlord; and, under that Act, as under section 41 of the present Bill, occupancy-rights cannot be acquired in sír-land. The amendment proposed also seems in harmony with clause 4 of section 30, which, in providing for improvements made by tenants before this Act comes into force, excepts sír-land."

The Hon'ble MR. QUINTON said:—"My Lord, there are few things in this country more necessary for the good of the community generally, and the welfare of the agricultural classes in particular, than that landlords and tenants should have the strongest inducements to effect improvements in the land held by them as a protection against famine, and a means of promoting increased production of food to meet the growing demands of a rapidly increasing number of mouths. All legal obstacles which obstruct the carrying out of improvements should be removed so far as this can justly be done. This amendment of my hon'ble friend, if accepted, will perpetuate, instead of removing, such an obstacle.

"It may be true that it will not operate in numerous cases, but still, if a cultivator of sír-land has the will and the means to make an improvement, it is certainly for the public advantage that he should be empowered by law to call on his landlord to make it, and, in case of the landlord's refusal, to make it himself. Amendments have been introduced by my hon'ble and learned friend in charge of the Bill which will guard the rights and interests of minors and widows in sír-land let to tenants. But it is of the highest importance that the capabilities of such land, as well as of all other land, should be developed at the earliest moment; and the reluctance of the landlord to allow of a tenant effecting such development from a chimerical fear that an unjust award of compensation might subsequently be given against him should not be allowed to outweigh the general good. He will, it is true, be liable to pay compensation for improvements, but the liability is measured by the increase given to the letting value of the land and other considerations stated in section 31, by which his interests are adequately protected."

The Hon'ble SIR STEUART BAYLEY said:—"My Lord, I am inclined to accept Mr. Barkley's amendment. I do not know much of the custom in the Central Provinces in regard to dealing with sír-land, but I should think the practical effect would be very small. If I understand rightly, the man who cultivates a málguzár's sír-land can rarely be considered a permanent tenant of that land. The landlord employs him practically as a labourer, giving him his payment in the shape of a share of the produce. The tenant's interest is from year to year, the landlord's interest is permanent; and I think it unfair to the landlord, in regard to land which is strictly his own, and in which the tenant has no durable interest, that the latter should be able to create an interest by making an improvement which his landlord may be unwilling or unable to make, thereby preventing the landlord from ousting him except at heavy expense. I draw the most marked distinction in this respect between sír-land and raiyatí lands, and, while in the latter I think the tenant should have every possible security and every encouragement to improve, I see no ground for giving him similar security in land which is distinctly the personal property of the landlord. I see no objection to the present section in cases where the landlord may find it convenient to give a tenant a lease of (say) three or more years, but, in regard to sír-land generally, I would vote for Mr. Barkley's amendment."

His Excellency THE PRESIDENT said:—"I should just like to ask one question as to the effect of this clause. The hon'ble member moves an amendment to section 29, but moves no amendment to section 30; and I am not quite clear whether, supposing an ordinary tenant of sír-land were to make an improvement with the consent of his landlord, there would be any provision in the Bill which would secure him legal compensation for the improvement so made."

The Hon'ble MR. ILBERT said that an improvement so made would not be made "in accordance with this Act," and therefore would not entitle the tenant to compensation under section 30. His inclination was to agree with the recommendation of the Hon'ble Mr. Quinton that the Bill be left as it stood;

but, as it was an arguable point, he was quite content to adopt the view of the majority of the Council. His hon'ble friend Mr. Barkley was not quite accurate in saying that improvements in sír-land were excluded from the operation of the Bill. Sub-section (4) of section 30 merely said that the presumption as to improvements having been made with the landlord's consent should not apply to improvements made on sír-land.

His Excellency THE PRESIDENT said :—" I agree with the Hon'ble Sir Steuart Bayley in thinking that it is very desirable to maintain the distinction between sír-land and raiyatwárí land. The amendments introduced by the Hon'ble Mr. Ilbert all tended in that direction. I should, therefore, be personally prepared to accept Mr. Barkley's amendment of section 29, provided that it is made clear that, if the tenant of the sír-land makes an improvement at his own expense with the consent of his landlord, he shall have a legal right to compensation. I am quite ready, in regard to sír-land, to make the consent of the landlord a *sine quâ non* ; but I am not prepared to admit that, that consent having been obtained, the tenant shall be entitled to no compensation for improvements made at his own expense. That appears to me to be a highly unjust proceeding and one which ought to be guarded against by the law ; but, if that can be done, I shall be prepared to accept Mr. Barkley's amendment."

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble MR. ILBERT moved that in section 30, sub-section (*1*), for the words " which have been made in accordance with this Act by him or by the persons under whom he claims," the following shall be substituted, namely :— " which he or the persons under whom he claims may have made in accordance with this Act or with the landlord's consent otherwise than in accordance with this Act."

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble MR. BARKLEY moved that to section 43, sub-section (*1*), the words " or unless the holding has been inherited from an ancestor common to him and the deceased tenant " be added. He said :—

" As Mr. Jones' Draft Bill is not with the papers circulated, and the subject is not referred to in his note and commentary, I have been unable to ascertain whether the exclusion of collaterals from succession to occupancy-tenants was proposed by him. They are excluded by section 81 of Bill No. I, but, under the previous law, section 6 of Act X of 1859, there was no bar to the succession of collaterals. When Bill No. I was circulated for opinions, Colonel Lucie Smith, the Commissioner of Chhattísgarh, stated that the proviso excluding collateral relatives 'is opposed to the custom of the country,' and considered that it should be omitted (Paper No. 11, page 47). Afterwards the Nágpur landholders, on the Bill as revised by the Pachmarhi Committee being communicated to them, remarked on section 14 in a letter to Mr. J. W. Neill, Officiating Judicial Commissioner : 'We allow collateral succession at present, and we will not object if the scope of the section be enlarged so as to allow of such succession in future.' It appears, therefore, that they did not desire a change of the existing law on this point. After Bill No. II was published, the tenants of the Harda tahsíl of the Hoshangábád district objected to section 35 as excluding the succession of collaterals, and referred to section 6 of Act X of 1859 as permitting it (Paper No. 15). On the other hand, the landlords of the Hoshangábád and Narsinghpur districts, in Paper No. 14, approved of the Bill on this point, and the opinion submitted by them was afterwards adopted by the landlords of certain villages of the Nágpur division in Paper No. 16. In none of the remaining papers does the subject appear to be noticed.

" It is true that the law has been changed in the North-Western Provinces by section 9 of Act XVIII of 1873 (re-enacted in Act XII of 1881), but I do not think that this is a reason for making a change unfavourable to the occupancy-tenants in the Central Provinces. I can understand that there may be reasons for excluding remote collaterals, whose ancestors never held the land, from succession to occupancy-tenants, but such reasons would not be applicable to the claim of one brother to succeed another in land in which their father had acquired occupancy-rights. The Bill allows such succession in case the brothers

held the land as co-sharers; but, if the land was not enough for both, and one gave up his share to the other and sought for other means of support, or if the holding had been divided between them, as it might be, with the landlord's consent, the right to succeed would be lost. Suppose that, on the death of a father who held land as an occupancy-tenant, there are three sons entitled to inherit, but the land is not more than enough for two. One may enlist in the army or leave the village to look for employment elsewhere, while the other two succeed their father. One of the latter dies, leaving no heirs but his brothers. If the holding has not been divided, the brother who has remained at home will succeed, but the brother who gave up his share will be excluded. Even if both the brothers who succeeded to the holding die and the absent brother is their sole heir, he will not be allowed to return and take up the family holding. A law which would lead to such results as this is not likely to commend itself to Native public opinion, and, when it came to be understood, there would be a strong temptation to all heirs to cling to their ancestral holding, even though it were manifestly inadequate to support them. If any one were to leave, some arrangement would be come to by which he might appear to continue a co-sharer with those who remained.

"In order to remedy this, I propose, as in the Panjáb Tenancy Act, to allow collaterals in the line of descent from the person who acquired the holding to succeed in the absence of lineal heirs."

The Hon'ble MR. QUINTON said:—"As explained by my hon'ble friend, the Bill, following the precedent set by the North-Western Provinces Rent Act, limits the succession of collateral relatives to the occupancy-rights of a deceased tenant to such collaterals as were co-sharers in the holding at the death of the tenant. The amendment proposes to extend this limitation so as to bring within it all collaterals of the deceased, provided that the holding was inherited by them from an ancestor common to him and them.

"The objections to this course are, in my mind, great. It will introduce all the intricacies of Hindu law into the determination of questions respecting the ownership of occupancy-rights, which it has hitherto been the policy of the legislature to exclude. It will undoubtedly foster litigation and promote disputes among conflicting claimants, and, most important of all, will encourage subletting by absentee occupancy-tenants who have inherited rights under the provisions of the amendment."

The Hon'ble SIR STEUART BAYLEY said:—"My Lord, the question here raised is whether in the Central Provinces we should make the custom follow that of the Panjáb, or keep it, as in the Bill, in accordance with the law prevailing in the North-Western Provinces. The Bill as drawn follows the North-Western Provinces law, and, considering the very complete sifting which the Bill has had at the hands of experienced local officers, I would *a priori* accept their view. But, moreover, I think the Panjáb rule, however reasonable in a system founded on the supposition that the cultivators are themselves the proprietary body, is hardly adapted to a system where a single landlord is responsible for the land-revenue of his estate. The landlord must, in case of land being vacated by death, find another tenant. Where a son is on the spot, he succeeds by law—where a near relative is available, he would generally succeed by custom; but it seems to me most inequitable that the landlord, or the tenant who in the absence of other applicants he may have put in on the land, should be at the mercy of any one of a hundred collaterals who may have entirely separated himself from the land, and may turn up and claim the tenure any time within 12 years. The landlord can know nothing about these, and he would probably not only lose the tenant of his choice, but have to compensate him for being turned out. There is a still more serious objection on general principles in the tendency to *morcellement* and to consequent litigation, which would be involved by giving all collaterals the right to participate in every holding left vacant. Nor do I see how Mr. Barkley can reconcile his amendment with the principles laid down in section 33 of the Bill regarding relinquishment. By section 33 (*b*) a tenant is presumed to relinquish his holding by ceasing to reside. By section 34 a tenant is presumed to relinquish his holding by leaving the land uncultivated and the rent unpaid for two years even when he resides in the village. The collateral in the case supposed by Mr. Barkley has altogether ceased to reside in the village, and, instead of the limitation given in section 34, he would apparently, if the amendment be allowed to stand, be able to claim the inheritance—at least I suppose this would be the effect—under the ordinary law of limitation.

"I presume also the amendment would have to be applied to section 61, also regarding ordinary tenants. To sum up, I would oppose the amendment because it is contrary to the opinion of the best local officers, because it is opposed to public policy by its tendency to burthen the land with more mouths than it can support, because it introduces all the complexities of Hindu law into the land-system and tends to foster litigation, because it is inequitable and oppressive to the landlord and his *bonâ fide* tenant, because it is contrary to the principles which regulate relinquishment under the Bill."

The Hon'ble MR. ILBERT also opposed the amendment.

MR. BARKLEY stated in reply that, under Act X of 1859, collaterals had enjoyed the right of succession to occupancy-tenants in the Central Provinces, in default of lineal heirs, for the last 19 years; that there was no relinquishment of the holding in the lifetime of the deceased tenant, succession to whom was in question; and, if the heir did not come in within two years, there was no reason why section 34 should not apply; and that he had not considered it necessary to propose any amendment to section 61, which related to a different class of tenants.

His Excellency THE PRESIDENT said:—"The question is one not altogether free from difficulty, but the weight of legal opinion appears to me to be so decidedly in favour of the Bill and opposed to the amendment, that I shall vote against it."

The Motion was put and negatived.

The Hon'ble MR. BARKLEY also moved that in section 58, sub-section (2), clause (*b*), for the words "equal to," the words "not less than three times and not exceeding" be substituted. He said:—

"My Lord, the provisions of this chapter give a great degree of protection to ordinary tenants. Their tenures are made heritable, and, if their rent is enhanced under the provisions of this chapter, it cannot be again raised under these provisions until seven years have elapsed. The only check upon the amount of enhancement, however, is that provided by this section combined with sections 55 and 57, that, in case the tenant does not agree to pay the enhanced rent demanded, the landlord can only proceed by suing to eject him; and, if ejectment is decreed, the landlord must pay into court any sum declared to be due as compensation for improvements, and further, as compensation for disturbance, seven times the yearly increase of rent demanded. Though it may be doubted whether this sufficiently provides for the case of an improving tenant, who does not wish to give up his land, and who, rather than do so may be compelled to pay an enhanced rent due to his own improvements, it cannot be denied that it affords a very efficient protection to the ordinary tenant in all other cases. The exceptional case is that of the sitting tenant, which is at present being discussed in England by men like Professor Bonamy Price and Sir James Caird. I was at first, I confess, doubtful as to the principle of giving heritable rights to ordinary tenants, which was not proposed either in Bill No. I or in the Pachmarhi Committee's draft Bill. But, on examining the opinions given on Bill No. I, I found that Colonel Lucie Smith, Commissioner of Chhattísgarh, urged (Paper No. 11, page 43) that all tenants in Chhattísgarh are entitled to hold their land, being other than sír, so long as they pay a reasonable rent, and quoted depositions of málguzárs in a case in the neighbourhood of Raipur in support of this (page 42). In a subsequent communication, dated 20th December, 1880, he stated that there was 'hardly a man among the malguzárs who would come forward openly and assert that he has the right to eject a raiyat who is willing to pay a reasonable rent;' and he quoted a minute by Sir George Campbell, in support of an argument he had previously urged, that a custom which prevailed there, of the raiyats redistributing the

lands amongst themselves, was an indication of proprietary right, though at settlement the managers of the villages had, by mistake, been recognised as proprietors. Again, while the Pachmarhi Committee's Bill had provided in section 23 that ordinary tenancies should lapse on the death of the holder, a pleader, Mr. Bipin Krishna Bose, who had previously acted for the Nágpur landlords, suggested to the Judicial Commissioner that heirs who had been members of a joint family with the cultivating tenant should be allowed to succeed on his death. Bill No. III made the rights of ordinary tenants heritable, and in the Report of the Select Committee it was stated that it was believed that the amendment would be in consonance with the general feeling of the people. Opinions have since been received from landlords of the Nágpur Division, and of the Hoshangábád, Narsinghpur, Betul and Raipur Districts; and in none of these has this amendment been objected to, though other provisions of the Bill have been warmly canvassed. The Raipur landlords indeed admitted that, before the introduction of Act X into the Chhattísgarh Division, ejectments of tenants were unheard of, and that tenants should not be ejected so long as they pay fair rents. As the Bill puts a stop to the growth of occupancy-rights by 12 years' possession, the heritable right conceded to ordinary tenants of other than sír-land may be regarded as a compensating advantage; and, as the concession has not been objected to from any quarter, and in some parts of the country, at least, the right of such tenants not to be ejected so long as they paid reasonable rents was recognized, I see no reason to call in question its propriety. It would, however, be valueless unless there were some means of protecting the tenant from unreasonable enhancement of rent, and the provisions of section 58 furnish a convenient means of preventing this in most cases; and, though the principle of compensation for disturbance is objected to in some of the papers received (Nos. 25 and 28), the landlords of the Nágpur Division have accepted it (Paper No. 25), only urging that seven times the yearly increase is too much, and that five times would be a fair compensation.

"I think the Bill errs in laying down an unduly rigid rule on this point. There may be cases in which seven times the yearly increase demanded would not be excessive. There are tenants who, if the passing of this Bill were delayed, would acquire occupancy-rights under Act X of 1859 within a year, and, when the growth of such rights under that Act is stopped, there will be cases of ordinary tenants whose families have held the land for two or three generations. Such tenants would usually pay any rent the land could properly yield rather than give it up, and, if an excessive rent were demanded to compel them to quit their holdings, it would not be unfair to allow seven times the increase demanded, especially if the tenants were already paying as much, or nearly as much, as they ought to be asked to pay. But in other cases, the tenant may have held the land only for a year or two, without paying any premium on entering, and perhaps at a low rate of rent. In others, again, the land may have been let on favourable terms for a period of years in order to get it brought under cultivation. In the one class of cases, the claims of the tenant to compensation for disturbance would be but small; in the other, seven times the increase demanded, even though that increase was not unreasonable in amount, might be an excessive sum. If, for instance, the tenant held at half the normal rate of rent, and the landlord proposed to demand the normal rate, the tenant, if he chose to give up his holding, would get 3½ years' rental, in addition to any compensation for improvements which might be due him.

"I therefore propose that the Court which passes the decree should be allowed to fix the compensation, with regard to the circumstances of each particular case, at from three to seven times the increase demanded. The compensation thus could not be merely nominal unless the increase of rent demanded was nominal, while it might be large in cases in which the tenant was entitled to special consideration. It would rest with the Court to adjust it according to circumstances, and this, I think, would be a more satisfactory arrangement than to give a fixed number of times the increase demanded. It might also facilitate arrangements out of Court, where the landlord's object was to resume his land, which he can only do by agreement with his tenant. He might say to his tenant: 'You have held my land for four or five years; you have made no improvements; it is now convenient to me to take it into my own hands, but I can only do so by asking an increase of rent which you will not give. I therefore propose to add one-half to the rent, and offer you three times the yearly increase.' The tenant might say: 'I am not prepared to pay the increased rent, but the Court may give me more than you offer. I am ready to give up the land for five times the yearly increase.' If the landlord agrees, the tenant would get 2½ years' rental, and if the landlord and tenant agree to four times the increase, the tenant would get two years' rental, to surrender land he had held only a few years.

"The principle of compensation for disturbance is entirely new to Indian law, and it may therefore not be out of place to remind the Council that the Irish Tenancy Act, in which this principle was first recognized, allows a discretion to the Court to give compensation for disturbance not exceeding so many years' rental, the maximum varying according to the size of the holding, while no minimum is prescribed."

The Hon'ble MR. QUINTON said:—"This is one of the means of protection for ordinary tenants devised by the framers of the Bill in lieu of the growth by prescription of rights of occupancy, and of which they as a class have been deprived, and it is intended to operate as a check upon rack-renting. Seven times the yearly *increase* of rent demanded seems no immoderate compensation to award to a tenant who may be driven out of house and home with no resource before him but starvation; and, as the Select Committee have after mature deliberation accepted this amount as the minimum likely to prove effective for the object in view, I see no cause for giving the Courts any discretion in the matter. It is difficult to see on what principles such discretion could be exercised; so that we should have to expect widely different judgments from different judges, and, as a consequence, fertile crops of litigation and discontent. This is pre-eminently one of the cases in which a hard-and-fast line is advisable. The minimum suggested in the amendment, namely, three times the increase demanded, would leave it in the power of any judge to defeat the avowed intention of the legislature."

The Hon'ble SIR STEUART BAYLEY said:—"My Lord, this amendment also, I fear, I must oppose. It introduces an element of elasticity no doubt, which is in itself desirable, but it also introduces a far greater element of uncertainty which would be most prejudicial. Doubtless the limit of seven times the amount of enhancement is arbitrary; but it was come to after very full consideration, and was discussed at two separate meetings of the Select Committee. The original Proposal was ten times. This was considered too much in a temporarily-settled province, where the landlord was liable to have his revenue enhanced at the next settlement, as the enhanced rent which *en hypothesi* he would receive from the incoming tenant might not pay him a fair interest on the compensation he would have to pay the outgoing tenant. After several proposals the amount was reduced to seven. My great objection to Mr. Barkley's proposed amendment is that, under the discretionary rule, not only would the landlord never know exactly what risk he ran in ousting a tenant for refusal to pay an enhanced rent, but, worse than that, the tenant would never know whether it was better worth his while to pay or to refuse. Each case would be a speculation in litigation. The Courts would have no practical guide. Another objection is that the system itself is experimental and may possibly not work well; but, under the Bill as it stands, it would at least work consistently, and its action could be watched. If it broke down, the Government would know why, and would be able either to withdraw it or to strengthen its weak points. Under the proposed amendment, one could never judge fairly of the experiment, because its working would differ with the personal equation of each Revenue-officer. It is certainly better, in introducing an important experiment of this kind, about which, as Mr. Ilbert has shown, there is room for various opinions, that the conditions of its introduction should be fixed and known, and that they should not vary with the varying idiosyncracies of every officer."

His Excellency THE PRESIDENT said:—"I cannot accept this amendment. The question, as my friend Sir Steuart Bayley has said, has been extremely

carefully considered by the Select Committee and the Government. The original proposal was to fix the rate at ten times the increase, but, in consequence of representations received from the Central Provinces, that figure was reduced to seven times the increase of rent—a very small amount to be demanded for compensation for disturbance, and very greatly less than that demanded under the Irish Land Act. This is making the experiment on a small scale. It appears to me to be sufficient for the circumstances of the Central Provinces, where population is thin and where farms are rather seeking for tenants than tenants for farms. It seems to me to be the least that could be proposed, and, therefore, I cannot accept the amendment proposed by my hon'ble friend."

The Motion was put and negatived.

The Hon'ble MR. BARKLEY also moved that for section 62 the following section be substituted, namely :—

"62. The landlord of any holding held by an ordinary tenant may confer upon him the rights of an occupancy-tenant in respect of the holding; and the landlord of any holding held by an occupancy-tenant or an ordinary tenant may confer upon him the rights of an absolute occupancy-tenant in respect of the holding; and a person upon whom such rights are so conferred shall, for the purposes of this Act, be deemed to be an occupancy-tenant, or an absolute occupancy-tenant, as the case may be."

He said :—

"This, my Lord, is the most important of the amendments of which I have given notice, and the section to which it relates is the only one in regard to which I find myself absolutely at issue with the principles adopted in the Bill. My objections to that section are so strong that, if it is allowed to stand, I shall, though with regret, feel it my duty to vote against the passing of the Bill.

"This section, like that giving heritable rights to ordinary tenants, was first introduced in Bill No. III, nothing similar having appeared either in the original Bill or in the revised draft prepared by the Pachmarhi Committee. It cannot be said to have been suggested by any of the opinions received from the Central Provinces, and the only opinions given after Bill No. III was published, except that of the Chief Commissioner himself (Paper No. 20), are strongly opposed to it. Unfortunately, these are the opinions only of landlords, the late Chief Commissioner not having thought it necessary to consult any of the local officers as to the changes made by Bill No. III. But the landlords of the Nágpur Division (Paper No. 23) denounced the section as a departure from what they called the Pachmarhi compromise, that is, the Pachmarhi Committee's draft Bill, which they had expressed themselves willing to accept, and as an encroachment on their rights, and urged that the compensation proposed to be given to the landlord is wholly inadequate. The opinion of the landlords of the Hoshangábád, Narsinghpur and Betul Districts (Paper No. 25) was similar, except that they did not refer to the Pachmarhi Bill. The landlords of Raipur (Paper No. 28) objected to the section that it arbitrarily interferes with voluntary contracts and nullifies the provisions contained in section 41, clause (*c*), and urged that, if a tenant desired occupancy-rights, he should pay at least six times the rental. The Chief Commissioner forwarded a copy of this petition without comment (Paper No. 29), remarking that it accepted the principles of the Bill, but stated certain objections to some details, which it was unnecessary for him to discuss. It is, I think, to be regretted that he did not discuss the objections taken to section 62. All that the Select Committee say in support of this section, the provisions of which do not appear to have been suggested by any local authority, and have been so strongly objected to by the landlords, is that—

'The growth of occupancy-rights by lapse of time having been stayed, we think, with the Famine Commissioners, that some means should be provided by which a thrifty, industrious tenant can raise his status. The provision we have introduced can in no way injure the málguzár, while it holds out a prospect to the tenant which will induce him to retain and improve his holding. We have little expectation that tenants will avail themselves of this privilege for a long time to come, except in a few cases.'

"The landlords, I observe, contend that it is likely to be very largely taken advantage of when the power becomes known, but it is of course possible that they are mistaken as to this. It may be that few tenants will be willing or able to give 2½ years' rental for the advantages enjoyed by an occupancy-tenant over an ordinary tenant protected by Chapter VI. But, if so, the benefit to the tenants will not be very great.

"I do not know how far the Famine Commissioners are responsible for suggesting a section of this nature, but, assuming that the suggestion is theirs, I do not think that their authority is so conclusive that we should refrain from discussing the merits of the proposal.

"My own objections to it, being objections of principle, can be stated very briefly. They may be summed up in the four following propositions: 1st, that to give the tenant power to compel the landlord to sell a portion of his rights is an encroachment on the rights of the landlord; 2nd, that, while rights of property may be interfered with by the legislature when public interests require this, and on reasonable compensation being made to the persons whose rights are interfered with, all unnecessary interference with such rights should be avoided; 3rd, that, in the present case, there is no evidence that public interests render it necessary that tenants should be empowered to compel their landlords to sell them occupancy-rights; 4th, that, even assuming such necessity to be established, there is no evidence that 2½ years' normal rental would compensate the landlord for the alteration in the status of his tenant.

"As regards the first proposition, I do not see how it is possible to deny the encroachment upon the landlord's rights. The section does not protect any existing right of the tenant, but gives him a power to acquire new rights without the landlord's consent. The principle is precisely the same as if it were proposed to empower the tenant to buy absolute occupancy-rights at five years' normal rental, or proprietary rights at eight years' normal rental. Whether these sums represent the value of the interests sold or not, the landlord has a right not to be compelled to part with those interests, unless, for sufficient cause, the legislature deprives him of this right.

"The second proposition is scarcely likely to be disputed in this Council, as it is difficult to see how it can be disputed by any one who does not disapprove of private property being recognized at all.

"The third proposition raises a question of evidence, and I think I am entitled to ask for the evidence of necessity. It tells against the existence of any necessity that the local authorities have not asked for the grant of such a power to ordinary tenants, and were originally content to give them much less protection than is given by the other provisions of this chapter. Mr. Grant, in introducing Bill No. I, urged the necessity of shunning heroic remedies, and, if it has since been found advisable to prescribe such remedies, a clear case of necessity for doing so should certainly be made out.

"The fourth proposition also raises a question of evidence. The Select Committee say that the provision they have introduced can in no way injure the málguzár, but I have been unable to discover the proof that the difference between occupancy-rights and the position of an ordinary tenant is not worth more than 2½ years' rental in many instances. The only test of its value would be to ascertain what the tenant would pay and the landlord would accept in consideration of the superior status being conferred; but, unless free contract is allowed, this test cannot be applied. The difference may be worth five years' rental, or it may be worth only one. It may be worth five years' rental in one case, and only one year's rental in another. In the latter case, the section will have no operation; in the former, the landlord will be compelled to sell his property for half its value. How can it be said that in such a case he will be in no way injured? In short, except in the cases where the right to be purchased is exactly worth two and a half times the rental, the section must either be inoperative or the landlord must part with his property for less than its value.

"If it were shewn to be necessary on public grounds to give this power to tenants, then, instead of fixing an arbitrary value, some machinery should be

devised for determining the value in each instance, when the parties did not themselves agree as to the sum to be paid. I consider the absence of any such machinery, and the absence of proof of necessity for conferring such a power, insuperable objections to the section as framed.

"But I think that in many cases landlords who find it necessary to raise money would have no objection to sell occupancy-rights to their tenants, if no compulsion existed. They would thus, instead of losing their land altogether by sale, or losing control over it for a time by mortgage, retain a substantial interest in it, though one of smaller value than that they previously possessed. And the proper sum to be paid would be ascertained by agreement between landlord and tenant, both parties being in a better position than almost any one else to judge of the value of the interest sold. If the compulsory power is retained, the landlord would feel its existence a grievance, even if the tenant did not exercise it; but, in the absence of such a power, there would be no reason why he should not be willing to give a thrifty, industrious tenant a superior status, when this could be done without injury to himself. This would to some extent meet the views of the Famine Commission; and, as the Bill does not provide for the purchase of occupancy-rights otherwise than by section 62, I have proposed a new section to take the place of section 62 which will give effect to such transactions. The second proviso to section 80 of Bill No. II contained a provision of this nature, suggested by the Pachmarhi Committee's Bill."

The Hon'ble MR. QUINTON said:—"My Lord, this amendment, like the preceding, strikes at the root of one of the essential provisions of the Bill. For reasons which appeared to them of great force in the Central Provinces, and which I for one am not prepared to dispute, the Select Committee have omitted from this Bill all provisions enabling ordinary tenants to acquire rights of occupancy by prescription in the lands held by them, but they had no wish to leave the cultivators of the soil at the mercy of the landlords and without hope of raising their condition.

"To guard them against rack-renting and capricious eviction, measures will be found in the Bill which it is to be hoped will prove efficacious for that purpose, and to enable the thrifty and industrious tenant to better himself the section now under discussion has been drafted. The twelve-years' rule, coupled with an unrestricted power of eviction, in effect left it with the landlord to determine whether rights of occupancy should or should not be acquired by tenants. A vigilant landlord always had the means of preventing the accrual of such rights by the simple expedient of turning the tenant out of his holding. The result has been that these prescriptive rights have been attained at the cost of much ill-feeling, and that each party is on the watch to take advantage of any omission, mistake or misfortune on the part of the other.

"It is not to be supposed that these consequences were within the intention of the framers of Act X of 1859, and, to avoid them and bestow a substantial instead of an illusory benefit upon the tenant, the present section makes it obligatory on the landlord to confer occupancy-rights on an ordinary tenant on tender of a sum equal to $2\frac{1}{2}$ times the rent paid, or equitably payable according to the decision of the settlement-officer for the holding.

"The amendment of my hon'ble friend reverses all this, and throws things back into their old state, by making the consent of the landlord a condition precedent to the acquisition of such rights, and leaving the terms of the bargain to be adjusted by mutual agreement. He must be a man of sanguine temperament who expects that such provisions would ever have any operation.

"The measure embodied in the section is in accordance with the recommendation of the Famine Commission, and the only objection which I have hitherto heard urged against it is that, from poverty or other reasons, tenants may fail to take full advantage of it."

The Hon'ble SIR STEUART BAYLEY said:—"My Lord, this amendment I cannot support. Mr. Barkley's proposal would practically abolish the principle of section 62. The section was introduced as a counterpoise to the abolition of the twelve-years' rule. It was felt that ordinary tenants would want some protection, and compensation for disturbance was provided. It is impossible to say how

this principle will work, as, though we augur well of it, it is admittedly experimental. If it fails, the ordinary tenant would be, to a great extent, unprotected, and his position under the landlord's power to rackrent would probably deteriorate. Moreover, as time goes on, since occupancy-rights can no longer be acquired by the prescriptive title of twelve years' holding, it is quite certain that the tendency will be for the class of occupancy-tenants to decrease, and for that of unprotected tenants to increase; and it seemed absolutely necessary, as a counterpoise to this tendency, to give ordinary tenants some means of protecting themselves by the acquisition of occupancy-rights. The particular rate of $2\frac{1}{2}$ years' purchase may be open to objection. I can only say it was adopted after careful consideration by those most competent to advise the Committee, but I cannot approve of the Bill being shorn of the principle altogether. If I may take an illustration from another province, I would refer to the use that the raiyats in Eastern Bengal made of the increased receipts coming to them from jute-cultivation. They found themselves, as we fear the Central Provinces tenants may find themselves, insufficiently protected from arbitrary enhancement, and, as soon as they acquired the means, a movement set in, under which numbers of these raiyats, by payment of a large premium, got from their landlords a permanent lease of their lands. The permanently-settled Bengal Government is unaffected by this movement. In a temporarily-settled province, no doubt, the position, so far as the Government revenue is concerned, is different. But we wish a similar principle to apply, and we wish to facilitate it, by giving the raiyat the right to protect himself by acquiring occupancy-rights at a rate ordinarily settled by law, but in special cases after the rents have been adjusted through the Courts, so that the landlord shall not suffer. I should be unwilling to part with this principle, and must oppose the amendment."

His Excellency THE PRESIDENT said:—"I most strongly object to the substitution proposed by my hon'ble friend. When he speaks of section 62 as an encroachment on the rights of landlords, it is necessary that we should consider what are the rights of landlords at the present moment in the Central Provinces. We are not talking of the abstract rights of landlords. That subject is a very large one. What we have to deal with are the rights of landlords in the Central Provinces now, and those rights are subject to the provision of Act X of 1859, which confers on the tenant the power of obtaining occupancy-rights if he occupies the same land for a period of twelve years; therefore, the rights of landlords in the Central Provinces at present are limited by the rights of tenants to acquire, by a certain process, an occupancy-right in their lands. The framers of the Bill in its present shape were led to believe that it would be desirable to put an end to the existing mode of obtaining occupancy-rights by the tenants, in consequence of the serious objections which may be urged against any system under which a tenant acquires occupancy-rights by a mere lapse of time. It seemed, therefore, desirable that to get rid of that system in the Central Provinces before it had produced there those evils and those difficulties in the relations of landlord and tenant which have been found to spring from it in other parts of India. The question, then, the Committtee had to consider was, what substitute they should give to tenants for this power of obtaining rights of occupancy by the lapse of time. My hon'ble friend Mr. Barkley says that Bill No. I as introduced by Mr. Grant did not contain this proposal. Doubtless not, but it did not propose to abolish the twelve-years' rule. Bill No. I retained the twelve-years' rule, and gave tenants that mode of acquiring rights which the present Bill seeks to supersede. It appears to me that one of the great advantages of the present proposal over the twelve-years' rule is that, whereas, practically speaking, the twelve-years' rule gives occupancy-rights to tenants by accident, this proposal, on the contrary, gives the power of obtaining such rights to thrift and to frugality. Under the twelve-years' rule, it depends on an accident whether a landlord gives a tenant notice to quit before the expiration of twelve years, and thus takes the measures necessary to prevent the accrual of the right; on the other hand, it is the thrifty tenants who will under the new proposal be able to purchase an occupancy-right. The right will depend not upon accident, not upon whether the landlord will allow the tenant to remain in possession for twelve years, but upon whether by frugality he is able to lay by sufficient to enable him to purchase an

occupancy-right in the manner proposed by section 62. Now, my hon'ble friend Mr. Barkley says there is not much evidence to show that this proposal has been accepted by those best acquainted with the Central Provinces. I may say that, in the first place, it has been accepted by Sir J. H. Morris, than whom no one is better acquainted with the circumstances and requirements of those Provinces. It has also been most carefully and closely considered by my hon'ble friend Mr. Crosthwaite, who had charge of the Bill originally. I have discussed it with him several times, and it is most unfortunate that we have not his presence here to-day. I felt bound to call him to higher functions during the absence of Mr. Bernard, but, had he been present here, he would have given us the weight of his great experience in the Central Provinces to meet the objections taken by Mr. Barkley. I must also point out that, if we were to adopt the amendment proposed by Mr. Barkley in this matter, we should actually put the raiyats in the Central Provinces in a worse position than they are now in. We should have abolished their power of acquiring the right of occupancy under the twelve-years' rule, and substituted for it nothing but a legal power to the landlord to sell them this right if he chose to do so. It is quite impossible that the Council can accept a proposal of that kind. For a considerable time this clause may be made little use of, but it will enable those tenants who have laid by a small amount of capital to acquire the greater security which occupancy-rights afford, and without it the result of the Bill would be to shut the door to all hope of raiyats ever acquiring that security at all.

"Under these circumstances, I cannot give my vote in favour of the amendment proposed by my hon'ble friend Mr. Barkley."

The Motion was put and negatived.

The Hon'ble MR. BARKLEY also moved that in section 71, clause (*a*), for the words "one hundred," the word "twenty" be substituted. He said :—

"This amendment raises no question of principle, but merely one of expediency. A similar provision is to be found in the Rent Act in force in the North-Western Provinces, but I think it necessary to point out that, in cases where rent is paid in the form of a share in the produce or of the estimated value of such a share, suits for arrears of rent usually involve questions of much difficulty, such as the actual amount of the yield, the value of the landlord's share, and the reason why that share was not taken when the crop was reaped,—the tenant perhaps alleging that the landlord would not accept it, because the yield was so small that he hoped to get more by suing, while the landlord asserts that the tenant removed the whole crop before any division of the produce could be made. The decisions of Assistant Commissioners of the first class in the simplest cases are at present subject to appeal, and neither landlords nor tenants appear to have such confidence in the courts of these officers as to make them willing to be deprived of the power of appeal in cases relating to arrears of rent. The tenants in the Harda tahsíl ask that appeals may be allowed or that the limit of exclusion may be reduced to Rs. 10 (Paper No. 15), and the landlords of Raipur are willing that there should be no appeal from the Deputy Commissioner's decision in cases of this nature,—which that officer is not likely often to try,—but ask for an appeal from the decision of the Assistant Commissioner (Paper No. 28). I have taken Rs. 20 as the limit, as, in claims under that amount, it can rarely be worth the while of either party to appeal, where no question of title or interest in land is involved. But I think we should avoid doing anything which would give colour to the supposition that we regard the right decision of cases where the amount of rent payable is in question as of less importance than the right decision of cases relating to small debts."

The Hon'ble SIR STEUART BAYLEY said :—"My Lord, I cannot concur in this. Against the limitation which prevails in the Panjáb, the Bill has adopted that which has been found to work well in Bengal under section 153 of Act X of 1859 and section 102 of the present Act, in the North-Western Provinces under section 80 of Act XII of 1881, and in Oudh under section 95 of the Oudh Tenancy Act. Assuredly, the tendency of recent

legislation has not been to increase the facilities for appealing. I should prefer, therefore, to maintain the limit of 100 rupees."

The Motion was put and negatived.

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

The Hon'ble MR. QUINTON said :—"My Lord, I cannot refuse to support this Bill, which is the result of long and careful deliberation on the part of this Council and of the local authorities, and which offers a hopeful prospect of placing on a satisfactory footing for some time to come the relations between landlords and tenants in the Central Provinces. I am, however, reluctant to give a silent vote in favour of it, lest my acceptance of the measure should lead to the conclusion that I consider it a precedent to be invariably followed in other cases for which we may hereafter have to legislate.

"The speech of my hon'ble and learned friend Mr. Ilbert has shown very clearly why the Bill now before us differs so materially from that which the Government of India, with the consent of Her Majesty's Government at home, have thought fit to propose for the Lower Provinces of Bengal; and I would, even at the risk of some repetition, call the attention of the Council to a few circumstances in which the Central Provinces differ from that part of Upper India of which I have most personal knowledge, namely, the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, with the object of deprecating the inference that, in any future legislation for the latter, this Bill should, of necessity, be taken as a guide. Numerous provisions of the Bill are of a novel character; several of them, such as the stoppage of the growth of occupancy-rights by prescription, the modes of enhancing the rents of occupancy-tenants and the different methods adopted for the protection of tenants without rights of occupancy from rack-renting and capricious eviction, are of a most important nature, and have been determined on with the advice of those best able to judge of the local peculiarities of the Central Provinces; but it by no means follows that such provisions would be found adequate or could be successfully applied under conditions essentially different.

"In the Central Provinces, culturable waste land is abundant, and is available in the shape most favourable to a wide extension of cultivation; that is, in large blocks for the use of new settlers. There is no district or part of a district in which there is an early prospect of the limits of cultivation being reached. In the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, on the other hand, there is left but a small margin of land easily culturable, much of that which is so recorded being portions of villages impregnated with salts pernicious to vegetation, and incapable of being rendered culturable by any experiment that is likely to prove remunerative.

"In the Central Provinces, there is a sparse population, the density of which is about one-fourth of that of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, where, especially in the Eastern districts, the pressure of population on the culturable area is becoming extreme.

"In the former favoured regions, Act X of 1859 was introduced at a later period, and landlords have not been driven, and have not generally attempted, to work that enactment to the prejudice of the tenants; but in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, the acquisition of occupancy-rights under the twelve-years' rule has been recognised since before the mutiny, and, together with its correlative right of barring such acquisition by ejecting the tenant before the expiration of the prescribed period, received legal confirmation in 1859 by Act X of that year. These mutual rights of landlord and tenant are universally known and widely exercised, while the powers of enhancement conferred on the landlord, which have remained in the Central Provinces almost a dead-letter, have been very generally enforced, in many cases to the uttermost farthing.

"In fact, in the one case, abundance of waste land and a sparse population effectually protected the tenants from rack-renting and capricious eviction; in the other, a denser population, which has almost reached the utmost limits of cultivation, tended to compel both parties to insist on every jot and tittle of their legal rights. I think, therefore, I am justified in asserting that there are essential

differences in the economic conditions and mutual relations of the agricultural classes in the two Provinces.

"The discussion of the relative rights of landlords and tenants, and the due adjustment of these with reference to the good of the whole community, are not now subjects confined to a single province or even to British India. They have long been burning questions in Ireland, and the settlement of them has taxed to the utmost the wisdom of Parliament. They are coming rapidly to the front in England and Scotland, and indications are not wanting that even in the United States of America we are within measurable distance of a time when the operation of the land laws there in force will be subjected to rude criticism, and possibly to revision. In India, a tenancy Bill for Bengal is pending before this Council, proposals have been made and enquiries instituted having in view the amendment of the Rent Laws of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh and of the Panjáb, and even in British Burma the subject is attracting attention. It is impossible to suppose that in all these countries the same remedies will be found equally applicable. There can be no doubt that widely different modes of treatment must be adopted in different cases, and that each case must be dealt with on its own merits.

"Without, therefore, expressing any opinion as to the lines on which legislation for landlords and tenants in other provinces should proceed, which would be for me alike improper and inexpedient, I would on this occasion merely insist on the fact that the existence of differences such as I have attempted to describe, between the North-Western Provinces and Oudh on the one hand and Central Provinces on the other, is sufficient to refute the reasoning that, by passing the Bill now under discussion, we tie our hands from legislating in the future for the North-Western Provinces and Oudh in any direction that, after due deliberation, may appear most suitable."

The Hon'ble MR. HUNTER said:—"My Lord, I desire to say a few words in regard to the third class of tenants dealt with by this Bill. The two superior classes possessing occupancy-rights have, since the Provinces passed under British rule, enjoyed the fostering care of the Government. Their status is founded on ancient custom, it has been confirmed by the settlement-records, and it will henceforth rest on the firm legislative basis provided by this Act. The position of the third class of cultivators, the tenants-at-will, is very different. They have no prescriptive privileges to plead, nor any settlement-papers to appeal to, and their whole future depends on the legal status now accorded to them. And not their future alone, but also in an important, although in a less direct, manner, the future of the corresponding class of cultivators in the crowded districts of the North-Western Provinces and Bengal. For the population in some of those districts now presses so heavily on the land, that large numbers must either submit to suffering, at times bordering on starvation, in their native villages; or they must go forth in quest of new homes. Such movements of the people have already begun, not only under the spasmodic compulsion of famines, but also under the steady constraint of over-population. The sparsely inhabited tracts on the east and south of the Gangetic valley have from ancient times formed, and still form, the natural receptacles of this peasant outflow. Those tracts are now, for practical purposes, Assam and the Central Provinces. While population in some of the densely thronged districts of the Ganges has reached the stationary stage, the inhabitants in Assam increased by three-quarters of a million or over 18 per cent. in the nine years between the Census of 1872 and that of 1881. During the same period the inhabitants of the Central Provinces increased by $2\frac{1}{3}$ millions, or over 25 per cent. How far the increase is due to immigration, and to the children born of immigrants, it is not yet possible to state with precision. The quality of the unoccupied soil varies from unhealthy hill tracts in the Central Provinces to the great grass plains of the Brahmaputra, which, according to the Chief Commissioner, require only a sickle and a lucifer match to turn them into arable fields. Taken as a whole, the cultivable lands still unoccupied in Assam and the Central Provinces, deducting Government forests and the area within great private estates, exceed 17 millions of acres; or more than the whole area in Great Britain and Ireland under corn crops, green crops, grass and all other crops in 1879, excluding, of course, permanent pasture.

"These vast reserves of land are a trust which the State holds, not only for the growing inhabitants of the territories within which they lie, but also for the overcrowded population of the Provinces adjacent to them. In three districts of the Central Provinces, from 13 to 15 per cent of the people are immigrants, and, if we add the children born to them, the proportion would be much higher. The majority of such new-comers cultivate the soil as tenants-at-will. When the land-settlement was made, most of the old tenants received occupancy or proprietary rights; and almost all the rest of them have since acquired occupancy-rights under the twelve-years' rule. 'The residuum,' to quote the words of our late colleague, Mr. Charles Crosthwaite, when in charge of the Bill, 'consists chiefly of new men—to a large extent of men who have taken waste or abandoned lands since the settlement.' The number of these 'new men' has not been placed before the Council, and they seem to be dismissed as a less important class than the occupancy-tenants. But I find that the holdings of tenants-at-will have increased from under half-a-million to over $1\frac{1}{2}$ millions between 1872 and 1882 in the Central Provinces, and that they now exceed all the holdings of the two superior classes of tenants put together. Instead of being an insignificant residuum they have become the most important class of tenants, both numerically and for the purposes of this Act, as their whole status will depend on the rights accorded to them by this Act. They are also the most important class in regard to the future development of the Central Provinces. For it is these 'new men,' as Mr. Crosthwaite calls them, who will chiefly extend cultivation, raise rents and increase the revenue. A paper before the Council shows that they already cultivate nearly one-half of the whole land returned as tenants' holdings in the Central Provinces.

"What provision does the Act make for the well-being of this useful and important class of 'new men'? In parts of Bengal the tenants-at-will are so overcrowded, that a Bill now before the Council provides for increasing the protection accorded to them, at the cost of curtailing rights hitherto enjoyed by the landlords. The economic necessities of the case justify such increased protection. But I think that the Bengal landholders may reasonably ask that Government, before curtailing their privileges, shall do everything in its power to meet those economic necessities by throwing open the land to new comers in adjacent territories like the Central Provinces, where the State still retains a large measure of the proprietary right. By facilitating communication by road and railway, the Government has done much; and the projected line from Lower Bengal into the heart of the Central Provinces will still further aid the distribution of the people. But the question still remains whether the Land Law offers sufficient inducements to new comers to settle in those Provinces, and secures to them an adequate protection in the fields which they cultivate, and which, in many cases, they have reclaimed.

"The present Bill, together with the papers before the Council, offers to this question an answer, in some respects satisfactory, but in other respects, I fear, the reverse. The new settler and the tenant-at-will at once enter, under the provisions of the Act, on certain clearly defined rights. In the first place, the new comer, or tenant-at-will, gets his land at the low rate of $13\frac{1}{3}$ annas per acre. Indeed, the superabundance of land is still so great in the Central Provinces, that, as far as the rates show, the tenants-at-will practically pay as low a rent as the conditional occupancy and absolute occupancy-tenants, whose average rate is $12\frac{1}{4}$ annas per acre. The old occupancy-tenants, however, usually hold the most favourably situated fields. Once settled on a holding, the new comer or tenant-at-will immediately acquires the five following rights under this Act. First, he must pay the rent agreed between himself and his landlord, but it requires a process at law for the landlord to eject him, or to raise the rent except with the tenant's consent. Second, if the tenant agrees to pay the enhanced rent demanded by the process of law, he is exempt from any further enhancement by judicial process for seven years. Third, if he declines to pay the enhanced rent and gives up his holding, he is

entitled to compensation for improvements, and to a compensation for disturbance equal to seven times the enhancement demanded on the rent. Fourth, subject to the above, his right to continue on his holding becomes, from the moment he enters on it, hereditary in his family, although not passing to collaterals. Finally, he has a right to purchase the status of an occupancy-tenant by the payment of 2½ times the annual rent. As regards, therefore, the immediate rights of the new comer and the tenant-at-will, this Act makes a most liberal provision. It may fairly claim to have done away with tenants-at-will altogether, and to have raised them, in fact as well as in name, into the new class which it terms 'ordinary tenants.'

"But if we look beyond the immediate rights conferred to the future status created by the Bill for new comers and ordinary tenants, the prospect is not so satisfactory. Such tenants enter at once upon all the privileges which they will ever acquire under the Act, and the element of the growth of rights is altogether absent. But the superabundance of land affords an ample protection to such tenants in the meanwhile, apart from any legislative enactment; and the Bill makes no adequate provision for the time when the superabundance of land will have disappeared. So long as the economic relation of land and labour suffices to protect the new comer and the ordinary tenant, they have no need to resort to the Bill. When the present exceptional relations of land and labour in the Central Provinces shall have given place to competitive rents, the ordinary tenants will resort to the Bill in vain. For this Bill abolishes the chief safeguard which the ordinary tenant has enjoyed from time immemorial, not only in the Central Provinces, but in almost every part of India; namely, the growth of a right of occupancy accruing from the continued cultivation of the land.

"I am aware, my Lord, that, in raising the point which I now desire to bring before the Council, I may be charged with inconsistency. The Select Committee on this Bill has already presented several reports approving of the measure, and of that Select Committee I have the honour to be a member. The first report of the Committee suggested the abolition of the twelve-years' rule which conferred the right of occupancy, and I signed the report. But in that report we distinctly said that the majority of the Committee desired to reserve its opinion as to the expediency of the amendments proposed. I was absent on tour as President of the Education Commission when the Committee came to the consideration of those amendments, and presented its second report, dated the 6th September, 1882, approving of the proposal with regard to occupancy-rights. That report I did not sign, and, at the first meeting of the Committee which I subsequently attended, I brought the question of the twelve-years' rule before the members. I ascertained that the subject had been fully considered; and it would have been unsuitable to again raise a question upon which the Select Committee had made up its mind. I now desire to state, while acknowledging the many admirable provisions of the Bill, and while giving my support to the measure as a whole, the reasons which lead me to regret this particular feature of it.

"Until to-day, one-half of the tenants' holdings in the Central Provinces have been held by men who were in the process of acquiring occupancy-rights under the twelve-years' rule. After the passing of this Bill, those men will lose all further chance of acquiring such rights. The arguments which have led to this sudden change seem to me inadequate; and the privileges which the Bill substitutes for the growth of occupancy-rights seem to me insufficient. The arguments for putting an end to the growth of those rights, as disclosed by the papers before the Council, are two-fold. First, that the landholders of the Central Provinces, in order to prevent these rights accruing, harass their tenants by frequently shifting their holdings. Second, that a large amount of litigation is thereby involved, injurious alike to the landlord and the tenant. The result is, as summed up in the speech of the hon'ble the Legal Member this morning, to render the position of the ordinary tenant one of great insecurity. But the first of these two arguments is stated by Mr. Jones, now Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces, to be 'demonstrably unsound.' Mr. Jones points out in his letter, dated 18th September, 1880, that the protection clauses (in the Bill as it formerly stood) do not require that a tenant should cultivate the same land. Under such protection clauses, the tenant's claim to occupancy-rights by twelve years' continuous cultivation may run—and it is proposed in Bengal that it shall run—so long as the tenant holds land in the same village or estate. I am aware that Mr. Jones has since accepted the Bill as a whole, but, as far as I have seen, he has not altered his opinion on this point. The demand for tenants is so great in the Central Provinces, and the present difference between the rate of rent paid by the ordinary tenant and the occupancy-tenant is so small, that, although a landlord might try to break the twelve years' continuous occupancy by shifting the holdings of his tenants upon his own estate, in very few cases would he drive a tenant off his property with a view to preventing the growth of occupancy-rights. Nor is combination between neighbouring landlords for that purpose possible on any considerable scale, in the present relation of land to labour in the Central Provinces. As a matter of fact, Mr. Crosthwaite admits that the twelve-years' rule has operated freely in those Provinces, and 'that the great mass of the tenants who were in existence at the settlement have acquired rights under the twelve-years' rule.' In support of the second argument, namely, excessive litigation, Mr. Crosthwaite, in his able memorandum of the 20th February, 1883, quotes the statistics of applications made to the Courts to eject tenants, and lays special stress on the increasing number of these applications during the past four years. I find that the average during the four years amounted to 2,839 applications, and that the number during 1880-81, the last year cited, was 2,780. Taking the highest of these figures and calculating it upon the 1,556,823 holdings by tenants-at-will in the Central Provinces, I find that the applications to eject averaged only one a year to 548 holdings by tenants-at-will. I do not think that this can be called excessive litigation. A large proportion of these tenants-at-will have acquired occupancy-rights or are approaching the acquisition of them. The obvious and simple way to test their occupancy-rights is by means of an application for ejectment, and I think that one such suit to every 548 holdings is a very cheap price to pay for the assertion of their rights. I am aware that in certain districts the average was higher. But in those districts the competition for land had become more severe, the value of occupancy-rights, if succesfully maintained, had become greater to the tenant, and I think the increased litigation necessary to maintain those rights was a cheap price to pay for them. It is impossible to give land-rights without creating a necessity for asserting and defending those rights in the Courts of law. A third argument against the continuance of the twelve-years' rule was brought forward by the hon'ble the Legal Member in his speech this morning. If I caught the argument aright it amounts to this: The continuance of the twelve-years' rule would involve a settlement of rates, and a settlement of rates is a costly process to Government. But the general re-settlement of the Central Provinces is impending. In individual districts the period of the old settlement has expired, or will shortly run out. Until the re-settlement is effected in the ordinary course, the twelve-years' rule might continue to be carried out, as in Bengal, through the operation of the Court. I think, therefore, that the arguments brought forward for the abolition of the twelve-years' rule conferring occupancy-rights, are inadequate.

"The privileges conferred by the Bill in lieu of the acquisition of occupancy-rights by ordinary tenants seem to me equally insufficient. It is sometimes argued as if the twelve-years' rule was an arbitrary invention of Act X of 1859. As a matter of fact, the rule has existed in one form or another ever since the British Government began to concern itself about the rights of the people. What Act X did was to select, from among the various terms of years which had been current in different parts of the country, the single term of twelve years, and to make it applicable to all Provinces to which the law was extended. This term coincided with the period of limitation in suits on account of immoveable property, and it fairly applied to the older settled Provinces. But before any single term obtained the rigidity of law, there had been also other periods with the binding force of custom. More than sixty years ago Sir J. E. Colebrooke, in his Minute on Settlement, dated 12th July, 1820, proposed that an enactment should be passed 'declaring the resident tenants to be not removable as long as they continue to pay the same rent

which they have paid during the last five years.' Sir W. Sleeman in 1840 applied the five-years' period of continuous occupation as a test of occupancy-rights to parts of the Central Provinces which were then under the British Government. Mr. Charles Grant, in his paper now before the Council, dated the 13th September, 1873, stated 'that this rule retained its place in popular acceptation as late as 1855, and it was acted upon in the settlement of some parts of the Central Provinces.' The five-years' rule in favour of the tenant was made harder by Act X of 1859, requiring twelve years of continuous occupation. The twelve-years' rule in favour of the tenant is now to be altogether abolished in those Provinces, for reasons which, as I have shown, cannot be maintained. From this day the new-comers and ordinary tenants of the Central Provinces may bring the jungle under cultivation and reclaim the wastes, but their rights to the fruits of their labour will never increase (except by purchase) from the moment after they have entered on the land.

"I have admitted that the compensation given by the Bill to the tenants for taking away their growing right of occupancy is liberal, if we look only to the immediate results. But the more successful that compensation may be as an inducement to immigration in the present, the harder will be the lot of the people in the future. For, with the influx of cultivators, rent will rise, and the whole advantages conferred by this Bill seem to me to depend upon the present low rate of rent due to under-population. The Bill leaves the ordinary tenant in all time coming to make such a bargain as he can with the landlord: which means in India submission to whatever terms the landlord may impose. Once the increase of population has taken place, the only practical check upon rack-renting will be the seven years' compensation for disturbance. The compensation for improvements will be inoperative, for the Bill gives the first right of making improvements not to the ordinary tenants but to the landlord. Nor does the Bill protect the ordinary tenant who clings to his land and submits to a rise of rent, from an enhancement arising out of the improvements which he himself has made. The provision for the purchase of occupancy-rights by ordinary tenants will be little operative. Indeed, the framers of this provision admit that they do not expect it to be resorted to on any considerable scale. For, assuming, as the former draft of the Bill assumed, the maximum difference between occupancy and ordinary rates of rent to be 25 per cent., the sum which the ordinary tenant must pay for occupancy-rights would, at 12 per cent. interest per annum, exceed the maximum benefit in rent which he could gain by the transaction. It is doubtful whether the ordinary tenant could borrow at 12 per cent.

"The one real safeguard which the Bill gives is the compensation for disturbance equal to seven times the enhancement demanded. The Hon'ble Sir Steuart Bayley has told the Council this morning that, if the provision of compensation for disturbance fails, the ordinary tenant will be worse off than under the old state of things. Mr. Crosthwaite, when in charge of the Bill, admitted that compensation for disturbance was a new experiment in Indian legislation. I believe it is a new experiment in legislation in any country. The only precedent with which I am acquainted is the Irish Land Law. The experiment was first tried by the Irish Landlord and Tenant Act of 1870, and it did not succeed. The causes of its failure, so far as I have seen them stated, were due chiefly to the inadequacy and unsuitability of the scale. The Irish Land Law of 1881 has, therefore, amended and increased the scale. Whether even this higher scale will suffice to protect the tenant no man can yet say. But the higher scale found necessary to give compensation for disturbance a fair chance in Ireland is not seven times the enhancement claimed, but a sum not exceeding seven times the whole rent. This is applicable to rents of £30 or under, which would practically include all rents paid by ordinary tenants in the Central Provinces. That is to say, if an Irish tenant sitting at a rent of £10 refuses to agree to an enhancement of £1, and is ejected in consequence, his landlord has to pay him a sum not exceeding £70 as compensation for disturbance. The same man in the Central Provinces can receive as compensation only £7. I am aware that the competition for land is at present much less keen in the Central Provinces than in Ireland; but compensation for disturbance is intended to protect the tenant when the competition for land in the Central Provinces has grown more intense. The contrast is equally great if the tenant submits to the enhancement. In Ireland, he would receive a statutory lease for 15 years at a rent fixed by a Court of law. At the end of that period the rent could only be raised upon cause shown by the landlord to the Court, in which case the tenant would get a fresh statutory lease for another term of 15 years, and so on for ever. The tenant in the Central Provinces has to submit to an enhanced rent, not as impartially fixed by a Court, but as demanded by his landlord and enforced by process of law. He receives protection from a further arbitrary enhancement by the same process for only for seven years, and at the end of the seven years he is entirely at the mercy of the landlord. This Bill substitutes for the old customary growth of occupancy-rights, which have existed from time immemorial in India, new legislative devices copied from the English law. But it deprives those devices of the stringency by which the English law renders them operative in favour of the tenant.

"I had hoped that the duty of stating these objections would have fallen to a member of the Council whose views would have carried the weight of greater experience than mine. My hon'ble friend Mr. Reynolds, one of the chief authorities in Bengal on questions of land-administration, signed the third report of the Select Committee with much hesitation, as he was not satisfied that the interests of the tenants were sufficiently protected. He has now written to me that he intended, if the Bill had come before the Council in Calcutta, to oppose it on grounds similar to those which I have taken up. If your Lordship will allow me, I should like to read the following sentences from his letter :—

'In regard to the tenants who have not yet acquired the rights of occupancy, and the tenants who may take land hereafter, the provisions of the Bill are disastrous. They are resident cultivators, and, whether they have held for twelve years or not, they are entitled under the common law of India to the status of occupancy-raiyats. But the Bill declares not only that they do not possess that status, but that they shall never acquire it. As to future tenants, the scheme is one of cottierism. Compensation for ejectment is quite a new experiment in India, and it may safely be said that it will be inefficacious. It is certain that the raiyat will submit to any exaction rather than surrender his holding. The Bill will reduce the great mass of the population to the condition of rack-rented tenants.'

"I do not go so far as my hon'ble friend either in regard to the common law of India, which has not yet been so accurately ascertained as in my opinion to permit of generalisations from it, or in regard to the disastrous consequences which he anticipates from this Bill. I believe that the Act as a whole will prove beneficial both in respect to the amended procedure which it lays down, and by the clearly defined status which it provides for the two superior classes of tenants. But I think that the abolition of the growth of occupancy-rights under the twelve-years' rule is particularly unfortunate at present. It is of the utmost importance that population should be induced to move into the unoccupied lands of the Central Provinces. I have shown that such a movement has already begun, and the Government is doing what it can to assist the movement by facilities of communication. But to tell the men who come in and clear the forest and bring the land under tillage that, while by their labours the landlord's rent shall rise and the Government revenue increase, they themselves shall never acquire occupancy-rights except by purchase, that, indeed, they shall never obtain a single further right in the soil than that which they possess on the first day that they break up the land, seems equally opposed to Indian custom in the past and to economic expediency in the present. Before considering this aspect of the Bill, I examined the available evidence regarding the movements of the people. It is to such movements quite as much as to the legislation now impending in Bengal, that we must look for a permanent remedy for the poverty and over-population of the Gangetic provinces. The facts available are of a scanty character, as the census does not show the children born to immigrants. But they suffice to disclose the inexpediency of putting any check upon the acquisition of land-rights in sparsely peopled tracts. Since the census of 1872 a vast new population of cultivators has sprung up in the Central Provinces, all of whom have until to-day been acquiring occupancy-rights; but not one of whom will now be permitted to complete the

acquisition of those rights, as the interval since the last census does not amount to twelve complete years. During the same period, more than a million of new holdings by tenants-at-will appear on the returns. How many individual tenants are represented by these holdings the statistics do not show. But every one of this million of new holdings will be now excluded from the customary growth of occupancy-rights. What Mr. Crosthwaite calls the 'residuum chiefly of new men,' at one time comparatively insignificant, but who now occupy nearly one-half of the whole area of tenants' holdings in the Central Provinces, and who will hereafter form the chief source of increase in the cultivation of those Provinces, are from to-day for ever debarred from acquiring occupancy-rights. I think it is much to be regretted that the movements of the people have never formed the subject of a comprehensive enquiry by the Government of India. I believe that the facts elicited by such an enquiry would have prevented this mistake in an Act which, in other respects, has been carefully considered, and which will prove beneficial to the people.

"I am aware that your Lordship's Government had in this Bill to find a workable middle line between two extreme parties—between the partisans of the landlords and the tenants' friends. I acknowledge the fairness and the skill with which that line has been struck, excepting at one point—a point not of immediate urgency, although of great future importance. The increasing population in the Central Provinces is already making itself felt in two ways—by a rise of rent in some districts, and by a more intensive husbandry in others. The holdings of the two superior classes of tenants with occupancy-rights numbered just over a quarter of a million in 1872, with an average of 16 acres a-piece. They had increased to 1½ million in 1882, with an average of under five acres. The holdings of the tenants-at-will were under half a million in 1872, with an average of ten acres. They now exceed 1½ million, with an average of three acres. During the last ten years, therefore, the tenants' holdings in the Central Provinces have increased more than four-fold in numbers, and have decreased to one-fifth of their previous average area. The time when the tenants-at-will must require protection is, therefore, not in the distant future. But for the Act which we are now about to pass, that protection would have been given under the customary twelve-years' rule of continuous occupation, and it was given in the earlier draft of the Bill. I believe that the protection thus accorded would have been in strict consonance with the teaching of the past and with the wants of the future. It would have been accorded without any injury to private proprietary rights, for the Government has not yet permitted such rights to fully consolidate themselves in the Central Provinces. The proprietary body is there a comparatively recent creation of British rule, and still holds its land, subject to conditions which the Government may make in favour of the tenants-at-will at the next settlement. In this respect the Government had an opportunity to provide for the future of the cultivators of the Central Provinces without infringing on proprietary rights—an opportunity which it has long since lost in Bengal, and which it will no longer enjoy even in the Central Provinces when private proprietary rights have consolidated. The very increase of population which will render a greater degree of protection necessary for the tenants, will also render it more difficult for the legislature to grant such protection without injustice to the landlords. The recognition of the pre-existing twelve-years' rule of occupancy under the safeguards recommended by the present Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces, and set forth in the earlier draft of this Bill, would have got rid of that difficulty once and for ever. The rights of the cultivators would have grown with a natural and customary growth, as the necessity for such rights augmented. The problem which might at present have been so simple to deal with in the Central Provinces, has become complicated by private proprietary rights in Bengal. I therefore, equally with my hon'ble friend Mr. Quinton, enter a *caveat* against the arguments which I have used in regard to the Central Provinces being transferred, except with great caution and with many reservations, to the proposed Rent Bill for Bengal. I regret to observe a disposition in some of the papers before the Council to minimise this Bill as one intended only for the present, to refrain from seeking a basis for the tenants-at-will in the history of the past, and from attempting to forecast their necessities in the future. It was, therefore, with particular pleasure that I listened to the exhaustive retrospect in the speech of the hon'ble the Legal Member to-day. For land-legislation, if it is to be fair, must be based on the history of the past, and, if it is to be safe, it must take into consideration the economic changes impending in the future. For the future will assuredly arrive and bring with it the consequences of the present. Those consequences, if unchecked in the Central Provinces, will in time produce a population of small tenants holding at competitive rents. I sincerely hope that those consequences will be checked, and I think the Government of India may be safely trusted to devise the means. For the great measures of land-legislation, with which your Lordship's name will for ever be associated, are in reality measures for the protection of the peasant. This Bill gives ample security to the cultivator so long as the population continues sparse; and I hope that additional safeguards will be provided as the population increases."

His Excellency THE PRESIDENT said:—"I should like to make one or two observations on the remarks which have fallen from my hon'ble friend Mr. Hunter. I listened with feelings of regret to a great portion of that speech, because I felt it was a very powerful argument against the provisions of this Bill, and I began to fear that the Bill might be open to the objections which he was urging against it. But I confess I was somewhat comforted by the last sentence of his speech, in which he said that this Bill made ample provision for the right of the cultivators so long as the population was sparse. That, however, is really all that the Bill professes to do. Certainly it was all I thought that the Bill would do. It appears to me that, in dealing with this very difficult question of the relations between landlord and tenant, what we have to do is to treat it with reference to the varying conditions of different parts of India as they come before us when we undertake legislation. I feel strongly that legislation which might be wise for one province with a thin population might be altogether inadequate to provide proper securities for the cultivators of the soil in the more thickly populated districts of India.

"In preparing the Bill, the object of its framers has been to deal with the circumstances of the province at the present time. It is undesirable to interfere more than may be necessary in the relations between landlord and tenant, because such interference is always a delicate matter. I am not, however, one of those who object to interference of that kind when necessary, but I think it wise in undertaking such interference to pay careful regard to the agricultural arrangements of each district, and I am not at all inclined to attempt to force one uniform system upon all parts of the country.

"My friend Mr. Hunter spoke of the case of Ireland. He said that some of the proposals in this Bill were borrowed from Bills passed in respect of Ireland, and that they were even less extended in their scope than the proposals contained in the Irish Land Act of 1870, which have been proved to be inadequate. My answer to that objection is this. In Ireland you have a much more keen competition for land than at present exists in the Central Provinces. What may be inadequate in Ireland may not be inadequate in the present circumstances of the Central Provinces. It is very possible that this measure may not afford sufficient protection for the rights of ordinary tenants in the Central Provinces if their circumstances should change. But if they do change, it will be the duty of the Government of India to consider what legislative arrangements will be necessary to meet their altered condition. What we have endeavoured to do now is to provide for these circumstances as we find them, and to have recourse to the minimum of interference in the arrangements between landlord and tenant, which appear to us to be sufficient to give the cultivators of the soil in those Provinces due protection against exorbitant enhancement of rent and arbitrary eviction. It is my hope that this measure will be effectual for that purpose; but this remains to be seen. Ten or twenty years hence it is possible that these arrangements may be found inadequate, and, should that be the case, it will be for the Government of that day to apply a remedy.

"I confess, with respect to the twelve-years' rule, that I cannot speak of it with the amount of satisfaction with which it has been spoken of by my hon'ble friend Mr. Hunter. I share strongly the opinion expressed in an able paper on

the Bengal rent question by my friend Mr. Justice Cunningham, who brings forward there, very clearly and plainly, the objections which lie against any system which makes the acquirement of occupancy-rights dependent on the efflux of a fixed and determined period of time. All the evidence goes to show that that system is open to objection, and it is very undesirable that it should be allowed to grow up. My Hon'ble friend Mr. Hunter argues that the evils resulting from it have not yet sprung up in the Central Provinces; but there is evidence to show that they are already appearing there as the population increases; and it seems to me that it was advisable to put a stop to them now, rather than to wait till we have to encounter hereafter those difficulties which now meet us in Bengal. I yield to no man in the desire to protect the just rights of tenants, and I hope and believe that this Bill will operate to strengthen the position of the cultivating tenants of the Central Provinces. The Bill is not intended, as has been justly remarked by the Hon'ble Mr. Quinton, as a precedent to be followed in other provinces the condition of which is very different, but it is a measure applicable to the circumstances of the day in the Central Provinces; and, if hereafter it should require amendment, I have no doubt that the Government of India will know how to deal with any fresh circumstances which may arise."

The Motion was put and agreed to.

NATIVE PASSENGER SHIPS BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. ILBERT moved for leave to introduce a Bill to amend the Native Passenger Ships Act, 1876. He said that the object of the Bill was to amend the Native Passenger Ships Act, VIII of 1876, with a view to provide for the better regulation of the pilgrim-traffic between British India and Arabia. This traffic had formed the subject of correspondence between the Secretary of State, the Government of India and the various Local maritime Governments in India. A careful consideration had brought the Government to the conclusion that the importance of the pilgrim-traffic made its detailed regulation imperative, and that, to secure uniformity of procedure, and thereby avoid the friction which must inevitably follow divergence between rules separately framed by different States, it was desirable that on all the more important points a common understanding should be come to among the Governments who were chiefly interested in the proper management of that traffic. The establishment of a practical coincidence between the general provisions of the local Turkish regulations and those of the law of India could only be effected by diplomatic correspondence between the British and Turkish Governments. But, since experience had shown that the provisions of the Indian law as it at present stood were insufficient to meet the peculiar exigencies of this traffic, and that in some respects they required revision, it seemed desirable, before attempting to bring about an assimilation of the British and Turkish laws, to make such amendments of our own law as were necessary to put it in a satisfactory state.

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 *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.

RANGOON STREET TRAMWAYS BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. ILBERT also moved for leave to introduce a Bill to authorize the making, and to regulate the working, of Street Tramways in Rangoon. He said that the Municipal Committee of Rangoon had entered into an agreement with Mr. J. W. Darwood by which they conferred upon him the exclusive right to construct and work public tramways within the limits of the municipality. The sanction of the Chief Commissioner had been obtained,

but legislation was necessary both for the purpose of giving the requisite powers for interference with the streets and for the purpose of regulating the use of the tramways.

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 *British Burma Gazette* in English and in such other languages as the Local Government might think fit.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

CATTLE-TRESPASS ACT, 1871, AMENDMENT BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. ILBERT also moved for leave to introduce a Bill to amend the Cattle-trespass Act, 1871. He said that, by the Central Provinces Local Self-government Act passed at the beginning of this year, provision was made for transferring to the local authorities constituted under that Act some of the functions which, under the law as laid down in the Cattle-trespass Act, must be performed by the Magistrate of the district or the local officers, and also for crediting the surplus sale-proceeds of impounded cattle to the local fund. Provisions for the same purpose had been introduced both into the Bill which had been introduced at the Legislative Council of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal for amending the system of local self-government in that province, and also into the Bills now pending before this Council for local self-government in the Panjáb and the North-Western Provinces. There was no difficulty about these provisions so far as they were contained in the latter Bills, but doubts had been entertained whether, inasmuch as these provisions amounted to an amendment of the Cattle-trespass Act, their enactment would not be beyond the competency of a local legislature such as that of Bengal. Under these circumstances, the best course to adopt would be to make the Act more elastic by enabling Local Governments to make the requisite changes by executive order.

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 *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.

PROTECTION OF INVENTIONS BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. ILBERT also moved for leave to introduce a Bill for the protection of inventions exhibited in the Exhibitions of India. He said that this Bill had been prepared in view of the forthcoming Exhibition to be held at Calcutta next cold season. It had been brought to the notice of Government that the want of some such protection might probably deter inventors of important inventions from sending them, and thus prevent the exhibition of some interesting exhibits. The effect of the Bill, if it became law, would be that, if an inventor exhibiting his invention applied, within six months from the opening of the Exhibition, for leave to file a specification, the circumstance of the invention having been publicly used after the opening of the Exhibition would not affect his rights. The Bill was based on an English Statute which had been passed for a similar purpose, and the differences between he present Bill and the English Act were mainly to be explained by reference to the differences between the English and Indian Patent Acts.

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 local official Gazettes in English and in such other languages as the Local Governments might think fit.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

SUNDRY BILLS.

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

Bill to provide for the constitution of Local Boards in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh.

Bill to make better provision for the Organization and Administration of Municipalities in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

AGRICULTURAL LOANS BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. ILBERT moved that the Hon'ble MR. QUINTON 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 Wednesday, the 27th June, 1883.

D. FITZPATRICK,

SIMLA; *The 6th July, 1883.* } *Secretary to the Government of India, Legislative Department.*

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

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

The Council met at Government House, Simla, on Wednesday, the 27th June, 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.

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.

AGRICULTURAL LOANS BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. QUINTON presented the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to consolidate and amend the law relating to loans of money for agricultural improvements.

NATIVE PASSENGER SHIPS BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. ILBERT moved that the Bill to amend the Native Passenger Ships Act, 1876, be referred to a Select Committee consisting of the Hon'ble Sir S. C. Bayley, the Hon'ble Mr. Hunter and the Mover.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

RANGOON STREET TRAMWAYS BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. ILBERT also moved that the Bill to authorize the making, and to regulate the working, of Street Tramways in Rangoon be referred to a Select Committee consisting of the Hon'ble Messrs. Hope, Hunter and Quinton and the Mover, with instruction to report in one month.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

CATTLE-TRESPASS ACT, 1871, AMENDMENT BILL.

The Hon'ble Mr. ILBERT also moved that the Bill to amend the Cattle-trespass Act, 1871, be referred to a Select Committee consisting of the Hon'ble Sir S. C. Bayley, the Hon'ble Messrs. Quinton and Barkley and the Mover.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

PROTECTION OF INVENTIONS BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. ILBERT also moved that the Bill for the protection of inventions exhibited in the Exhibitions of India be referred to a Select Committee consisting of the Hon'ble Sir S. C. Bayley, the Hon'ble Mr. Barkley and the Mover, with instruction to report in seven weeks. He said:—

"My Lord, I observed last week that this Bill was based on an English Statute. The Council are perhaps aware that a Bill to consolidate with amendments the Patent Law is now before Parliament; and I observe that a clause of that Bill, which purports to reproduce the Statute to which I have referred, contains a proviso which appears to me to be new, and which requires the exhibitor (in order that he may get the benefit of it) to give previous notice of his intention to exhibit. I mention this detail, as it may possibly be thought desirable to introduce a similar condition into the Indian Bill."

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Council adjourned to Wednesday, the 11th July, 1883.

D. FITZPATRICK,

SIMLA; *The 5th July, 1883.* } *Secretary to the Government of India, Legislative Department.*

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

REPORTS ON THE STATE OF THE SEASON AND PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 3rd JULY 1883.

GENERAL REMARKS.—Heavy rain has fallen at Cuttack, Moulmein, and Akyab; elsewhere in Burma, Assam, and Bengal the rain has been lighter than in the previous week, but sufficient for present needs. Abundant rain and favourable weather are reported from the Central Provinces, and the monsoon current seems to have partially reached the North-Western Provinces and Oudh and the Punjab, though the rainfall has as yet been slight and insufficient. According to latest reports westerly winds prevail. In Central and Southern India more or less rain has fallen everywhere; in the Southern Mahratta Country, in Mysore, and parts of Rajputana a further supply is much needed; elsewhere it has been generally sufficient, while unprecedented floods are reported from Surat.

In Sind the dry weather of previous weeks has disappeared; a moderate quantity of rain has fallen and more is expected, but the rivers are unusually low.

Agricultural operations are in active progress throughout India, and, except in the tracts already mentioned as in need of more rain, prospects so far are favourable. Harvesting continues in Madras, and the standing crops in that Presidency and Mysore are in good condition. Rice is being sown and transplanted in Assam and Bengal, and in the latter province jute, sugarcane, and indigo are thriving wherever they have not been injured by floods.

Locusts are still prevalent in Bombay, but appear to be disappearing from Rajputana. Cattle-disease exists in most provinces, but is at present severe only in parts of Burma.

Prices are variable, with a downward tendency wherever good rain has fallen.

Cholera still rages in Poona and Ahmednagar, elsewhere it is on the decrease; but fever is prevalent.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week under report.	State of agricultural prospects.
Madras—(July 4th)		
Bellary ...	·42 (average of six stations).	Standing crops generally good; harvest paddy, yield average.
Kurnool ...	2·25 (average of nine stations).	Small-pox and cattle-disease in parts.
Ganjam ...	3·19 (average of sixteen stations).	Two cases of cholera.
Kistna ...	2·49 (average of twelve stations).	Small-pox abating.
Chingleput (Madras) ...	·8 (average of ten stations).	Standing crops good where water available; harvest *kar*, paddy, &c., yield half; small-pox, cholera, and cattle-disease in parts.
Coimbatore ...	·59 (average of three stations).	Standing crops generally good; harvest *cholum* and *cumboo* in parts, outturn above average; fever and cholera in parts.
Tanjore ...	·3 (average of four stations).	Standing crops generally good; 28 deaths from cholera.
Madura ...	.....	Standing crops fair, except in one taluk; harvest dry crops in parts; fever slight in parts of one taluk.
Malabar ...	8·34 (average of fourteen stations).	First crop progressing in all taluks; small-pox slight in nine taluks; fever and cattle-disease in parts, latter slight.
Travancore ...	1·322	Paddy plants in good condition; fever prevails. *General Remarks.*—General prospects good.
Bombay—(July 4th)		
Kurrachee ...	Good showers of rain in Kurrachee—·63 last Friday and Sunday.	More rain threatening; 1 fresh case of small-pox in Kurrachee on 27th, 2 remaining sick; disease also in few villages in districts, 19 fresh cases, 1 death, 20 remaining sick; fever in six talukas; river at Kotri on 2nd 12 feet, against 15 feet 6 inches last year; damage anticipated to crops in Tatta from lowness of river; wheat, red rice, and *bajri* in Kurrachee 26, 32 and 36 lbs., in Manjhand 28, 32 and 48, in Sakro 16, 30 and 44, and in Mirpur Botoro 22, 30 and 34 lbs. per rupee respectively.
Hyderabad ...	Rain in six talukas—average fall 1·36.	Lowness of river has caused anxiety; small-pox in four, fever in two, and cattle-disease in three talukas; wheat 25, *bajri* 39, *juari* 46, red rice 28, and white rice 22 lbs. per rupee.
Ahmedabad ...	1·36	Total rainfall 5·42; sowing commenced; wheat 26 and *bajri* 29½ lbs per rupee.
Baroda ...	8·24	Total rainfall 10·89; public health good; sowing operations commenced everywhere, except in Amreli, where rain is wanted; transplantation of rice commenced in a few places of Naosari; *bajri* 26½ to 27¾ lbs. and rice 23¼ lbs. per British rupee.
Surat ...	.....	Total rainfall about 22·0; heavy and unprecedented floods in Surat.
Násik ...	Good rain everywhere	Small-pox in Sinnar; cholera abating, 86 deaths reported; transplanting of rice and *nagli* and sowing of *urd* and *mung* nearly completed; locusts in most talukas damaging rice and *nagli* plants; wheat 25, *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 every day; total of week 3·06.	Total rainfall to date 14·80, being 9·42 below average; abnormal temperature from 2° cool to 1° warm; vapour in air normal: abnormal wind gradually backed from north-west on 1st to south on 3rd; gale on 3rd, thunderstorm on 29th.
Poona ...	Maximum ·66 at Kharkala; minimum ·09 at Bhimthari.	Slight damage to young crops by locusts in Ellawal taluka; cholera cases 1,107, fatal 422; *bajri* 37 and *juari* 44 lbs. per rupee, in Poona *bajri* 32 and *juari* 39 lbs. per rupee.
Ahmednagar ...	2·43 in Akola; 1·45 in Koparganon; 1·16 in Nagar; 1·09 in Newasa; 1·05 in Sangamner; slight in all others.	Sowing of *kharif* in progress in Shrigonda, Rahuri, Karjat, and Jamkhed; cholera in all talukas, 1,906 attacks and 817 deaths; *bajri*—maximum 51 lbs. per rupee in Jamkhed, minimum 33 lbs. in Akola; *juari*—66 lbs. in Jamkhed, minimum 36 lbs. in Akola.
Sholapur ...	1·74	Total rainfall 12·58; *kharif* sowings in progress; *juari* 58 and *bajri* 51 lbs. per rupee; cholera cases 94, deaths 35.
Dharwar ...	Rain at all stations, except Ron—maximum at Hangal, 4·26; very slight in eastern talukas.	Standing young rice and sugarcane crops fair in Navalgund and Gadag talukas; sowing retarded for want of rain, and in Nargund petta, Hangal, and Karajgi by excess of rain, elsewhere *ragi* and *juari* sowings in progress where field had been already prepared; public health good; scarcity of drinking-water in some villages of Nargund petta continues; *juari* 57 and rice 31 lbs. per rupee.
Kanara ...	Karwar, 7·58; Kumpta, 13·06; Sirsi, 6·67; Hallial, 2·31.	Transplanting and weeding continue, also sowing in some places; rice plants, sugarcane, and garden crops healthy; rainfall favourable; small-pox in coast talukas; slight fever throughout the district; common rice in Karwar 12 seers 2 chittacks per rupee, in district average 14 seers per rupee.
Rajkot ...	Heavy rain night of 3rd 8·88.	Total rainfall 10·06; weather cloudy, high wind blowing; cholera in six villages of Nawanagar, Und, and two other places; general health good; *bajri* 28 and *juari* 34 lbs. per rupee. *General Remarks.*—Rain throughout the Presidency and Sind, but urgently wanted in parts of Southern Mahratta Country, where sowing is retarded in consequence, river also low in Sind; sowing in general progress; locusts in Násik, Poona, Ahmednagar, Khandesh, Tanna, and Ratnagiri; cholera in most Deccan districts, Kaladgi, and Tanna; small-pox, fever, and cattle-disease in a few places.
Bengal—(July 4th)		
Chittagong ...	7·42	Weather seasonable; transplanting of *aus* and sowing of *amun* going on; prospects fair; prices steady; fever and cattle-disease bad in Cox's bazar; cholera not yet abated.
Dacca ...	2·46	*Amun* paddy and *aus* being sown in one station owing to sudden rise of water; crops on low lands in Nawabgunge under water; jute destroyed to a certain extent by worms in the said station; *aus* rice being harvested.
24-Pergunnahs (Calcutta)	2·68	Prospects of early and *amun* crops good; early crops doing well; transplanting of *amun* paddy going on in parts of the district, and high lands being prepared for the crop; price of common rice stationary; public health good.
Moorshedabad ...	2·27	Prospects of crops favourable; *bhadoi* crops thriving well; sowing of *amun* paddy still continues; public health on the whole good.
Rajshahye ...	·49; slight rain	State of crops good; *til* an average crop.
Burdwan ...	2·36	Ploughing for *amun* paddy going on; more rain wanted for transplanting in Cutwa and Cutwa sub-divisions, elsewhere rainfall sufficient and transplanting in progress; public health fair.
Rungpore ...	·22	Prospects of crops good; transplanting of *amun* paddy begun; *kaon* and *cheena* millets being reaped; cholera still somewhat prevalent in some parts of the district.
Bhagálpur ...	·30	Prospects good except in Muddehporah, where floods have damaged the young paddy; fresh seed being sown; health good.
Purneah ...	·44	Paddy and indigo much improved; prices of food-grains stationary; public health fair; rivers falling.
Patna ...	1·62	Prospects of standing crops good; ploughing and sowing going on; *makai* has germinated in some places; cholera reported from Barh and Behar sub-divisions.
Durbhunga ...	1·87	Weather hot, cloudy, and showery; sowing of *bhadoi* and paddy crops and transplanting of paddy progressing; prices rising slightly; cholera almost disappeared; health good.
Hazáribágh ...	1·14	Weather warm and cloudy; sowing of *bhadoi* and early rice continue; public health good.
Cuttack ...	12·06; weather rainy	Rivers risen but falling to-day 3rd; sowing finished; plants coming up; prices stationary; public health generally good. *General Remarks.*—There has been generally seasonable rain during the week; agricultural prospects are favourable, save in a few localities where crops on low lands have suffered from excessive rain and floods; early rice and jute are doing well and ploughing and sowing of *amun* rice are in full progress; in some places large planting of *amun* seedlings has commenced; in Behar and elsewhere *bhadoi* sowings are being vigorously pushed on; sugarcane is thriving well and indigo prospects are fair; sesamum and *cheena* and *kaon* millets are being reaped, early rice is also being reaped in a few districts; public health generally fair, though cholera still lingers in some districts, and fever is reported from a few.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week under report.	State of agricultural prospects.
N. W. Provinces and Oudh—		
Benares (July 3rd)	·3; Chandausi, 1·1	Some *kharif* crops sown; no sickness of men or cattle; prices steady.
Allahabad („ 4th)	1·0 in four tahsils	Weather sultry, more rain wanted; cholera slightly on the increase; prices steady.
Gorakhpur („ 2nd)	2·2	Sky cloudy; *kharif* sowings in progress; some small-pox, but no cases of cholera; prices steady.
Jhánsi („ „)	1·8; Mau, 1·5; Moth, ·6; Garotha, 2·4.	Weather cloudy and stormy; ploughing and manuring in progress; prices rising; health good; no cattle-disease.
Agra („ 3rd)	·2 to 1·4 in six parganas.	Fever in two and small-pox in four parganas; sporadic cholera in five parganas; prices steady.
Bareilly („ „)	1·5 average	Weather cooler; rains commenced on 30th ultimo; ploughing begun; prices almost stationary; health remains good.
Meerut („ „)	8·0 to 3·0 average on 30th ultimo.	Since then weather clear and hot; health good; prices stationary.
Kumaun ...	Slight rain	Rains not set in; crops doing well; health good; cattle-disease still prevalent; prices unchanged.
Lucknow (July 3rd)	·9; Maliabad, 2·7; Mohanlalganj, 3·5.	Weather cool and cloudy; *kharif* sowings in progress; prices steady; slight cholera in the city and small-pox prevalent in the Mahona pargana.
Partabgarh („ „)	Rain fairly general; slight in Kunda and Patti tahsils; being only ·10.	A slight rise in prices; *kharif* crops being sown here and there; general health good.
Sitapur („ „)	·8 average	More rain now required; ploughing progressing slowly; sugar-cane healthy.
Fyzabad („ „)	No rain	Sowing of *kharif* crops commenced; cattle-disease in part of district; health good.
Rae Bareli („ 2nd)	Sadr, ·8 and ·6	Weather cloudy, wind easterly; cholera abating; prices stationary.
Cawnpore („ „)	Average fall in eight parganas 1·1.	Ploughing general, and sowing progressing in places; a few cases of cholera reported in two parganas and city; prices slightly risen.
Farukhabad („ 3rd)	Rain throughout district, varying from ·7 to 4·8.	Sky clear since the rain fell; wind continues east; health of people fair.
		General Remarks.—Rain has fallen in all reporting districts except Fyzabad, but the fall has generally been slight, much the heaviest fall was 8·0 in Meerut; ploughing and sowing for the *kharif* continue, but more rain is required in some districts; cholera is reported from five districts; prices are rising in places, but are as a rule stationary.
Punjab—(July 3rd)		
Delhi ...	3·20	Health fair; prices stationary.
Hissar ...	.....	No report received.
Umballa ...	·30	Health fair; *kharif* ploughing in progress; prices stationary.
Jullundur ...	·40	Health good; prices steady.
Amritsar ...	·40	Health good; slight fall in prices.
Sialkot ...	2·10	Health good; prices steady.
Ferozepore ...	No rain	Health good; *kharif* ploughing in progress; prices fluctuating.
Lahore ...	1·50	Health good; prices steady.
Rawalpindi ...	Nearly ·20	Health good; prices falling.
Mooltan ...	·10	Health good; *kharif* sowings continue; prices fluctuating.
Dera Ismail Khan ...	·70	Health good; *rabi* harvesting nearly completed; prices stationary.
Peshawar ...	·80	Health good; prices stationary.
		General Remarks.—Rain has fallen in nearly every district; health generally good; *rabi* harvesting nearly completed; *kharif* sowings in progress in most districts.
Central Provinces—		
Nagpur (July 4th)	3·39	Weather rainy; cotton sowings progressing; cholera slight; price of *juari* fallen.
Jubbulpore ...	5·44	Weather wet and cold; sowings in progress; small-pox lingering; prices stationary.
Saugor ...	2·87	Weather seasonable; cotton and other sowings general; prices steady; health good.
Seoni (July 3rd)	7·99; heavy showers on 30th June and 1st July.	Sowings progressing; 21 deaths from cholera; price of wheat slightly fallen; prices stationary.
Hoshangabad ...	2·71	Weather rainy and cloudy, occasionally with high winds; small-pox in places; cholera 9 cases; sowings continued; wheat 14 and rice 9 seers per rupee.
Khandwa ...	4·50	Weather cloudy; sowings nearly completed; 16 deaths from cholera; wheat 16, *juari* 18, and rice 15 seers per rupee.
Raipur ...	7·83	Prospects good; prices stationary.
Sambalpur (June 28th)	7·2	Weather very favourable; sowings continue; sugarcane greatly injured by hot weather; health good; prices rising.
		General Remarks.—Weather very favourable; rain general; sowings continue; cholera severe in Wardha; prices steady.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week under report.	State of agricultural prospects.
British Burma—(June 27th)		
Akyab ...	13·94	Total up to date 51·11; publichealth good; cattle-disease in four townships, severe in two; health of plough cattle good, except in two townships; ploughing in progress in Myohoung, about 41,000 acres ploughed, no reports from other townships; wages of ploughing labour from 29 to 34 baskets per man per season.
Rangoon ...	3·55	Total up to date 21·55; 2 fatal cases of small-pox, otherwise public health good; prices of paddy from Rs. 88 to Rs. 89 per 100 baskets.
Bassein ...	2·43	Total up to date 22·53; 1 death from cholera in Laymyethna township, otherwise public health good; 11 deaths of cattle in Laymyethna, 15 in Thaboung, 2 in Yaygyee, and 53 in Kyonepyaw townships; ploughing begun in different parts of district.
Prome ...	3·27	Total up to date 16·27; public health good; cattle-disease in Shwaylay and Mahthanan townships; ploughing has commenced.
Amherst (Moulmein) ...	3·85.	Total 41·59; public health in Moulmein and district good; cattle-disease slight in Yaylamaing, Amherst, and Martaban townships; severe in Baloogyoon and Halaingbweh townships; about 30 per cent. fields ploughed in Amherst district, about 120 acres ploughed during week in Moulmein; ploughing and sowing progressing in Moulmein; health of plough cattle good; sowing partial in Amherst district.
Toungoo ...	2·15.	Total up to date 20·54; 1 death from small-pox in town, otherwise public health good.
		General Remarks.—Public health good; rainfall pretty uniform; cattle-disease not on the increase and only sharp in parts of Amherst; price of paddy fairly steady; ploughing general; sowings broadcast and in nurseries here and there.
British Burma—(July 4th)		
Akyab ...	15·13.	Total up to date 66·24; 4 deaths from small-pox in Koladan, otherwise public health good; cattle-disease in four townships, severe in two townships; health of plough cattle good, except in two townships; ploughing in progress, about 112,841 acres ploughed in four townships; ploughing wages 15 baskets lowest, 40 baskets highest.
Rangoon ...	3·99	Total up to date 25·54; 1 fatal case of small-pox, otherwise public health good; price of paddy from Rs. 88 to Rs. 90 per 100 baskets.
Bassein ...	6·76	Total up to date 29·29; 1 death from cholera in town, otherwise public health good; 42 deaths of cattle in Yaygyee and 105 in Kyonepyaw townships; ploughing progressing.
Prome ...	2·17	Total up to date 18·44; public health good; slight cattle-disease in Shwaylay and Mahthanan townships; ploughing operations being carried on all over district.
Amherst (Moulmein) ...	13·42.	Total up to date 55·01; public health good; cattle-disease slight in Yaylamaing, severe in Amherst and Halaingbweh townships; in Amherst district ploughing progressing, about 35 per cent. fields ploughed; health of plough cattle good; sowings progressing, about 5 per cent. fields sown in Moulmein districts; ploughing and sowing progressing, about 100 acres ploughed during week.
Toungoo ...	3·47.	Total up to date 24·01; public health good; 8 deaths of cattle in Tagaya township; ploughing just commenced, about 700 acres ploughed; health of plough cattle good; price of paddy from Rs. 30 to Rs. 65 per 100 baskets.
		General Remarks.—Public health generally satisfactory; cattle-disease unimportant except in parts of Akyab, Pegu, and Amherst districts, where it is severe; ploughing and sowing operations progressing; weather seasonable.
Assam—(July 4th)		
Gauhati ...	·10 for week ending 30th ultimo.	Weather very hot; fever and cattle-disease still prevalent in the interior; river subsiding; reaping of *ahu* paddy commenced; public health indifferent.
Sylhet ...	2·38	Crop prospects improved in tracts flooded lately, elsewhere good.
Cachar ...	1·16	Weather intensely hot; cultivation for *sali* and transplanting *aus* and sowing *asra* crops continue; common rice 16 seers per rupee; small-pox has again disappeared, 4 deaths reported from Katigora and 12 from Lakhimpur.
Dibrugarh ...	1·00.	Weather very hot; transplanting of *sali dhan* commenced; cattle-disease reported from North Lakhimpur sub-division; public health improved.
Mysore and Coorg—(July 4th)		
Bangalore ...	·18	Rain much needed throughout the district for agricultural operations; pasturage insufficient in some taluks; standing crops in good condition; public health generally good.
Mysore ...	Slight rain in the taluks.	Standing crops in good condition, but need rain in some parts; prospects and public health good.
Merkara ...	6·66	Vacancies on coffee estates being supplied by seedlings; paddy and *ragi* crops above ground; slight rise in prices of food-grains; public health good.
		General Remarks.—Good rainfall at Shimoga and in the Kadur districts, light rain in other districts; standing crops and public health generally good; prospects favourable; average ruling prices—rice 13, *ragi* 33, and horse-gram 34 seers per rupee.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week under report.	State of agricultural prospects.
Berar & Hyderabad—(July 4th)		
Amráoti ...	9·35	*Kharif* sowings progressing; wheat 16 and *juari* 16 seers per rupee.
Akola ...	1·26	*Kharif* sowings in progress.
Hyderabad ...	.....	No report received.
Central India States—(July 4th)		
Indore ...	2·61	Weather seasonable; agricultural prospects favourable; prices falling; health good.
Morar (Gwalior) ...	·86	Health good; weather cool and cloudy.
Sutna ...	3·36	Rain not yet general; weather warm; health good.
Rutlam ...	.....	No report received.
Neemuch ...	3·53	Weather seasonable; public health good.
Goona ...	3·54	Weather cloudy; health good; wheat 24 seers 8 chittacks per rupee; ploughing commenced.
Sehore ...	.....	No report received.
Agar ...	4·4	Weather seasonable; prospects and health good.
Sehore ...	2·94	Weather cloudy; crops and public health good.
Nowgong ...	2·44	Ploughing and *kharif* sowings commenced; weather seasonable; cholera and small-pox appeared towards north; prices steady.
Bhopawar ...	2·8	Health good; prices stationary; weather rainy; no sun for two days.
Rajputana—		
Abu (July 4th)	8·27	Heavy clouds and high winds during week, apparently regular monsoon has set in.
Sirohi („ 1st)	Occasional rain; 1·06	Fair supply in tanks and wells; health good; sowing for *kharif* begun; weather cloudy at times and oppressively hot.
Marwar (June 29th)	·22	Tanks all empty, water obtained from wells with difficulty; health good; absence of rain retards growth of crops; sky overcast; prices rising.
Meywar (July 1st)	·86	Tanks and wells fair; health very good; crop prospects good.
Harowti (June 30th)	Deoli, 2·31; Tonk, 8·07	Weather cloudy, wind high; health good; prices firm.
Jhalawar („ 29th)	4·37	Locusts still reported in one district; ploughing in progress.
Ajmere (July 3rd)	·62	Weather cloudy; Indian-corn sown; health good.
Jeypore („ „)	1·30	Weather preparing for *rabi* sowings; some cholera cases at capital and districts; prices stationary.
Bhurtpore ...	.....	No report received.
Ulwur (July 3rd)	Average, 1·25	Cholera in four tahsils.
Nepal—(June 28th)		
Katmandu ...	3·90	Prospects good; showery and close weather.

T. W. HOLDERNESS,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

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

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS
19 JUL 83
REVENUE DEPARTMENT

The Gazette of India

EXTRAORDINARY.

Published by Authority.

CALCUTTA, FRIDAY, JULY 13, 1883.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

NOTIFICATION.

ACCOUNTS AND FINANCE.

Simla, the 13th July 1883.

No. 2050.

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

The following Notification is therefore published :—

FOUR PER CENT. LOAN.

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

2. Promissory Notes will be issued for the said amount in Form A annexed to this Notification, being the form of the notes of *The Four Per Cent. Loan of 1865*, of which Loan the notes to be now issued will form a part. All the conditions which apply to notes of *The Four Per Cent. Loan of 1865* will apply to the notes to be now issued.

3. Tenders for the whole or any part of the said amount of Two Hundred and Fifty Lakhs of Rupees will be received by the Comptroller General from this date to noon of Tuesday, the 14th August 1883. Tenders must be in sums of 500 Rupees or multiples of 500 Rupees.

4. Each tender must be addressed, in the form annexed to this Notification, to the Comptroller General, Calcutta, and enclosed in a closed cover, superscribed "*Tender for the Four Per Cent. Loan, 1883.*" If the tenderer is not resident in India, he must name an agent resident in India to whom a letter of allotment may be issued if any part of the loan is allotted to such tenderer.

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

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

be for less than Five Lakhs of Rupees, then for not less than one-fiftieth part of the tender. If the allotment is not fully taken up, this deposit of one or two per centum will be forfeited; and if one or more Government Promissory Notes have been deposited, such note or notes will be appropriated by the Government and cancelled; otherwise, if the deposit is in cash, it will be either refunded to the tenderer after his tender has been completely paid up, or, on his application, taken in part payment, completing the amount due upon his tender. A cash deposit may, after acceptance of the tender in support of which it is made, be replaced by a Government Promissory Note, as aforesaid.

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

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

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

9. Tenders will be opened, publicly, by the Comptroller General at the Currency Office, No. 1, Dalhousie Square, Calcutta, at noon on Tuesday, the 14th August 1883; but the contents of the tenders will not be disclosed otherwise than as provided in clause 11.

10. Tenders at the recorded minimum rate, and at rates above the recorded minimum rate, will be accepted in the order of the rates tendered, beginning with the highest rate; the amount allotted at the lowest rate at which tenders are accepted, will be divided amongst those who have tendered at this rate, in proportion, as nearly as may be found convenient, to the amounts of their tenders: provided that no allotment will be issued if the amount distributable on any tender is less than R350.

11. To each tenderer (or to his agent) whose tender is accepted in whole or in part such number of allotment-certificates as may be necessary to make up the aggregate amount allotted to him, will be issued as soon as possible after the 14th August 1883; and an alphabetical list of the names of those to whom such allotment-certificates are issued will be posted, for general information, at the Head Offices of Banks of Bengal, Madras, and Bombay.

12. If the allotment made on any tender is less than R3,000, then the whole of the allotment-certificates will be made payable upon Tuesday, September 25th, 1883.

Otherwise the whole amount of each allotment will be divided into three instalments, as follows:—

Instalment I—As near as convenient to 35 per cent., but not exceeding 35 per cent., payable upon Tuesday, August 28th, 1883:

Instalment II—As near as convenient to 35 per cent., but not exceeding 35 per cent., payable upon Tuesday, September 25th, 1883:

Instalment III—The balance, payable upon Saturday, October 20th, 1883

and allotment-certificates will be issued for each instalment separately.

The words "as near as convenient" refer to the necessity for making each instalment an exact multiple of R500.

13. Any allotment certificate will, on application to the Comptroller General, be exchanged for an equivalent amount of allotment-certificates of smaller denominations, provided that if any payment is recorded upon the cancelled certificate, it can be taken against, and recorded upon, only one of the certificates issued in exchange.

14. Payment of any allotment-certificate may be made to the account of the Government in the Head Office of one of the Banks of Bengal, Madras, or

Bombay, or in any Branch of these Banks, or into any Public Treasury or Treasuries in India which may be named in the tender in respect of which it was issued. Receipts for such payments will be given by the Banks of Bengal, Madras, and Bombay, or their Branches, or by the Officers in charge of the Government Treasuries at which payment is made, by enfacement upon the relative certificate.

15. (*a*) When any allotment-certificate is fully paid up, the holder will, on presenting it duly receipted at the place where it was paid, obtain from the Public Debt Office, Calcutta, Promissory Notes of such values as he may desire (each note being in even hundreds and not less than R500), bearing interest from November 1st, 1883, and he will also receive interest at four per cent. per annum from the dates on which he may have made payment till the last day of October 1883.

(*b*) Or he may, at his option, by paying interest at the said rate from 1st May 1883, to the dates on which he may have made payment, obtain Promissory Notes as above, bearing interest from 1st May 1883.

16. The holder of a paid-up allotment-certificate may also, on special application, obtain, on the same terms and conditions as are mentioned in section 15, clause (*a*), Promissory Notes with coupons attached, or stock certificates (Form B) with coupons attached, and payable to bearer, in accordance with the Loan Notification of this Department, dated 27th June 1881 (*i.e.*, *The Four Per Cent. Loan of 1881*, forming part of *The Four Per Cent. Loan of 1st May 1865*). In such cases the first coupon issued will be that which falls due on 1st May 1884.

By Order,

D. M. BARBOUR,

Secretary to the Government of India,
Department of Finance and Commerce.

FORM A OF PROMISSORY NOTE (see Clause 2).

Fort William, the 1st of May 1865.

Promissory Note No. *Government Rupees* *at four per cent. of 1865.*

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

FORM B OF COUPONED CERTIFICATE.

India Four Per Cent. Rupee Loan, 1865.

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

Certificate

R 000 No.

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

No. , R

Calcutta, 1st November 1881.

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

FORM C OF TENDER (see Clause 4).

I, *A. B.*, hereby tender for Rupees (X) *of The Four Per Cent. Loan, 1883*, advertised in the Notification published in the *Gazette of India Extraordinary*, dated the 13th July 1883, and agree to pay for the same, subject to the conditions notified, at the rate of Rupees (Y) annas (Z) for every hundred rupees allotted to me.

I enclose a *deposit receipt** for Rupees (XX), and engage, if my offer be accepted, to pay to the account of the Government at the Bank of† (or at the† Branch of the Bank of† ; or into the Public Treasury at† , as the case may be)—

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

The first instalment, not exceeding 35 per cent., on or before Tuesday, 28th August 1883.

The second instalment, not exceeding 35 per cent., on or before Tuesday, 25th September 1883.

The balance, on or before Saturday, October 20th, 1883.

Or, if the amount allotted to me be less than R3,000, then the whole amount on or before Tuesday, 25th September 1883.

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

‡ Here insert C. D.'s address, which must be in India. This paragraph should only be inserted if A. B. does not reside in India, or if, residing in India, he wishes the allotment communicated to an agent.

NOTE (1)—*A separate tender must be made at each rate tendered. The rate tendered should be the whole amount per centum, not the premium or discount; thus, "One hundred and two," or "One hundred," or "Ninety-nine;" not "Two per cent. premium," or "Par," or "One per cent. discount."*

NOTIFICATION BY THE COMPTROLLER GENERAL.

The Comptroller General requests the attention of tenderers to the following arrangements:—

Filling up Tenders.

(1) They are requested to use only the printed forms of tender, which will be available at his Office and at the Currency Office, on application to the Durwan on duty,—at all the Provincial Account Offices, and at the Banks of Bengal, Madras, and Bombay: and will also be supplied to the principal Treasuries.

(2) If the deposit is in the form of Promissory Notes or of Currency Notes, their number should be quoted in detail in the tender.

Presentation of Tenders.

(3) For all tenders presented to him in his Office upon the last fixed day, or the two days preceding it, he will give the bearer a receipt bearing a number, and initialled by himself or an assistant specially deputed for the purpose.

Return of deposit in case of non-acceptance.

(4) The reverse of this receipt is a form in which, in the event of the tender not being accepted, the tenderer may give to the Comptroller General a receipt for the deposit accompanying it. This form should, on the third day after the opening of the tenders, be filled up, signed with the same signature as the tender, and be presented at the Office of the Comptroller General. The deposit will then be returned to the bearer, in exchange for the receipt.

(5) Deposit upon tenders presented personally, as described in No. 3 above, will be returned only in this way, and will not be sent by post, or otherwise. Deposits upon other unsuccessful tenders will be returned by post, or by the hands of a clerk.

Accepted Tenders.

(6) It will be observed that instead of the hitherto-used form of allotment letter, the Comptroller General will issue allotment certificates to successful tenderers. These certificates will be for the following amounts R500, R1,000, R2,000, R5,000, R10,000, R20,000, R50,000, R1,00,000, making up the full value accepted; and will be, substantially, of the following form:—

This is to certify that, in accordance with the terms of Notification No. 2050, dated 13th July 1883 (Gazette of India Extraordinary, *dated 13th July 1883*), *the above-named tenderer has engaged to take up R2,000 of the 4 per cent. loan of 1883, at the rate above mentioned, on or before September 25th, 1883, and that on the said payment being completed, he is entitled, on endorsing and delivering up this certificate, to receive a promissory note or notes or stock certificate of the Government of India for R2,000, bearing interest from November 1st, 1883.*

CALCUTTA,
13th July 1883.

J. WESTLAND,
Comptroller General.

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

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SIMLA, FRIDAY, JULY 13, 1883.

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS
20 JUL 83
REVENUE DEPARTMENT

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

NOTIFICATION.

ACCOUNTS AND FINANCE.

No. 2050.

Simla, the 13th July 1883.

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

The following Notification is therefore published:—

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2. Promissory Notes will be issued for the said amount in Form A annexed to this Notification, being the form of the notes of *The Four Per Cent. Loan of 1865*, of which Loan the notes to be now issued will form a part. All the conditions which apply to notes of *The Four Per Cent. Loan of 1865* will apply to the notes to be now issued.

3. Tenders for the whole or any part of the said amount of Two Hundred and Fifty Lakhs of Rupees will be received by the Comptroller General from this date to noon of Tuesday, the 14th August 1883. Tenders must be in sums of 500 Rupees or multiples of 500 Rupees.

4. Each tender must be addressed, in the form annexed to this Notification, to the Comptroller General, Calcutta, and enclosed in a closed cover, superscribed "*Tender for the Four Per Cent. Loan, 1883.*" If the tenderer is not resident in India, he must name an agent resident in India to whom a letter of allotment may be issued if any part of the loan is allotted to such tenderer.

5. Each tender must be accompanied by a receipt from one of the Banks of Bengal, Madras, or Bombay, or one of their Branches, or from an Officer in charge of some public Treasury, or by a cheque drawn in favour of the Comptroller General on a Bank in Calcutta, Madras, or Bombay, or by* Government Promissory Notes, standing in the name of or endorsed to the tenderer or

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

the person making the deposit, for not less than one-hundredth, or, if the tender be for less than Five Lakhs of Rupees, then for not less than one-fiftieth part of the tender. If the allotment is not fully taken up, this deposit of one or two per centum will be forfeited; and if one or more Government Promissory Notes have been deposited, such note or notes will be appropriated by the Government and cancelled; otherwise, if the deposit is in cash, it will be either refunded to the tenderer after his tender has been completely paid up, or, on his application, taken in part payment, completing the amount due upon his tender. A cash deposit may, after acceptance of the tender in support of which it is made, be replaced by a Government Promissory note, as aforesaid.

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

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

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

9. Tenders will be opened, publicly, by the Comptroller General at the Currency Office, No. 1, Dalhousie Square, Calcutta, at noon on Tuesday, the 14th August 1883; but the contents of the tenders will not be disclosed otherwise than as provided in clause 11.

10. Tenders at the recorded minimum rate, and at rates above the recorded minimum rate, will be accepted in the order of the rates tendered, beginning with the highest rate; the amount allotted at the lowest rate at which tenders are accepted, will be divided amongst those who have tendered at this rate, in proportion, as nearly as may be found convenient, to the amounts of their tenders: provided that no allotment will be issued if the amount distributable on any tender is less than ₹350.

11. To each tenderer (or to his agent) whose tender is accepted in whole or in part such number of allotment-certificates as may be necessary to make up the aggregate amount allotted to him, will be issued as soon as possible after the 14th August 1883; and an alphabetical list of the names of those to whom such allotment-certificates are issued will be posted, for general information, at the Head Offices of Banks of Bengal, Madras, and Bombay.

12. If the allotment made on any tender is less than ₹3,000, then the whole of the allotment-certificates will be made payable upon Tuesday, September 25th, 1883.

Otherwise the whole amount of each allotment will be divided into three instalments, as follows:—

Instalment I—As near as convenient to 35 per cent., but not exceeding 35 per cent., payable upon Tuesday, August 28th, 1883:

Instalment II—As near as convenient to 35 per cent., but not exceeding 35 per cent., payable upon Tuesday, September 25th, 1883:

Instalment III—The balance, payable upon Saturday, October 20th, 1883:

and allotment-certificates will be issued for each instalment separately.

The words "as near as convenient" refer to the necessity for making each instalment an exact multiple of ₹500.

13. Any allotment-certificate will, on application to the Comptroller General, be exchanged for an equivalent amount of allotment-certificates of smaller denominations, provided that if any payment is recorded upon the cancelled certificate, it can be taken against, and recorded upon, only one of the certificates issued in exchange.

14. Payment of any allotment-certificate may be made to the account of the Government in the Head Office of one of the Banks of Bengal, Madras, or Bombay, or in any Branch of these Banks, or into any Public Treasury or Treasuries in India which may be named in the tender in respect of which it was issued. Receipts for such payments will be given by the Banks of Bengal, Madras, and Bombay, or their Branches, or by the Officers in charge of the Government Treasuries at which payment is made, by enfacement upon the relative certificate.

15. (*a*) When any allotment-certificate is fully paid up, the holder will, on presenting it duly receipted at the place where it was paid, obtain from the Public Debt Office, Calcutta, Promissory Notes of such values as he may desire (each note being in even hundreds and not less than ₹500), bearing interest from November 1st, 1883, and he will also receive interest at four per cent. per annum from the dates on which he may have made payment till the last day of October 1883.

(*b*) Or he may, at his option, by paying interest at the said rate from 1st May 1883, to the dates on which he may have made payment, obtain Promissory Notes as above, bearing interest from 1st May 1883.

16. The holder of a paid-up allotment-certificate may also, on special application, obtain, on the same terms and conditions as are mentioned in section 15, clause (*a*), Promissory Notes with coupons attached, or stock certificates (Form B) with coupons attached, and payable to bearer, in accordance with the Loan Notification of this Department, dated 27th June 1881 (*i.e.*, *The Four Per Cent. Loan of 1881*, forming part of *The Four Per Cent. Loan of 1st May 1865*). In such cases the first coupon issued will be that which falls due on 1st May 1884.

FORM A OF PROMISSORY NOTE—(see Clause 2).

Fort William, the 1st of May 1865.

Promissory Note *Government Rupees* *at four per cent.*
No. *of 1865.*

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

FORM B OF COUPONED CERTIFICATE.

India Four Per Cent. Rupee Loan, 1865.

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

Certificate
₹ 000 No.

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

No. , ₹

Calcutta, 1st November 1881.

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

FORM C OF TENDER—(see Clause 4).

I, *A. B.*, hereby tender for Rupees (X) *of The Four Per Cent. Loan, 1883*, advertised in the Notification published in the *Gazette of India Extraordinary*, dated the 13th July 1883, and agree to pay for the same, subject to the conditions notified, at the rate of Rupees (Y) annas (Z) for every hundred rupees allotted to me.

I enclose a *deposit receipt** for Rupees (XX), and engage, if my offer be accepted, to pay to the account of the Government at the Bank of† (or at the† Branch of the Bank of† ; or into the Public Treasury at† , as the case may be)—

* Or Cheque or Government Promissory Note.

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

The first instalment, not exceeding 35 per cent., on or before Tuesday, 28th August 1883.

The second instalment, not exceeding 35 per cent., on or before Tuesday, 25th September 1883.

The balance, on or before Saturday, October 20th, 1883.

Or, if the amount allotted to me be less than Rs. 3,000, then the whole amount on or before Tuesday, 25th September 1883.

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

‡ Here insert C. D.'s address, which must be in India. This paragraph should only be inserted if A. B. does not reside in India, or if, residing in India, he wishes the allotment communicated to an agent.

NOTE (1).—*A separate tender must be made at each rate tendered. The rate tendered should be the whole amount per centum, not the premium or discount; thus, "One hundred and two," or "One hundred," or "Ninety-nine"; not "Two per cent. premium," or "Par," or "One per cent. discount."*

By order of the Governor General of India in Council,

D. M. BARBOUR,

Secretary to the Government of India.

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

SUPPLEMENT TO

The Gazette of India.

Nº 28.] CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, JULY 14, 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.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

PRICES CURRENT OF FOOD-GRAINS THROUGHOUT INDIA FOR THE 1st HALF OF JUNE 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. Past fortnight.	Great Millet. Corresponding fortnight of 1882.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria Spicata*. Present fortnight.	Bulrush Millet. Past fortnight.	Bulrush Millet. 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	10 5	10 5	11 13	...	...	...	17 13	17 13	17 13	22 13	22 13	19 10	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Vizagapatam	13 8	12 6	10 8	...	...	...	8 6	8 6	9 0	11 5	11 5	11 5	24 13	24 13	22 11	23 13	21 13	21 13
	Godavery	10 13	10 13	11 11	...	...	...	10 14	10 14	13 14	14 0	14 0	18 0	23 0	23 0	29 13	...	...	...
	Kistna	9 5	8 13	14 11	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	15 2	14 11	14 11	16 5	17 3	21 13	25 0	...	...	...
	Nellore	5 13	7 3	14 6	...	...	...	11 14	14 13	15 13	15 0	16 0	18 0	20 3	20 3	33 10	...	...	...
	Cuddapah	14 11	14 11	14 11	...	...	...	12 6	12 6	12 6	13 5	13 5	14 2	28 6	28 6	28 6	31 14	30 6	30 6
	Anantapur	13 6	13 6	14 6	...	...	...	11 13	11 13	15 0	12 5	12 5	16 3	30 14	30 14	33 0	30 2	30 2	18 13
	Bellary	17 5	18 3	17 5	...	...	...	12 5	12 5	12 5	13 8	13 8	13 8	35 0	41 3	30 14	28 3	30 2	24 6
	Kurnool	13 5	15 3	14 10	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	10 10	11 13	11 13	11 6	32 14	32 3	27 6	30 0	27 8	27 8
	Madras	11 5	11 5	11 0	...	...	...	13 8	13 8	14 3	15 2	15 8	15 8	21 10	21 10	23 0	25 2	26 6	26 6
	Chingleput	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 3	15 6	15 6	15 8	16 10	16 10	...	...	...	21 2	21 2	...
	North Arcot	9 11	9 11	11 0	...	...	...	14 6	14 6	15 11	17 14	17 14	16 14	29 2	29 2	32 13	28 0	28 0	30 8
	South Arcot	10 8	10 14	10 2	...	...	...	16 2	16 8	15 3	17 2	17 2	16 3	...	30 3	33 10	25 13	26 3	27 5
	Tanjore	11 0	11 0	11 0	...	...	...	17 6	17 6	18 5	...	...	...	35 0	38 3	...	31 14	31 14	31 14
	Trichinopoly	10 10	10 10	9 10	...	...	...	15 13	15 8	15 13	16 5	15 14	16 5	...	...	28 0	30 8	30 8	27 14
	Madura	12 8	13 5	12 8	...	...	...	16 6	16 13	16 6	17 11	17 11	16 14	32 6	32 6	29 3	32 5	30 14	32 5
	Tinnevelly	9 14	9 14	9 3	...	...	...	16 5	19 14	16 5	17 10	20 2	16 13	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Coimbatore	13 14	14 13	12 5	...	...	...	13 14	13 14	14 6	14 14	14 14	15 6	27 0	26 2	28 11	27 0	27 0	35 0
	Nilgiris	10 10	9 14	9 14	...	...	...	11 3	11 3	9 10	12 0	12 0	11 3	20 0	20 0	18 8	21 0	21 0	18 3
	Salem	14 6	13 10	12 11	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	15 0	16 0	16 14	16 0	29 2	26 14	27 5	26 8	24 10	22 14
	South Canara	8 3	9 0	8 10	...	...	...	9 11	9 11	9 11	11 13	12 3	13 11	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Malabar	8 10	9 0	7 3	...	...	...	14 10	14 10	15 0	15 13	15 13	15 6	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bombay	Bombay	10 9	10 3	10 4	23 11	23 8	16 14	8 2	7 8	7 10	12 6	13 1	12 13	18 15	18 14	18 7	15 1	15 15	15 9
	Ahmedabad	12 0	11 8	12 8	20 0	17 0	...	7 8	8 0	6 8	12 0	13 0	8 0	17 0	17 8	17 0	15 0	15 0	14 0
	Kaira	11 7	11 7	11 7	21 5	21 5	20 0	9 11	9 11	9 2	16 0	14 4	14 9	17 12	17 12	16 0	14 14	14 4	14 0
	Surat	11 6	11 6	13 6	12 7	12 8	5 6	7 9	7 9	7 7	8 7	8 7	8 5	19 1	19 1	15 9	14 3	14 3	11 13
	Broach	12 4½	12 10	12 5	...	...	...	10 0	10 14	9 6½	11 7	13 7	12 9	16 0	17 9	16 0	13 14	14 14	15 4
	Tanna (Salsette)	9 12	9 12	9 3	...	...	...	8 2	8 2	8 3	10 0	10 0	10 0	18 10	18 10	18 10	15 0	15 0	15 0
	Colába (Alibág)	9 0	10 0	10 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	7 0	14 0	14 8	12 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Khandesh (Dhulia)	14 0	15 12	14 9	...	...	...	8 1	8 0	7 4	12 10	12 10	10 15	16 0	18 9	23 13	14 4	16 0	18 14
	Násik	14 4	14 4	15 8	...	...	...	7 0	7 0	7 0	13 6	13 6	12 0	22 6	22 6	...	15 5	15 5	21 3
	Ahmednagar	13 2	13 2	14 11	...	...	...	9 3	9 3	10 2	12 2	12 0	13 13	21 14	21 14	26 9	16 12	17 3	23 2
	Poona	12 10	12 10	12 10	9 4	9 4	...	9 13	9 13	11 0	11 10	11 0	12 4	19 9	19 7	21 12	16 2	16 2	18 6
	Sholápur	14 8	14 8	13 2	...	...	...	10 15	10 7	10 15	11 5	11 5	11 5	25 14	26 12	31 8	20 3	22 12	23 7
	Kaládgi (Bagalkot)	18 12	20 0	20 12	17 0	17 8	15 0	6 12	6 12	6 8	10 12	12 0	9 0	27 0	29 0	33 0	26 0	27 0	31 0
	Satara	12 1	12 1	12 1	...	...	...	8 14	8 14	9 11	11 7	11 7	11 7	16 5	16 5	25 5	15 8	15 8	22 0
	Belgaum	18 0	18 13	19 0	14 0	14 0	12 0	10 8	11 10	10 0	11 0	12 2	11 0	18 0	20 4	26 0	19 0	21 0	24 0
	Dharwar (Hubli)	23 0	24 0	21 0	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	10 0	16 0	16 0	11 0	23 0	27 0	24 0	24 0	26 0	23 0
	Ratnágiri	9 14	10 9	10 9	...	...	...	8 9	8 9	8 9	14 2	14 2	13 7	20 13	20 13	18 3	14 11	14 11	14 11
	Kanara (Karwar)	11 8	13 0	9 0	1 6	...	...	7 0	8 0	8 0	12 0	12 0	13 0	16 0	15 0	16 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	22 8	16 0	16 0	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	13 9	15 0	14 0	...	...	...	12 2	12 7	11 4	14 8	15 0	12 7	18 6	18 8	24 0	18 5	21 0	24 0
	Baroda	9 5	10 5	9 12½	15 3	14 0	14 0	8 3	8 3	8 12	11 11	11 10	11 10½	15 3	14 0	16 0½	13 7	13 6	14 0
	Diesa	13 8	13 15	13 4	...	...	...	6 14	6 14	6 6	9 0	9 0	8 11	17 0	19 3	18 8	17 0	18 3	16 8
	Nimach	15 4	15 0	13 0	21 0	21 0	16 8	9 0	9 4	8 8	9 4	10 0	10 0	19 0	18 8	17 8	12 0	12 0	16 0
	Nasirabad	16 8½	16 8	15 15	23 0	24 3½	21 11½	6 0	6 0	6 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	22 10	23 8	24 0	17 8	18 1½	17 8
	Rájkot	14 2	14 0	12 2	...	...	...	6 8	6 8	6 0	10 12	11 4	11 0	17 8	17 10	14 6	14 0	14 0	12 4
	Upper Sindh Frontier	14 4	13 12	14 0	25 8	24 8	26 0	13 4	13 4	11 4	17 8	17 8	22 12	32 0	32 0	33 8	32 0	30 4	...
	Karachi	13 13	13 13	12 5	22 0	22 0	22 0	9 0	9 8	9 0	17 0	18 0	12 0	24 0	23 0	20 0	17 0	18 0	19 0
	Haidarabad (Nakur)	16 0	16 0	16 0	35 0	30 0	25 0	13 0	12 0	12 0	18 0	17 8	20 0	30 0	27 0	26 0	26 0	24 0	25 0
	Shikarpur	14 2	14 2	13 10½	25 12	25 0	26 5	12 13	12 7	12 12½	19 0	17 8	18 0	30 0	29 12	26 5	30 0	28 0	29 5
	Sukkur	14 8	13 8	14 0	29 8	29 8	30 8	12 8	12 8	11 4	19 8	19 8	19 0	29 8	29 8	29 8	27 8	26 8	26 0
	Thar & Parkar (Umarkot)	14 0	14 0	17 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 0	14 3	14 4	...	...	...	16 8	16 12	19 5
	Western Districts.																		
Bengal	Burdwan	15 8	14 8	14 0	30 0	30 0	21 0	19 0	19 8	25 8	24 0	25 0	28 4	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bancoorah	14 0	14 0	18 8	19 0	19 0	18 0	18 12	19 0	25 0	24 0	24 8	35 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Beerbhoom	15 12	15 0	14 0	...	...	...	16 8	18 0	22 4	21 0	22 8	32 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Midnapore	14 0	15 0	16 0	17 0	14 0	...	18 0	20 0	22 0	24 0	24 0	30 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Hooghly	13 8	13 8	18 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	10 0	18 8	18 8	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Howrah	13 0	13 0	13 4	...	...	...	14 8	14 0	16 4	20 0	20 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...

Districts.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nurlee), *Panicum Miliaceum*, &c. Present fortnight.	Lesser Millets. Past fortnight.	Lesser Millets. 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.	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.	
Ganjam	35 3	35 3	35 3	40 0	36 10	26 10	215 13	215 13	215 13	...	...	...	13 13	13 13	13 13	Madras
Vizagapatam	22 3	20 3	23 13	32 13	32 13	24 10	87 8	87 8	93 5	14 10	14 10	15 3	14 0	14 5	14 10	
Godavery	29 2	29 2	33 11	31 8	31 8	26 3	194 6	194 6	194 6	13 8	12 8	14 10	13 8	12 8	14 10	
Kistna	23 8	24 14	35 5	27 6	25 10	25 10	145 13	145 13	145 13	15 11	15 11	16 5	15 3	15 3	15 11	
Nellore	28 3	27 5	36 6	23 2	23 2	28 5	93 5	93 5	186 10	15 14	14 13	14 13	15 14	14 13	14 13	
Cuddapah	31 8	30 0	31 8	34 6	33 8	31 0	194 6	194 6	194 6	17 2	17 8	16 10	16 10	17 2	16 3	
Anantapur	31 0	31 0	31 0	38 2	38 2	35 13	...	...	...	14 5	14 5	14 5	14 5	14 5	14 5	
Bellary	34 14	34 14	29 2	35 13	33 10	28 0	94 13	94 13	97 3	15 13	15 13	15 8	15 8	15 8	14 11	
Kurnool	32 3	...	...	28 8	27 0	27 0	179 13	190 8	194 6	14 6	14 6	14 6	14 0	14 0	14 0	
Madras	26 0	27 6	28 13	26 8	27 5	26 2	86 5	83 13	81 6	16 14	16 14	16 11	16 8	16 8	16 3	
Chingleput	24 11	24 11	28 13	25 11	27 5	24 13	92 5	92 5	92 5	17 13	17 5	17 0	17 5	16 14	16 5	
North Arcot	32 8	32 8	34 3	31 8	31 8	26 10	140 0	140 0	140 0	15 6	15 6	14 13	14 13	14 13	14 5	
South Arcot	26 10	27 0	28 10	28 13	30 10	28 6	201 11	201 11	201 11	17 8	18 6	19 5	16 10	18 0	18 14	
Tanjore	36 3	36 3	39 5	29 11	30 10	31 8	194 6	194 6	194 6	15 10	15 10	15 10	14 11	14 11	15 10	
Trichinopoly	32 11	32 11	31 6	32 5	32 5	33 14	97 3	97 3	97 3	17 13	17 13	17 0	17 0	17 0	16 3	
Madura	40 5	39 8	34 2	38 5	40 8	42 11	155 8	121 8	145 13	17 13	17 5	16 10	16 13	16 13	16 6	
Tinnevelly	...	...	...	39 10	39 10	29 11	70 0	70 0	81 10	18 11	18 11	18 11	18 5	18 5	18 5	
Coimbatore	31 3	29 8	29 8	32 5	32 5	30 6	131 3	131 3	131 3	15 2	15 2	15 2	14 10	14 10	14 10	
Nilgiris	21 10	21 10	20 3	24 14	24 14	20 11	161 13	161 13	121 8	13 0	13 0	11 0	12 0	12 0	11 0	
Salem	32 8	32 8	30 13	39 6	39 6	39 6	151 10	151 10	151 10	16 0	15 6	16 6	15 6	14 5	15 0	
South Canara	17 10	15 13	22 0	22 3	22 3	21 3	111 13	109 5	116 10	15 6	15 14	11 0	14 11	14 14	10 0	
Malabar	21 14	22 10	20 6	26 14	25 3	25 3	121 8	121 8	121 8	14 6	14 6	14 6	13 8	13 8	13 8	
Bombay	15 4	16 3	14 1	15 13	15 12	17 3	62 6	62 6	54 9	16 12	16 12	14 5	14 6	14 6	14 5	Bombay
Ahmedabad	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	20 0	80 0	80 0	80 0	16 8	16 8	16 8	16 0	16 0	16 0	
Kaira	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	19 0	80 0	80 0	80 0	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	16 0	
Surat	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	14 14	80 0	80 0	80 0	13 9	13 9	13 10	13 9	13 9	13 10	
Broach	...	...	...	13 14	16 0	16 0	106 0	106 0	106 0	15 9	15 9	15 4	14 8¾	15 1	15 4	
Tanna (Salsette)	25 11	25 11	25 11	13 4	13 4	15 4	71 1	71 1	71 1	14 5	14 5	14 5	13 4	13 4	12 12	
Colába (Alibág)	...	...	...	11 8	14 0	14 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	14 8	16 0	14 0	14 0	15 0	13 0	
Khandesh (Dhulia)	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	15 15	140 0	140 0	140 0	16 0	16 0	15 6	15 14	15 14	15 0	
Násik	20 11	23 0	30 0	17 0	17 0	18 0	128 0	128 0	128 0	15 8	15 8	14 6	15 5	15 5	14 2	
Ahmednagar	...	...	...	18 10	18 2	20 1	89 4	79 12	91 5	14 10	14 14	14 9	14 6	14 10	14 7	
Poona	15 6	15 6	...	16 2	16 2	18 6	68 0	68 0	68 0	13 10	14 11	13 10	13 6	14 7	13 6	
Sholápur	...	...	...	19 3	21 0	21 7	74 2	91 0	80 0	13 8	13 8	13 12	13 4	13 4	13 8	
Kaládgi (Bagalkot)	...	...	...	18 0	19 8	16 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	11 2	12 0	11 12	10 12	11 12	11 0	
Satara	...	...	...	16 14	16 14	15 10	116 8	122 10	110 15	13 13	13 13	12 6	13 2	13 2	11 10	
Belgaum	19 0	20 4	35 0	16 8	16 8	14 8	65 0	65 0	80 0	13 0	13 0	12 8	12 0	12 0	12 0	
Dharwar (Hubli)	28 0	33 0	28 0	18 0	18 0	12 0	80 0	80 0	80 0	9 8	10 3	8 12	9 0	10 0	8 0	
Ratnágiri	21 2	21 2	21 2	14 0	14 0	14 0	150 0	150 0	120 0	14 6	14 6	11 13	14 4	14 4	11 10	
Kanara (Karwar)	16 0	18 0	21 0	12 8	13 0	12 0	213 5	213 5	213 5	12 8	14 0	13 4	11 8	13 0	12 8	
Pánch Mahals (Godhra)	26 10	26 10	23 0	22 13	22 13	25 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	15 4	15 4	15 4	
Aden	...	...	...	9 5	9 5	9 5	65 5	65 5	65 5	...	...	...	32 0	32 0	32 0	
Asirgarh	...	...	...	18 0	17 12	20 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	12 0	12 0	12 4	12 0	12 0	12 4	
Baroda	...	...	...	15 3	15 2	17 8	...	...	75 13	14 5	14 9	14 10½	14 0	14 9	14 9½	
Diesa	...	...	...	17 0	17 8	18 8	137 8	137 8	137 8	12 8	12 8	13 8	12 0	12 0	13 0	
Nimach	...	...	...	19 8	20 0	17 0	160 0	180 0	160 0	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	11 0	
Nasirabad	...	...	...	25 0	25 0	21 9½	80 0	80 0	85 0	16 2	16 2	16 6¾	15 8	15 9½	16 0	
Rájkot	...	...	...	16 0	16 2	16 0	85 0	90 0	80 0	60 0	65 0	52 8	50 0	50 0	48 0	
Upper Sindh Frontier	60 0	...	40 0	24 8	22 8	22 4	160 0	160 0	160 0	12 12¾*	12 12¾*	12 4¾*	12 8*	12 8*	13 4*	
Karachi	9 8	9 8	9 8	18 0	18 0	20 0	105 0	105 0	103 0	17 13	17 13	14 3	17 0	17 0	14 0	
Haidarabad (Nakur)	24 0	24 0	...	22 0	20 0	16 0	320 0	320 0	480 0	14 8	14 8	14 0	14 8	14 8	14 0	
Shikarpur	...	...	...	23 12	22 2	19 7	260 0	280 0	280 0	13 8	14 0	13 2	13 6	13 14	13 0	
Sukkur	...	...	...	23 8	23 8	19 4	125 0	120 0	160 0	13 8	13 8	13 8	13 0	13 0	13 0	
Thar and Parkar (Umarkot)	...	...	...	...	...	...	120 0	120 0	160 0	14 12	13 8	10 11	14 12	13 8	10 11	
										Prices per md. of 40 seers.						
										R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.				
Western Districts.																
Burdwan	...	...	...	21 0	20 0	24 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	3 1 3	3 [illegible] 0	2 12 0	12 0a	12 4	13 12	Bengal
Bancoorah	...	...	...	18 8	18 8	20 0	320 0	320 0	320 0	3 3 6	3 3 6	...	12 0b	12 0	13 0	
Beerbhoom	...	...	...	21 0	21 0	24 0	200 0	200 0	180 0	3 10 3	3 5 0	3 3 6	10 8c	11 4	12 0	
Midnapore	...	...	...	16 0	14 0	20 0	155 0	155 0	160 0	2 14 0	2 14 0	3 0 0	13 0d	13 0	13 8	
Hooghly	...	...	...	17 0	17 0	21 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	2 14 0	2 14 0	2 14 0	13 9e	13 9	13 9	
Howrah	...	...	...	17 0	19 0	21 0	80 0	80 0	80 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	2 14 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	

a In the sub-divisions retail prices of salt are as follow :—Culna 13-8 seers, Cutwa 10-8 seers and Raneegunge 12-12 seers.
b Retail price of salt at Raipore 11 seers, Onda 15 seers, Sonamukhi 12 seers, and Mejia, Bishenpore, Indas and Kotulpore 13 seers.
c In the interior retail prices of salt range from 10-8 to 13-4 seers.

* In common use.

d In the sub-divisions retail prices of salt are as follow :—Ghattal 12-8 seers, Contai 9 seers, and Tumlook 11 seers.
e In the sub-divisions retail prices of salt are as follow :—Serampore 13 seers and Jehanabad 13-8 seers.

PRICES CURRENT OF FOOD-GRAINS THROUGHOUT

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. Past fortnight.	Great Millet. Corresponding fortnight of 1882.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Baira), *Penicillaria Spicata*. Present fortnight.	Bulrush Millet. Past fortnight.	Bulrush Millet. 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.																		
Bengal—continued.	Calcutta	14 4	14 4	13 5	19 6	18 13	26 8	10 5	10 5	10 0	16 0	16 0	20 0	...	...	23 2	20 0	19 6	...
	24-Pergunnahs	13 5	13 5	13 5	16 0	16 0	20 3	8 0	9 0	10 8	14 0	16 0	17 0	...	...	19 0	...	...	...
	Nuddea	14 8	14 8	15 4	22 15	22 15	26 0	15 4	15 4	18 13	17 4	17 4	21 5½	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Khoolna	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 0	17 0	...	25 0	25 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Jessore	14 8	19 0	16 0	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	18 12	22 12	22 12	29 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Moorshedabad	17 0	17 0	16 0	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	18 0	19 0	19 0	24 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Dinagepore	11 0	12 12	10 8	11 0	11 0	16 0	18 0	18 0	22 0	20 6	20 0	25 4	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Rajshahye	16 8	17 4	16 8	30 0	35 0	48 12	13 8 to 16 0	13 8 to 16 0	18 0 to 18 12	17 4 to 18 0	16 8 to 18 0	21 0 to 24 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Rungpore	11 7	11 7	15 0	...	...	...	13 5	13 5	16 0	17 3	16 0	22 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bogra	15 0	15 0	15 12	...	...	...	12 0	13 8	18 0	24 0	24 0	28 2	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Pubna	19 8	18 12	18 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	10 0	17 4	19 8	23 4	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Darjeeling	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	5 0	6 0	5 0	9 0	9 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Jalpaiguri	10 0	10 0	9 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	13 4	16 0	16 0	18 0	20 0	24 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Eastern Districts.																		
	Dacca	14 8	14 4	15 4	19 0	19 0	40 0	15 12	16 0	20 10	19 4	19 4	26 6	...	...	...	...	21 8	...
	Furreedpore	20 0	24 0	21 0	30 0	37 0	35 0	16 0	18 0	22 0	18 0	20 0	23 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Backergunge	...	...	...	...	...	...	19 0	19 0	22 0	21 0	20 0	26 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Mymensingh	12 0	12 8	11 8	...	...	...	13 0	15 0	22 8	17 8	18 0	29 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Tipperah	12 12	12 12	13 4	...	...	...	17 8	17 4	22 8	20 0	19 12	28 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Chittagong	12 0	12 0	9 0	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	18 0	22 0	22 0	22 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Noakholly	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	27 0	22 0	26 0	31 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Chittagong Hill Tracts	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 8	10 0	16 0	13 4	11 8	17 12	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Hill Tipperah	10 0	10 0	10 0	...	...	...	16 0	18 0	24 0	20 0	22 0	34 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Behar.																		
	Patna	17 8	17 8	16 8	32 0	32 0	34 0	14 0	14 0	11 8	19 0	19 0	21 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Gya	20 0	20 0	17 8	27 0	26 0	29 0	12 0	12 8	12 0	16 0	16 8	20 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Shahabad	17 0 to 18 0	17 0 to 18 0	15 0 to 17 0	27 0	29 0	30 0	11 8 to 12 0		10 0	20 0 to 21 0	15 8 to 16 0	22 0	25 0	30 0	...	30 0	...	...
	Durbhunga	17 0	18 0	15 0	35 0	35 0	35 0	13 0	13 0	14 0	18 0	19 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Mozufferpore	17 0	20 0	17 0	28 0	30 0	30 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	17 0	17 0	17 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sarun	17 0	17 0	16 0	27 0	29 0	32 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	18 0	18 0	22 0	29 0	32 0	37 0	...	...	...
	Chumparun	19 0	18 0	19 0	40 0	40 0	38 0	13 0	13 0	12 0	18 0	18 0	21 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Monghyr	18 14	19 3	16 12	31 8	28 5	31 8	14 10	15 12	15 11	16 12	16 12	18 15	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bhágalpur	16 6	16 6	15 2	27 8	30 5	34 0	15 12	16 6	18 5	17 10	17 11	22 12	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Purneah	16 0	17 0	16 0	...	...	...	16 0	15 0	22 0	18 0	16 0	26 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Maldah	17 8	17 0	16 0	...	...	...	16 0	17 0	18 0	18 0	19 0	22 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Southal Pergunnahs	14 0	15 0	13 0	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	20 0	22 0	22 0	25 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Orissa.																		
	Cuttack	11 13	11 13	13 2	...	...	...	14 7	15 12	15 12	23 10*	24 15	26 4	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Pooree	13 2	11 13	12 8	...	...	...	21 0	23 10	22 0	23 10	32 8	25 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Balasore	14 0	14 0	16 0	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	26 0	28 0	32 0	32 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	CHOTA NAGPORE. *South-Western Frontier Agency.*																		
	Hazáribágh	16 0	16 0	16 0	22 0	20 0	24 0	10 0	10 0	11 0	16 0	16 0	21 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Lohardugga	17 0	18 0	18 0	22 0	24 0	28 0	18 0	20 0	22 0	22 0	24 0	26 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Singbhoom	20 0	20 0	22 0	32 0	32 0	32 0	32 0	32 0	36 0	36 0	36 0	40 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Manbhoom	13 0	13 0	13 0	...	...	...	18 0	16 0	19 0	27 0	24 0	34 0	...	...	...	...	...	...

* In the interior prices range from 51-8 to 39-6 seers.
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 prices of salt are as follow:—Kooshtea 12-12 seers, Meherpore and Ranaghat 12 seers and Chooadanga 12-8 seers.
h In the sub-divisions retail prices of salt are as follow:—Bagirhat 11 seers and Satkhira 10 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 9-8 seers, and Kandi 11-8 seers.
k Retail prices of salt at Raigunge 11-8 seers and Neetpore 12 seers.
l In Nattore and Nowgong retail price of salt 12 seers.
m In the sub-divisions retail prices of salt are as follow:—Nilphamari 12 seers, and Kurigram and Gaibanda 10 seers.
n In Serajgunge retail price of salt 12 seers.
o Retail price of salt at Kurseong 8 seers and Silligoree 10 seers.
p In the sub-divisions retail prices of salt are as follow:—Manickgunge 12 seers, Naraingunge 12-8 seers.
q 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.
r In the sub-divisions retail prices of salt are as follow:—Patuakhali 10-10 seers, Bhola 9 seers, and Ferozepore 10 seers.
s In the sub-divisions retail prices of salt are as follow:—Kishoregunge 10-10 seers, Attea 12 seers, Jamalpore 11 seers, and Nitrokona 12-5 seers.
t In the sub-divisions retail prices of salt are as follow:—Brahmunberriah 12 seers and Chandpore 12-8 seers.

INDIA FOR THE 1st HALF OF JUNE 1883—*continued.*

IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Navee), *Panicum Miliaceum, &c.* Present fortnight.	Lesser Millets. Past fortnight.	Lesser Millets. 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. 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.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.		
															Central Districts.	Bengal—continued.
...	...	...	17 12	18 13	23 0	90 0	90 0	90 0	2 12 0	2 12 0	2 10 0	14 0	14 0	13 8	Calcutta	
...	...	...	16 0	17 8	20 0	80 0	90 0	80 0	2 14 0	2 14 0	3 0 0	13 5*f*	13 5	13 5	24-Pergunnahs	
...	...	...	20 0	20 0	22 15	...	...	...	3 1 11	3 1 11	2 13 0	11 10½*g*	11 10½	12 13½	Nuddea	
...	...	...	16 0	16 0	...	180 0	180 0	...	3 4 0	3 2 0	...	10 8*h*	11 0	...	Khoolna	
...	...	...	20 0	20 0	18 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	3 4 0	3 4 0	3 2 0	11 0*i*	10 12	11 8	Jessore	
...	...	...	27 0	27 0	26 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	3 4 0	3 4 0	3 0 0	12 0*j*	12 8	12 8	Moorshedabad	
...	...	...	17 8	15 0	17 4	160 0	160 0	160 0	3 7 0	3 7 0	3 4 0	11 8*k*	11 0	12 0	Dinagepore	
...	...	...	21 0	21 0	24 0	240 0	240 0	240 0	3 12 9	3 8 3	3 5 3	10 8*l*	11 4	12 0	Rajshahye	
...	...	...	16 0	16 0	15 0	110 0	110 0	135 0	3 5 0	3 5 0	3 5 3	11 14*m*	11 14	11 8	Rungpore	
...	...	...	15 12	15 0	15 12	67 8	80 0	67 8	3 6 8	3 8 8	3 5 4	10 8	9 12	10 8	Bogra	
...	...	...	18 0	18 0	20 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	3 5 0	3 5 0	3 0 0	11 4*n*	11 4	12 0	Pubna	
9 0	9 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	128 0	128 0	160 0	4 8 0	4 8 0	4 8 0	8 0*o*	8 0	8 0	Darjeeling	
...	...	...	14 0	14 0	16 0	128 0	128 0	128 0	3 4 0	3 4 0	3 4 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	Jalpáiguri	
															Eastern Districts.	
...	...	...	14 8	14 8	22 10	90 0	90 0	91 4	3 2 0	3 2 0	2 15 0	12 4*p*	12 4	13 5	Dacca	
...	...	...	16 0	16 0	12 0	120 0	120 0	...	3 5 0	3 5 0	2 15 5	12 0*q*	12 0	12 0	Furreedpore	
...	...	...	18 0	18 0	20 0	120 0	120 0	100 0	2 11 0	2 11 0	3 11 0	13 0*r*	13 0	10 9	Backergunge	
...	...	...	13 4	12 8	17 0	...	...	...	3 4 0	3 5 0	3 2 0	12 4*s*	12 0	12 8	Mymensingh	
...	...	...	13 14	12 12	18 0	...	...	...	3 4 0	3 4 0	3 2 0	12 4*t*	12 0	12 12	Tipperah	
...	...	...	12 0	12 0	16 0	40 0	60 0	80 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	3 0 0	9 0*u*	9 0	12 0	Chittagong	
...	...	...	12 0	13 0	15 0	...	...	...	3 6 0	3 6 0	3 4 0	10 0*v*	10 0	10 0	Noakholly	
...	...	...	...	...	...	320 0	320 0	320 0	6 0 0	5 4 0	3 8 0	6 1	6 1	10 0	Chittagong Hill Tracts	
...	...	...	12 0	12 0	13 0	...	...	...	3 4 0	3 4 0	...	11 0	11 0	10 0	Hill Tipperah	
															Behar.	
...	...	...	29 8	29 8	30 0	130 0	130 0	130 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	3 2 0	10 8	10 8	10 9	Patna	
...	...	...	25 0	38 8	28 0	180 0	180 0	180 0	3 5 0	3 5 0	3 4 0	12 0	12 0	11 8	Gya	
...	...	...	28 0	(24 0 to 28 0)	32 0	110 0	120 0	120 0	3 1 0	3 1 0	3 1 0	12 8*w*	12 8	12 8	Shahabad	
40 0	40 0	35 0	25 0	25 0	27 8	160 0	160 0	160 0	3 10 0	3 10 0	3 4 6	10 0*x*	10 0	11 0	Durbhunga	
...	...	...	25 0	25 0	28 0	140 0	140 0	140 0	3 6 0	3 4 0	3 9 0	11 8*y*	12 0	12 8	Mozufferpore	
30 0	32 0	32 0	27 0	28 0	31 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	3 8 0	3 6 0	3 5 0	11 0	11 0	11 8	Sárun	
...	...	...	28 0	26 0	30 0	...	...	...	3 6 0	3 6 0	3 8 0	11 8*z*	11 8	11 0	Chumparun	
...	...	...	26 4	27 4	36 12	126 0	126 0	147 0	3 2 3	3 2 6	3 1 0	12 1*z1*	12 0	12 14	Monghyr	
...	...	...	24 10	25 4	29 0	151 8	189 8	138 14	3 3 1	3 6 0	2 10 0	12 10*z2*	12 10	12 10	Bhágalpur	
...	...	...	20 0	22 0	23 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	...	...	...	10 0*z3*	10 0	10 0	Purneah	
...	...	...	23 0	22 0	26 0	160 0	120 0	120 0	3 7 0	3 6 0	3 0 0	11 0	11 0	13 0	Maldah	
...	...	...	20 0	20 0	22 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	4 7 0	...	...	9 0	10 0	10 8	Southal Pergunnahs	
															Orissa.	
13 2	13 2	14 7	18 6	21 0	22 5	80 0	80 0	160 0	2 12 0	2 12 0	3 0 0	14 0	14 0	13 0	Cuttack	
...	...	...	18 6	19 11	14 0	104 0	105 0	102 0	2 12 0	2 11 0	...	14 0*z4*	14 0	13 0	Pooree	
...	...	...	14 0	14 0	16 0	120 0	120 0	160 0	...	...	3 2 0	8 0*z5*	8 0	13 0	Balasore	
															CHOTA NAGPUR. *South-Western Frontier Agency.*	
30 0	30 0	42 0	18 0	18 0	20 0	240 0	240 0	240 0	3 15 3	3 9 9	3 11 3	9 9*z6*	11 0	10 0	Hazáribágh	
29 0	30 0	38 0	14 0	15 0	20 0	120 0	120 0	130 0	4 2 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	9 0*z7*	9 8	9 0	Lohardugga	
...	...	...	24 0	24 0	24 0	160 0	160 0	180 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	4 7 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Singbhoom	
...	...	...	17 0	17 0	17 0	120 0	120 0	140 0	3 7 0	3 8 0	3 8 0	10 0*z8*	10 0	11 0	Manbhoom	

* Retail price of salt at Kumeriah 10 seers, and Hathazaree and Cox's Bazar 8 seers.
f 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:—Sasseram and Bhaboua 10-8 seers and Buxar 11 seers.
x In the sub-divisions retail prices of salt are as follow:—Madhubani 10 seers and Tajpur 12 seers.
y In Hazipore sub-division retail price of salt in some places 11 seers and in others 12 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:—Begusarai 10-4 seers and Jamui 11 seers.
z2 In the sub-divisions retail prices of salt are as follow:—Banka and Soopole 11 seers and Muddehpoora 10-8 seers.
z3 In the sub-divisions retail prices of salt are as follow:—Kissengunge 9 seers and Arrareah (at Rauceegunge) 11 seers.
z4 In Khoorda retail price of salt 13 seers.
z5 In Bhadrak retail price of salt 10 seers.
z6 Retail price of salt at Chutra 10 seers and Khurruckdiha 11 seers.
z7 Retail price of salt at Daltonganje 9 seers.
z8 Retail price of salt at Burrabazar 11 seers.

PRICES CURRENT OF FOOD-GRAINS THROUGHOUT INDIA FOR THE 1st HALF OF JUNE 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. Past fortnight.	Great Millet. Corresponding fortnight of 1882.	* Buirush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria Spicata*. Present fortnight.	Buirush Millet. Past fortnight.	Buirush Millet. Corresponding fortnight of 1882.
		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
Assam.	Sylhet	13 4	13 4	11 12	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	17 0	17 8	17 8	35 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Cachar	9 2	10 0	9 2	13 5	16 0	16 0	13 5	12 13	21 5	16 0	13 5	25 10	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Goálpára	20 0	22 0	26 11	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	13 5	18 0	17 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Gáro Hills	4 0	4 0	4 0	...	...	...	5 0	5 0	5 0	16 0	16 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Kámrúp	18 0	16 0	19 0	...	...	...	11 12	11 12	11 0	15 4	15 4	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Darrang	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	10 0	13 0	13 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nowgong	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 8	13 8	13 8	16 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sibságar	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 8	6 8	6 8	16 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Lakhimpur	7 8	7 8	8 0	7 0	8 0	10 0	6 0	7 8	7 0	12 0	12 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Khási & Jaintiá Hills	8 0	8 0	...	...	...	...	10 0	9 0	10 0	11 0	10 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nága Hills	...	...	...	...	...	...	5 0	5 0	5 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
N. W. Provinces.	Dehra Dún	19 0	18 8	19 0	31 0	31 0	30 0	6 8	6 8	6 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	24 0	26 0	22 0	26 0	26 0	20 0
	Saháranpur	20 15½	21 8	20 7	32 4	34 6½	29 1	8 9½	8 9½	9 11	11 13	12 14½	12 14	26 14	25 13	25 13	17 3	21 8	23 10
	Muzaffarnagar	19 12	20 4	18 11	35 5	35 5	28 11	6 9	6 9	6 9	12 2	12 2	14 5	33 0	35 5	26 6	26 6	26 6	22 0
	Meerut	18 8	19 0	18 0	30 0	31 0	24 0	7 0	7 0	6 0	14 0	14 0	16 0	29 0	31 0	25 0	21 0	23 0	21 0
	Bulandshahr	19 14	21 0	18 14	27 8	29 0	23 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	10 15	11 0	10 15	28 0	27 0	23 0	18 0	18 0	20 0
	Aligarh	18 0	18 0	17 8	26 0	27 0	22 8	7 0	6 8	6 0	12 0	12 0	15 8	28 0	28 0	24 8	16 0	18 0	19 0
	Kumaun	15 0	15 0	17 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	12 0	13 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Garhwál	22 0	18 0	23 8	23 0	20 0	25 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	15 0	16 0	15 0	...	...	...	30 0*	27 0*	30 0*
	Bijnor	20 4	21 2	17 2	31 12	33 3	26 7	10 4	10 6	11 4	11 13	11 13	12 10	24 12	29 4	22 8	21 6	21 6	19 2
	Moradabad	20 5	21 4	18 7	31 4	32 8	24 6	10 10	10 10	9 6	13 12	13 12	14 6	23 2	29 6	23 12	14 6	18 2	19 6
	Budaun	19 8	20 11	17 11	30 0	31 15	21 14	8 6	8 6	9 9½	14 1½	14 1½	15 9½	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bareilly	18 2	19 6	17 3	26 4	26 14	25 0	7 8	7 8	8 2	13 2	13 2	15 0	23 12	28 12	22 8	18 12	20 0	20 0
	Sháhjahánpur	20 8	21 9	18 4	32 0	32 0	23 8	9 12	9 12	9 4	15 12	16 4	16 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Taráí Pergunnahs	23 0	23 0	20 0	37 8	25 0	30 0	8 12	10 0	7 8	13 12	14 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Muttra	18 0	18 8	17 0	25 8	27 0	21 8	7 0	7 0	...	12 0	13 0	15 0	22 0	24 0	22 0	20 0	20 0	18 0
	Agra	16 8	17 8	16 12	23 8	25 0	20 8	5 12	5 12	6 0	12 0	12 0	14 0	24 0	26 0	22 0	21 0	23 0	20 0
	Farukhabad	19 6½	19 9	17 12	27 11	27 10	23 1	7 2	7 5	8 3	12 9½	12 8	14 6½	26 7	24 15	23 8½	20 3	21 1	...
	Mainpuri	18 10	18 12	17 12	27 8	26 0	21 8	4 8	4 0	5 0	10 8	10 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Etáwah	17 0	18 0	17 0	20 8	21 8	23 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	12 8	14 0	14 8	24 0	24 0	16 0	22 8	22 8	16 0
	Etah	19 4	19 15	20 0	27 0	27 8	22 8	8 0	7 12	8 0	14 0	14 0	13 0	22 0	23 8	...	20 8	22 0	18 0
	Jalaun	19 0	20 0	19 0	22 0	22 0	20 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	11 0	11 0	13 0	25 0	26 0	28 0	23 0	23 0	24 0
	Jhánsi	23 0	23 0	21 4	40 0	35 0	33 5	10 0	10 0	8 8	17 0	17 0	15 0	35 0	35 0	29 3½	...	...	...
	Lalitpur	22 0	22 4	22 8	40 0	41 4	34 0	9 0	9 0	10 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	38 0	38 0	32 0	30 0	30 0	27 0
	Cawnpore	18 8	19 0	17 12	28 0	29 0	25 8	10 0	10 0	10 8	14 0	14 8	15 0	28 0	30 0	26 0	23 0	25 0	24 8
	Fatehpur	17 6	17 8	16 10	26 0	27 0	22 4	11 4	11 4	11 12	15 8	15 8	17 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bánda	23 0	25 0	18 0	34 0	35 0	25 0	8 0	8 8	9 0	14 8	14 8	14 8	34 0	36 0	32 0	33 0	...	...
	Allahabad	18 2	17 12	17 2	29 8	29 0	25 0	10 0	10 0	11 8	17 8	15 8	17 8	32 0	29 8	30 0	30 8	30 0	28 4
	Hamírpur	19 2	20 0	16 0	...	...	22 10	9 0	10 0	13 12	...	...	...	24 0	24 0	25 0	...	20 0	...
	Jaunpur	20 8	20 8	19 1	32 12	32 12	28 4	7 12	7 12	8 7	14 2	14 13	16 14	...	...	...	...	...	22 9
	Gorakhpur	18 14	18 14	18 13	27 0	27 0	32 6½	12 9½	13 8	14 6½	16 3	16 3	18 13	28 13	32 6½	...	...	...	...
	Basti	19 0	19 0	18 8	36 0	27 0	38 0	13 12	15 0	15 0	16 0	17 8	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Azamgarh	18 7	18 7	19 3	25 13	25 13	28 0	10 5	10 5	8 14	14 12	14 12	17 11	29 8	29 8	41 4	20 10	20 10	...
	Mirzapur	17 8	17 8	16 0	27 0½	26 0	25 0	10 0	9 0	10 0	14 8	14 0	18 0	29 0	30 0	30 0	28 0	25 0	28 0
	Benares	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Gházipur	19 5	20 9½	19 5	27 0	28 5	28 5	9 0	9 0	10 15½	16 1½	16 1½	20 15½	25 12	29 10	33 7½	26 6½	27 0¼	25 12
	Balia	18 12	19 6	17 0	28 4	28 12	28 12	10 0	10 0	10 0	18 12	17 8	17 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Pilibhít	21 2	21 6	18 12	36 4	35 4	28 10	15 0	13 12	14 12	16 8	16 4	16 12	...	...	...	...	...	...
Oudh.	Lucknow	18 9½	18 12	16 9¾	27 14	28 6½	23 6	6 0	6 0	6 0	13 2½	13 3	14 5	30 8	29 14	24 6½	24 8	24 1	23 10
	Unáo	18 8	19 4	19 0	26 0	28 0	26 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	14 0	14 0	16 0	30 0	30 0	...	24 0	24 0	...
	Bára Banki	18 8	18 4	18 0	29 0	30 0	25 0	10 0	9 0	10 0	15 0	18 0	17 0	33 0	35 0	28 0	22 0	22 0	20 0
	Sitapur	22 4	23 0	18 14	35 0	35 4	25 2	8 0	8 0	8 0	16 0	16 0	15 12	32 0	33 0	20 0	26 0	27 0	8 19 0
	Hardui	18 12	18 12	20 6	30 0	30 0	27 11	5 10	5 10	5 10	11 0	11 12	13 3	...	23 7	...	16 14	23 0	...
	Kheri	24 0	23 12	18 0	36 0	36 0	27 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	16 0	15 0	15 0	45 0	50 0	25 0	...	...	...
	Fyzabad	18 0	18 0	16 12	29 0	30 0	23 8	10 0	10 0	11 8	17 0	17 0	17 8	36 0	36 0	30 0	...	...	...
	Bharaich	19 0	20 0	17 0	42 0	42 0	38 0	10 0	11 0	9 0	17 0	17 8	18 0	38 0	38 0	33 0	20 0	24 0	13 0
	Gonda	22 9¼	21 8	22 1	42 0	42 0	39 0	14 4	13 8	15 4	16 2	15 0	19 4	41 12	43 0†	42 8†	23 12	26 0	25 0
	Rai Bareli	19 4	19 8	18 0	27 8	27 12	22 8	...	...	...	15 6	16 0	15 12	...	...	24 0	20 0	26 0	...
	Sultánpur	21 8	22 0	20 8	32 0	32 0	30 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	17 0	17 0	19 0	...	...	...	20 0	...	20 0
	Partábgarh	20 11	21 5	19 14	32 9	33 12	28 7	15 10	16 0	16 5	17 5	17 7	16 10	...	...	...	...	...	...
Punjab.	Delhi	19 12	20 8	18 0	29 0	30 0	23 8	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	15 0	27 0	30 0	24 0	20 0	21 8	19 0
	Gurgaon	21 0	21 0	19 0	31 0	30 0	24 0	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	13 0	25 0	26 0	22 0	23 0	24 0	20 0
	Karnal	21 0	21 0	19 0	34 0	32 0	30 0	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	13 0	28 0	30 0	28 0	22 0	23 0	16 0
	Hissar (*a*)	20 0	20 0	18 0	34 0	30 0	29 0	...	...	...	10 0	12 0	10 0	34 0	33 0	28 0	27 0	28 0	26 0
	Rohtak (*b*)	21 0	21 0	17 8	30 0	30 0	25 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	9 0	27 0	28 0	25 0	24 0	25 0	21 0
	Sirsa (*c*)	24 8	24 0	21 8	45 8	44 8	40 14	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	14 0	44 0	45 0	39 6	33 0	32 0	31 0
	Umballa	24 8	24 0	21 12	38 0	37 0	30 8	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	12 0	32 0	36 0	32 0	28 0	28 0	28 0
	Ludhiana	26 0	26 8	24 8	41 0	43 0	34 0	...	...	...	11 8	13 0	12 0	41 0	43 0	38 0	25 0	28 0	30 0
	Simla (*d*)	...	18 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Jullundur (*e*)	25 0	25 0	25 8	40 0	44 0	40 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	44 0	45 0	32 0	28 0	28 0	24 0
	Hoshiárpur	25 8	26 0	25 0	40 0	45 0	35 0	...	...	...	12 0	14 0	11 0	36 0	36 0	29 0	25 0	25 0	19 0
	Kangra	23 0	23 0	24 0	36 0	36 0	40 0	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...

Districts.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Varagu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nugiee), *Panicum Miliaceum, &c.* Present fortnight.	Lesser Millets. Past fortnight.	Lesser Millets. 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.
	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.	
Sylhet	...	...	...	11 6	8 6	16 0	108 0	108 0	108 0	3 6	3 6	3 6	11 12	11 12	11 12	Sylhet
Cachar	...	...	...	10 10	9 2	12 13	80 0	80 0	80 0	3 8	3 8	3 7	10 10	10 10	9 2	Cachar
Goálpára	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	13 6	120 0	120 0	120 0	3 6	3 6	3 8	12 0	11 0	10 2	Goálpára
Gáro Hills	...	...	...	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	...	...	...	11 12	11 12	13 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	3 8	3 8	3 4	11 8	11 8	11 0	Kámrúp
Darrang	...	...	...	10 0	10 6	8 9	160 0	160 0	160 0	4 8	4 8	4 8	8 0	8 0	8 0	Darrang
Nowgong	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	100 0	100 0	120 0	5 0	5 0	4 12	8 0	8 0	8 0	Nowgong
Sibságar	...	...	...	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	...	...	...	10 0	11 0	12 0	200 0	200 0	120 0	4 4	5 0	5 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Lakhimpur
Khási & Jaintiá Hills	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	10 0	...	...	...	5 0	5 0	5 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Khási & Jaintiá Hills
Nága Hills	...	...	...	2 0	2 0	2 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	3 0	3 0	3 0	Nága Hills
										S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.				
Dehra Dún	...	...	...	24 0	26 0	21 8	160 0	160 0	160 0	11 8	11 8	11 8	11 0	11 0	11 0	Dehra Dún
Saháranpur	...	...	...	27 15	29 0½	24 1	150 0	150 0	150 8	12 14½	12 14½	12 6	12 9	12 11	12 1	Saháranpur
Muzaffarnagar	...	...	...	27 8	28 11	23 10	110 0	110 0	132 0	12 6	12 8	11 8	11 10	11 10	11 4	Muzaffarnagar
Meerut	...	...	...	26 8	27 0	21 12	110 0	110 0	110 0	12 8	12 8	12 0	12 0	12 0	11 8	Meerut
Bulandshahr	...	...	...	25 0	25 0	21 0	130 0	130 0	130 0	12 0	11 8	11 8	...	...	...	Bulandshahr
Aligarh	...	...	...	25 0	25 8	21 8	120 0	120 0	120 0	12 8	13 0	12 8	12 0	12 8	12 0	Aligarh
Kumaun	...	...	...	12 8	13 8	12 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	8 0	8 8	7 0	7 0	7 0	6 0	Kumaun
Garhwál	...	...	...	10 0	9 0	9 0	280 0	280 0	200 0	8 8	8 8	7 8	7 13	8 0	7 0	Garhwál
Bijnor	...	...	...	22 8	25 5	19 10	135 0	135 0	135 0	...	...	...	11 4	11 4	11 14	Bijnor
Moradabad	...	...	...	23 12	23 12	21 4	125 0	125 0	162 8	12 10	12 10	12 7	12 8	12 8	12 3	Moradabad
Budaun	...	...	...	23 6	24 0	19 8	192 0	192 0	192 0	11 6	11 1½	10 8	11 1½	10 12½	10 0	Budaun
Bareilly	...	...	...	22 8	23 2	20 0	125 0	125 0	125 0	12 8	12 8	11 14	11 14	12 3	11 4	Bareilly
Sháhjahánpur	...	...	...	24 4	25 0	20 12	160 0	160 0	200 0	13 0	13 0	12 0	11 0	11 8	12 0	Sháhjahánpur
Taráí Pergunnahs	...	...	...	22 0	22 8	17 8	120 0	120 0	130 0	15 0	13 8	11 4	14 0	12 8	11 0	Taráí Pergunnahs
Muttra	...	...	...	25 0	27 8	21 4	140 0	140 0	120 0	14 0	14 0	12 0	12 0	12 8	11 0	Muttra
Agra	...	...	...	24 0	25 0	21 4	100 0	100 0	100 0	13 8	13 8	12 8	13 0	13 0	12 0	Agra
Farukhabad	...	...	...	24 15	24 12	21 6	156 8	150 0	156 8	12 4	12 4	11 14½	11 6	11 9	10 14	Farukhabad
Mainpuri	...	...	...	23 0	21 0	20 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	12 0	11 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	10 8	Mainpuri
Etáwah	...	...	...	24 0	26 0	22 0	100 0	100 0	120 0	12 0	12 0	10 8	11 0	11 0	10 0	Etáwah
Etah	...	...	...	23 8	24 4	19 0	160 0	160 0	140 0	12 2	12 4	12 8	12 0	12 0	12 0	Etah
Jalaun	...	...	...	32 0	33 0	27 0	140 0	140 0	140 0	11 0	12 0	...	11 0	11 0	10 0	Jalaun
Jhánsi	...	...	...	31 6	31 14	28 3½	200 0	200 0	200 0	11 0	12 8	13 0	10 0	11 8	12 0	Jhánsi
Lalitpur	...	...	...	33 8	33 8	32 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	10 8	11 0	11 8	Lalitpur
Cawnpore	...	...	...	29 0	29 8	24 8	145 0	150 0	150 0	13 4	13 4	12 12	13 0	13 0	12 8	Cawnpore
Fatehpur	...	...	...	28 4	28 12	22 8	200 0	200 0	200 0	11 0	11 0	9 10	10 12	10 12	9 6	Fatehpur
Bánda	...	...	...	37 0	40 0	29 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	11 0	12 0	11 12	11 0	11 0	11 4	Bánda
Allahabad	...	...	...	29 4	29 8	24 12	130 0	120 0	140 0	12 0	12 0	11 4	11 0	11 0	10 6	Allahabad
Hamírpur	...	...	...	28 0	32 0	26 0	140 0	140 0	140 0	11 13	12 2	10 0	10 0	11 0	9 12	Hamírpur
Jaunpur	...	...	...	31 1	28 15	25 6	148 12	148 12	169 8	10 12	10 12	9 11	10 10	10 10	9 9	Jaunpur
Gorakhpur	...	...	...	28 13	29 11½	29 10	160 0	160 0	160 0	11 0	11 0	...	10 13	10 13	9 9½	Gorakhpur
Basti	...	...	...	30 0	27 0	28 0	150 0	150 0	140 0	8 8	9 8	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Basti
Azamgarh	...	...	...	25 13	25 13	24 6	147 8	147 8	147 8	9 3	9 3	9 3	8 14	10 8	8 8	Azamgarh
Mirzapur	...	...	...	27 0	26 0	22 0	90 0	100 0	90 0	11 0	11 0	9 0	10 0	10 0	8 0	Mirzapur
Benares	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received			Benares
Gházipur	...	...	...	28 15½	29 10	28 15½	128 12	128 12	103 0	10 15½	10 15½	10 5	10 5	10 5	9 10½	Gházipur
Balia	...	...	...	28 12	30 0	28 12	100 0	100 0	100 0	11 4	11 4	10 0	11 4	11 4	10 4	Balia
Pilibhít	...	...	...	23 4	23 12	18 8	150 0	150 0	150 0	13 8	13 0	12 12	12 8	12 0	11 12	Pilibhít
Lucknow	...	...	...	24 11½	24 13½	20 9½	115 0	115 0	120 0	11 0	11 0	10 0	10 8	10 8	9 8	Lucknow
Unáo	...	...	...	27 0	28 0	23 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	...	...	...	11 0	12 0	11 0	Unáo
Bára Banki	...	...	...	25 0	25 0	22 0	130 0	130 0	130 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	11 0	11 0	9 8	Bára Banki
Sitapur	...	...	...	27 8	28 0	19 8	160 0	160 0	160 0	12 4	12 0	12 0	11 4	11 0	11 8	Sitapur
Hardui	...	...	...	21 9	21 9	22 8	200 0	200 0	240 0	9 6	9 6	8 8	7 8	7 8	8 7	Hardui
Kheri	...	...	...	28 0	28 0	18 8	160 0	160 0	200 0	12 0	12 0	10 8	11 0	11 0	10 0	Kheri
Fyzabad	...	...	...	28 0	28 14	23 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	11 0	11 0	12 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	Fyzabad
Bharaich	...	...	...	28 0	28 0	27 0	160 0	160 0	200 0	...	...	...	9 8	9 8	9 0	Bharaich
Gonda	...	...	...	33 6	33 4	28 14	200 0	200 0	240 0	11 10	12 0	...	11 6	11 8	11 4	Gonda
Rai Bareli	...	...	...	25 4	25 0	19 4	200 0	200 0	160 0	...	...	...	9 8	9 0	9 0	Rai Bareli
Sultánpur	...	...	...	31 0	31 0	27 8	160 0	160 0	160 0	12 4	12 4	12 0	12 0	12 0	11 12	Sultánpur
Partábgarh	...	...	...	27 8	28 0	24 3	200 0	200 0	200 0	...	11 0	11 0	10 11	10 11	10 10	Partábgarh
Delhi	...	...	...	24 8	25 8	22 0	80 0	80 0	90 0	13 0	12 8	12 8	12 0	11 8	12 0	Delhi
Gurgáon	...	...	...	26 4	26 4	22 0	140 0	130 0	140 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	Gurgáon
Karnál	...	...	...	29 8	29 0	24 0	140 0	140 0	160 0	11 8	11 4	11 14	11 0	11 0	11 8	Karnál
Hissar (*b*)	...	...	...	32 0	32 0	26 8	80 0	80 0	80 0	12 8	12 0	11 8	12 0	11 0	11 0	Hissar (*b*)
Rohtak (*e*)	...	...	...	27 0	27 0	24 8	100 0	100 0	100 0	12 12	12 12	11 0	12 4	12 8	11 4	Rohtak (*e*)
Sirsa (*a*)	...	...	...	42 8	41 8	37 6	120 0	120 0	120 0	13 0	13 0	11 12	12 8	12 8	11 8	Sirsa (*a*)
Umballa	...	...	...	33 0	33 0	26 4	140 0	140 0	130 0	14 4	14 4	13 8	14 0	14 0	13 4	Umballa
Ludhiána	...	...	...	37 0	38 0	29 12	100 0	100 0	100 0	14 14	14 14	14 14	14 8	14 8	14 8	Ludhiána
Simla (*d*)	...	...	...	21 8	20 0	...	80 0	80 0	80 0	11 0	10 10	10 8	10 7	10 0	9 13	Simla (*d*)
Jullundur (*e*)	...	...	...	35 0	35 0	28 8	110 0	110 0	100 0	14 0	14 8	14 8	13 8	14 4	14 0	Jullundur (*e*)
Hoshiárpur	...	...	...	35 0	35 8	27 0	110 0	110 0	120 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	13 12	13 12	13 8	Hoshiárpur
Kángra	...	...	...	23 0	25 0	23 0	140 0	140 0	140 0	11 8	11 8	11 0	11 0	11 0	10 0	Kángra

* Mandwa. † Maize. (*a*) Prices risen. (*b*) The prices of bajra, jowar and salt (retail) have risen. (*c*) Prices of wheat, barley, bajra, and gram fallen; jowar risen. (*d*) Prices steady. (*e*) Wheat and barley falling; jowar rising.

PRICES CURRENT OF FOOD-GRAINS THROUGHOUT INDIA FOR THE 1st HALF OF JUNE 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. Past fortnight.	Great Millet. Corresponding fortnight of 1882.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria Spicata.* Present fortnight.	Bulrush Millet. Past fortnight.	Bulrush Millet. 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 (*a*)	25 0	24 8	25 8	39 0	39 0	39 0	...	...	...	13 8	13 8	12 8	39 0	41 0	28 4	25 8	25 8	24 8
	Siálkot	26 8	26 8	25 12	40 0	42 0	37 8	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	16 0	36 8	39 0	26 0	37 0	39 0	24 0
	Gurdáspur	30 0	32 0	30 0	38 0	40 0	40 0	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	16 0	35 0	35 0	28 0	14 0	14 0	14 0
	Lahore	28 0	23 0	23 0	38 0	38 0	33 0	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	10 0	40 0	48 0	28 0	28 0	28 0	22 0
	Ferozepore	23 0	22 0	23 0	50 0	45 0	35 0	...	...	...	12 0	11 0	11 0	45 0	50 0	36 0	36 0	36 0	36 0
	Gujránwála	24 0	24 4	23 8	45 0	45 0	38 0	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	12 0	36 0	36 0	30 0	35 0	35 0	20 0
	Ráwalpindi	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Jhelum																		
	Gujrát (*b*)	28 8	28 8	26 8	42 8	46 8	38 8	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	12 0	50 0	50 0	21 0	50 0	50 0	28 0
	Shahpúr	32 0	31 0	20 0	53 0	53 0	31 8	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	13 0	44 0	42 0	20 0	48 0	48 0	20 0
	Mooltan (*c*)	16 12	16 4	17 8	29 0	29 0	23 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	10 0	30 0	30 0	24 0	27 0	27 0	24 0
	Jhang (*d*)	23 0	22 0	18 8	34 0	32 0	28 0	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	11 0	35 0	32 0	14 0	32 0	32 0	16 0
	Montgomery	20 0	19 0	19 8	32 0	32 0	24 0	...	...	...	6 0	5 8	5 8	30 0	30 0	...	...	...	...
	Muzaffargarh	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Dera Ismail Khán																		
	Dera Ghází Khán																		
	Bannu																		
	Pesháwar	24 10	24 4	18 0	41 8	41 0	35 12	...	...	...	13 0	12 8	9 8	38 0	35 6	26 8	33 0	31 0	13 6
	Kohát (*a*)	22 10	21 10	15 15	44 10	47 2	31 14	...	...	...	15 15	15 5	11 8	42 0	43 6	22 5	40 13	43 6	19 2
	Házára	...	...	...	...	50 0	34 0	...	...	...	18 0	...	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Central Provinces.	Nágpur	No return received																	
	Bhandára																		
	Chánda																		
	Wardha																		
	Bálaghát																		
	Jubbulpore																		
	Saugor																		
	Damoh																		
	Seoni																		
	Mandla																		
	Betúl																		
	Chhindwára																		
	Hoshangabad																		
	Narsinghpur																		
	Nimár																		
	Raipur																		
	Sambalpur																		
	Biláspur																		
British Burma.	*Arakan Division.*																		
	Akyab	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Northern Arakan	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	10 0	8 0	6 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Kyoukpyoo	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sandoway	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Pegu Division.																		
	Rangoon Town	11 2	15 0	...	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	...	12 3	12 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Tharrawaddy	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 2 3/8	35 11 3/8	...	7 14 23/63	18 14 9/7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Prome	12 2	12 2	18 3	...	...	...	12 3	12 3	13 7	14 7	13 12	17 2	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Irrawaddy Division.																		
	Henzada	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 15	11 15	17 14	15 10	15 10	26 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bassein	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 11	10 14	19 14	13 13	13 6	20 4	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Thonegwa	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 6	...	12 9	12 3	...	18 6	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Thayetmyo	10 1	13 6	15 1	...	...	...	10 3	11 11	11 11	12 7	13 13	13 13	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Tenasserim Division.																		
	Moulmein Town & Amherst	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Tavoy	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 6	12 6	13 12	17 15	17 15	22 14	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Mergui	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 4	21 12	17 5	21 12	16 4	21 12	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Toungoo	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 13	...	18 5	14 3	...	21 5	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Shwaygyin	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 13	9 1	15 9	11 5	12 0	17 9	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Salween	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hyderabad Assigned Districts.	Secunderabad	15 8	16 5	15 2	...	...	...	7 8	7 8	6 13	10 3	10 3	9 13	23 14	24 14	23 0	27 0	27 0	...
	Bolarum	18 1	18 15	17 8	...	...	...	7 11	7 11	7 1	9 5	9 9	8 12	28 5	28 5	26 11	...	...	...
	Chudderghat	14 0	15 0	13 0	...	...	...	7 8	7 8	6 0	9 8	9 12	8 0	24 0	26 0	24 0	33 0	23 0	33 0
	Amráoti	16 0	16 0	16 0	10 8	10 8	10 8	8 0	8 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	25 0	26 0	27 0	15 0	16 0	24 0
	Akola	17 0	17 0	16 0	...	...	...	7 0	7 0	10 0	13 0	13 0	12 0	28 0	28 0	30 0	21 0	21 0	23 0
	Ellichpur	15 0	15 0	14 0	12 0	13 0	12 0	8 0	8 0	6 0	10 0	10 0	8 0	22 0	24 0	22 0	22 0	22 0	20 0
	Buldana	18 0	17 0	26 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	11 0	24 0	22 0	32 0	20 0	21 0	38 0
	Wún	16 0	18 8	14 0	...	...	...	9 8	9 8	7 0	13 0	13 8	10 8	31 4	34 0	30 0	...	...	...
	Básim	21 0	21 0	21 0	...	...	...	6 0	5 4	5 4	14 0	13 8	13 0	27 0	28 0	30 0	...	...	...

Districts.	Lesser Millets, &c. (Kavaru, Verágu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murua, Nugree), *Panicum Miliaceum*, &c. Present fortnight.	Lesser Millets. Past fortnight.	Lesser Millets. 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.		
Amritsar (*a*)	...	...	...	39 4	39 4	32 12	80 0	80 0	80 0	15 6	15 6	15 4	14 14	14 14	14 14	Amritsar (*a*)	Punjab—*continued.*
Siálkot	...	...	...	34 0	34 0	27 0	130 0	130 0	130 0	16 0	16 0	15 0	15 8	15 8	15 0	Siálkot	
Gurdáspur	...	...	...	36 0	36 0	33 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	13 8	13 8	13 4	13 0	13 0	12 8	Gurdáspur	
Lahore	...	...	...	38 0	38 0	29 0	90 0	90 0	80 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	Lahore	
Ferozepore	...	...	...	42 0	43 0	31 0	90 0	100 0	90 0	13 12	13 12	13 4	13 8	13 8	13 0	Ferozepore	
Gujránwála	...	...	...	38 8	38 8	28 0	95 0	95 0	95 0	15 0	15 4	15 4	14 12	15 0	15 0	Gujránwála	
Ráwalpindi	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received				Ráwalpindi	
Jhelum																Jhelum	
Gujrát (*b*)	...	...	...	35 8	35 12	25 8	100 0	100 0	100 0	*	*	*	16 0	16 0	15 0	Gujrát (*b*)	
Shahpúr	...	...	...	49 0	47 0	24 8	320 0	320 0	320 0	17 0	17 0	17 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	Shahpúr	
Mooltan (*c*)	...	...	...	28 0	29 0	22 8	90 0	90 0	90 0	15 0	14 12	13 12	14 8	14 8	13 8	Mooltan (*c*)	
Jhang (*d*)	...	...	...	30 8	32 0	23 12	200 0	200 0	200 0	14 12	14 10	14 8	14 8	14 4	14 0	Jhang (*d*)	
Montgomery	...	...	...	24 0	32 8	24 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	13 0	13 0	11 8	12 0	12 0	10 8	Montgomery	
Muzaffargarh	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received				Muzaffargarh	
Dera Ismail Khán																Dera Ismail Khán	
Dera Ghází Khán																Dera Ghází Khán	
Bannu																Bannu	
Pesháwar	...	...	...	30 4	26 10	18 4	86 0	86 0	91 0	54 10	54 10	55 4	52 0	52 0	53 0	Pesháwar	
Kohát (*a*)	...	...	...	28 11	28 11	18 8	114 12	114 12	76 8	91 12	91 12	91 0	51 0	63 12	80 0	Kohát (*a*)	
Házára	...	...	...	...	...	18 12	140 0	140 0	140 0	*	*	*	12 0	12 0	12 0	Házára	
Nágpur												No return received				Nágpur	Central Provinces.
Bhandára																Bhandára	
Chánda																Chánda	
Wardha																Wardha	
Bálaghát																Bálaghát	
Jubbulpore																Jubbulpore	
Saugor																Saugor	
Damoh																Damoh	
Seoni																Seoni	
Mandla																Mandla	
Betúl																Betúl	
Chhindwára																Chhindwára	
Hoshangabad																Hoshangabad	
Narsinghpur																Narsinghpur	
Nimár																Nimár	
Raipur																Raipur	
Sambalpur																Sambalpur	
Biláspur																Biláspur	
Arakan Division.																*Arakan Division.*	British Burma.
Akyab	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Akyab	
Northern Arakan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	9 0	8 0	Northern Arakan	
Kyoukpyoo	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Kyoukpyoo	
Sandoway	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Sandoway	
Pegu Division.																*Pegu Division.*	
Rangoon Town	...	...	...	20 4	19 7	...	320 0	320 0	...	50 11	50 11	...	22 10	22 10	...	Rangoon Town	
Tharrawaddy	...	...	...	17 13 5/7	11 9 13/39	...	535 11 3/7	535 11 3/7	...	...	...	...	32 7 11/7	35 11 3/7	...	Tharrawaddy	
Prome	...	...	...	12 7	15 9	20 12	139 11	139 11	139 11	25 5	25 5	32 4	16 9	16 9	18 10	Prome	
Irrawaddy Division.																*Irrawaddy Division.*	
Henzada	...	...	...	...	11 9	...	183 8	183 8	183 8	29 9	29 9	32 4	29 9	29 9	29 9	Henzada	
Bassein	...	...	...	11 9	...	11 11	237 0	265 7	169 11	26 0	28 9	31 0	19 [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Bassein	
Thonegwa	...	...	...	18 6	18 7	22 7	123 0	...	246 0	39 6	...	39 6	45 [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Thonegwa	
Thayetmyo	...	...	...	15 13		14 6	245 0	245 0	245 0	25 5	25 5	25 6	18 [illegible]	[illegible]	15 15	Thayetmyo	
Tenasserim Division.																*Tenasserim Division.*	
Moulmein Town & Amherst	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Moulmein Town & Amherst	
Tavoy	...	...	...	...	...	...	399 3	399 3	399 3	24 2	24 2	24 2	16 1	16 1	16 1	Tavoy	
Mergui	...	...	...	...	...	...	428 0	428 0	428 0	24 5	25 8	36 8	14 7 3/8	14 7 3/8	29 3	Mergui	
Toungoo	...	...	...	12 9	...	12 9	24 0	...	24 0	29 6	...	27 1	18 12	...	18 12	Toungoo	
Shwaygyin	...	...	...	...	...	...	250 0	250 0	250 0	32 3	29 8	32 3	18 14	18 14	16 14	Shwaygyin	
Salween	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Salween	
Secunderabad	29 9	29 9	...	16 12	17 12	17 4	130 0	130 0	130 0	10 14	10 11	10 11	10 6	10 8	10 3	Secunderabad	Hyderabad Assigned Districts.
Bolarum	...	...	...	19 15	20 4	20 4	116 14	116 14	116 14	...	...	...	10 12	10 15	10 9	Bolarum	
Chudderghat	...	...	...	17 8	19 0	17 0	80 0	80 0	80 0	...	...	...	9 12	9 12	9 8	Chudderghat	
Amráoti	...	...	...	18 0	17 0	20 0	64 0	64 0	70 0	12 8	12 8	12 8	12 0	12 0	12 0	Amráoti	
Akola	8 0	8 0	7 0	18 0	19 0	22 0	64 0	64 0	64 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	Akola	
Ellichpur	...	...	...	17 0	16 0	16 0	64 0	64 0	64 0	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	9 0	Ellichpur	
Buldána	...	...	...	18 0	18 0	35 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	10 0	Buldána	
Wún	...	...	...	19 0	18 4	20 0	300 0	300 0	100 0	...	...	...	11 8	11 8	8 0	Wún	
Básim	...	...	...	21 0	22 8	26 0	64 0	64 0	64 0	10 12	10 8	10 0	10 0	10 0	9 8	Básim	

(*a*) Wheat falling; jowar rising. (*b*) Wheat, barley and gram rising. (*c*) Gram rising; wheat falling. (*d*) Gram rising; wheat, barley, jowar, and salt falling. * No wholesale salt sold in Házára and Gujrát.

PRICES CURRENT OF FOOD-GRAINS THROUGHOUT INDIA FOR THE 1st HALF OF JUNE 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. Past fortnight.	Great Millet. Corresponding fortnight of 1882.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria Spicata.* Present fortnight.	Bulrush Millet. Past fortnight.	Bulrush Millet. 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	No return received																	
	Kolar																		
	Túmkúr																		
	Mysore																		
	Hassan																		
	Shimoga																		
	Kadur																		
	Chitaldroog																		
Coorg	Coorg	8 15	9 6	8 0	16 1	16 4	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Rajpootana	Jeypore	16 8	16 8	16 4	23 0	22 8	21 0	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	20 0	19 0
	Kishengurh	15 12	16 0	15 12	23 8	23 8	22 8	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
	Kerrowlee	18 6	19 6	17 0	26 13	26 14	20 0	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	13 [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	17 8
	Ulwur	19 7	20 5	17 6	26 11	27 14	21 11	8 10	[illegible]	10 8	10 [illegible]	10 10	11 11	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	21 8	16 8
	Bhurtpore (City)	19 8	20 14	17 8	29 12	30 9	22 8	8 0	7 13	6 8	9 13	11 0	11 0	27 [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	21 8	25 8	19 8
	Ajmere	15 0	15 0	15 8	21 12	22 0	21 8	5 0	5 9	5 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	14 0	17 0	16 0
	Deoli Cantonment	19 2	18 6	16 5	25 4	25 3	20 4	...	...	...	13 [illegible]	13 [illegible]	10 8	23 [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	18 2	17 0
	Erinpura	16 6	16 6	17 3	27 6	27 6	29 14	...	...	...	9 [illegible]	9 0	8 0	20 [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	20 0	20 0	22 0
	Sirohee	14 0	14 0	17 0	25 0	26 0	28 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	8 0	8 0	8 8	[illegible]	18 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	21 0
	Abu	12 0	12 4	15 2	18 12	19 8	22 12	6 10	6 14	6 8	8 10	8 4	8 0	...	...	...	14 8	15 2	18 4
	Anadra	13 4	13 10	17 4	21 12	22 8	26 [illegible]	7 4	7 4	7 0	9 4	9 0	9 0	...	...	...	16 0	16 12	21 4
	Hilly Tracts of Meywar	20 0	19 8	19 0	26 0	26 4	[illegible]	...	...	...	15 0	16 8	19 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Meywar (Oodeypore)	13 4½	12 14½	14 13½	16 12½	18 [illegible]	[illegible]	10 8½	10 2½	10 15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bánswára (Meywar Agency)	20 0	19 6	21 4	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	10 0	17 8	17 8	17 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Partábgarh („)	15 2½	14 8½	15 2	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	10 15	11 4	11 4	13 15	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Marwar (Jodhpore)	15 5	15 0	15 10	20 0	21 4	21 4	6 4	6 4	6 4	7 8	7 8	7 8	20 0	18 12	21 4	17 13	17 8	18 12
	Bikaneer	11 11	11 3	12 0	...	...	...	3 8	3 8	3 2	6 4	6 8	6 8	...	...	...	19 12	19 14	17 4
	Boondee	21 4	20 8	17 0	30 0	30 0	25 0	10 0	10 0	9 0	10 8	11 0	9 8	...	...	26 0	...	...	...
	Kotah	20 0	20 0	17 4	25 0	25 0	22 0	10 0	10 0	8 12	13 0	13 0	11 0	26 0	26 0	21 0	15 0	15 0	16 0
	Touk	19 0	19 9	14 2	26 0	28 5	20 5	7 0	7 9	7 0	9 12	9 11	10 0	26 0	28 10	21 5	...	...	18 10
	Jhallawar	19 13	20 10	15 4	23 10	23 10	15 1	...	...	...	8 14	8 14	8 14	23 7	24 2	16 4	18 6	18 6	13 6
	Shahpoora	17 2	18 2	17 12	30 0	22 12	21 2	13 15	13 4	10 8	17 0	16 2	14 0	19 0	20 3	19 12	16 4	21 0	18 0
	Dholpur	17 9	18 8	16 10	25 12	26 4	21 8	10 2	10 2	10 2	11 4	11 4	12 6	23 8	24 10	21 3	22 5	22 0	19 2
Central India	Indore	No return received																	
	Gwalior																		
	Goona																		
	Baghelkhand (Sutna)																		

Districts.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nuglee), *Panicum Miliaceum, &c.* Present fortnight.	Lesser Millets. Past fortnight.	Lesser Millets. Corresponding fortnight of 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.
Bangalore															
Kolar															
Túmkúr															
Mysore															
Hassan															
Shimoga															
Kadur															
Chitaldroog															
Coorg	24 13	25 15	10 12	28 12	29 [illegible]	31 14	110 0	110 0	110 0	[illegible]	10 2	10 8	9 10	10 2	9 8
Jeypore	...	...	...	21 4	22 4	18 8	...	...	...	14 0	14 8	14 0	14 4	14 4	13 8
Kishengurh	...	...	...	23 8	22 8	21 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 12	16 0	16 12
Kerrowlee	...	...	...	[illegible]	23 8	19 0	...	...	...	...	14 8	13 10	...	13 8	13 8
Ulwur	...	...	...	[illegible]	27 10	20 13	...	...	...	15 12	15 12	15 13	15 0	15 0	15 6
Bhurtpore (City)	...	...	...	[illegible]	[illegible]	20 8	...	...	...	15 [illegible]	15 [illegible]	14 8	13 0	13 0	14 0
Ajmere	...	...	...	[illegible]	12 [illegible]	[illegible]	70 0	60 0	70 0	[illegible]	[illegible]	...	15 0	15 0	15 0
Deoli Cantonment	...	...	...	[illegible]	[illegible]	13 [illegible]	...	...	...	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	13 13	13 12	13 10
Erinpura	...	...	...	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	13 0	13 0	12 0
Sirohee	...	...	...	14 0	15 [illegible]	[illegible]	160 0	160 0	160 0	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	12 5	11 7
Abu	...	...	...	16 0	16 [illegible]	16 4	160 0	160 0	160 0	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	11 8	11 8	10 8
Anadra	...	...	...	17 4	17 0	21 0	...	...	...	3 4 0	[illegible]	[illegible]	12 4	12 4	11 8
Hilly Tracts of Meywar	...	...	...	23 0	24 0	24 0	*	*	*	3 10 0	3 4 0	...	11 0	12 0	10 0
Meywar (Oodeypore)	...	...	...	16 6½	16 0½	17 3	200 0	200 0	200 0	S. Ch. 9 9 R a. p.	S. Ch. 9 15½ R a. p. per md.	S. Ch. 9 9 R a. p.	9 6	9 9	9 6
Bánswára (Meywar Agency)	...	...	...	30 0	30 0	31 4	...	...	...	...	...	4 0 0	10 0	11 14	11 4
Partábgarh („)	...	...	...	20 5	19 11	19 1	...	...	...	2 5 6	...	...	17 0	17 12	10 0
Marwar (Jodhpore)	...	...	...	19* 6	16 12	20 0	...	...	...	2 9 0	2 10 0	2 9 9	15 5	15 0	15 0
Bikaneer	...	...	...	17 8	17 8	16 10	...	...	...	S. Ch. ...	S. Ch. ...	S. Ch. ...	11 8	11 8	11 8
Boondee	...	...	...	29 0	29 0	25 12	160 0	160 0	140 0	12 8	13 0	12 0	12 4	12 8	11 12
Kotah	...	...	...	28 0	28 0	24 12	240 0	240 0	240 0	14 0	13 0	12 0	13 8	12 8	11 8
Touk	...	...	...	26 8	28 10	19 10	160 0	160 0	160 0	13 4	14 12	13 4	13 0	14 7	13 0
Jhallawar	...	...	...	25 13½	26 2	18 9½	...	...	...	10 8	10 2	9 15½	10 4	9 14	9 11½
Shahpoora	...	...	...	23 0	23 1	19 8	160 0	160 0	160 0	13 14	14 1	13 8	13 6	13 13	13 4
Dholpur	...	...	...	25 9	26 8	21 1	...	...	...	12 15	13 6	12 15	12 2	12 10	12 3
Indore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received			
Gwalior															
Goona															
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 2nd HALF OF MAY 1883, PUBLISHED IN PAGES 1228 AND 1229 OF THE SUPPLEMENT TO THE "GAZETTE OF INDIA," DATED 23rd JUNE 1883.

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Provinces.	District.	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, 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.
		S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	Rap. per	Rap. maund.	Rap. maund.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.
Rajpootana.	Bánswára (Meywar Agency).	19 6	18 12	25 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	7 8	17 8	17 8	17 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30 0	30 0	35 0	...	...	...	3 6	6	...	...	11 14	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 BRANCH.

IRRIGATION OPERATIONS IN BENGAL FOR THE OFFICIAL YEAR 1882-83.

Areas leased for Irrigation up to the end of March 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 Arrears Leased. Five years. All crops.	Five years. Khurreef.	Annual Leases. Khurreef.	Rubbee.	Sugar-cane.	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	261·12	65·61	247	874	...	53,688	...	48	71	...	...	119	53,807	1·15	86·32	0·00	59·29	
		Gobri	372·82	160·74	64·00	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...					
		Pattamoondee	1,042	24·00	24·00	...	...	...	12,068	...	2	...	...	...	2	12,070					
		High Level, Section I	675	224·30	...	16	...	...	14,213	...	28	8	...	1	37	14,250					
		Taldunda, 1st Reach	1,300	146·00	15·00	262	150	...	11,008	...	23	...	...	...	23	11,031					
		Ditto, 2nd do.	650	15·00																	
		Matchgong	650	23·00	23·00	15	...	...	31,466	...	...	...	...	...	...	31,466					
	Balasore	High Level, Section II	727·16	...	...	24	16	...	1,380	...	...	240	...	...	240	1,620					
		Ditto do. III	727·16	176·07	...	96	32	...													
		Total	...	...	...	660	1,072	...	123,823	...	101	319	...	1	421	124,244	...	...	...	...	
	Total of the corresponding period of last year.		...	...	...	...	...	...	123,823	...	89	268	...	...	357	124,180	...	...	...	...	
South-Western.	Midnapore	Midnapore	1,411	62	...	...	...	...	87,232	...	...	...	...	...	...	87,232	1·92	66·04	0·00	70·32	
	Howrah	Panchkoorah	522	15	...	...	...	...	12,857	...	...	...	...	...	...	12,857	2·37	51·59	0·00	78·43	
		Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	100,089	...	...	...	...	...	...	100,089	...	...	...	...	
	Total of the corresponding period of last year.		...	...	...	...	...	...	103,862	...	...	...	...	...	...	103,862	...	...	...	...	
Sone.	Shahabad	Western Main	4,342	1,162	344	1,578	970	3,302	...	3,269	1,356	1,217	11	...	5,853	9,155	0·65	28·57	0·00	40·33	
		Buxar	1,226	303	249	5,683	3,878	10,019	...	15,088	5,548	3,207*	45	...	23,888	33,907	0·25	36·95	0·00	46·03	* There were errors in the areas returned by the Executive Engineer, Arrah Division, for the two crops (khurreef and sugar-cane) which have now been corrected.
		Arrah	1,660	660	546	26,629	20,271	51,852	...	20,748*	5,324	2,864	35	...	28,971	80,823					
	Patna and Gya	Eastern Main	1,466	196	159	560	166	214	...	276	6	35	...	...	317	531	Nil	36·62	0·00	42·14	
		Patna				29,360	23,157	10,918	...	9,777	1,245	834	...	1,343	13,199	24,117					
		Total	...	...	...	63,810	48,442	76,305	...	49,158	13,479	8,157	91	1,343	72,228	148,533	...	...	...	...	
	Total of the corresponding period of last year.		...	...	...	...	...	42,810	...	36,930	19,970	13,848	...	...	70,748	113,558	...	...	...	...	
		Grand Total	...	...	...	...	...	76,305	223,912	49,158	13,580	8,476	91	1,344	72,649	372,866	...	...	...	...	
	Grand total of the corresponding period of last year.		...	...	...	...	...	42,810	227,685	36,930	20,059	14,116	...	...	71,105	341,600	...	...	...	...	

The 19th June 1883.

G. F. E. S. NEILL, *Major, M.S.C.,*
Under-Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal,
P. W. Department.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

IRRIGATION OPERATIONS OF FASL KHARIF IN THE NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES, 1883, UP TO 31st MAY 1883.

Canal Division.	Water distributed during May 1883. Depth in canal at regulating gauge in feet. Full supply.	Actual average throughout.	Gross consumption, cubic feet per second. Allotted charge.	Actual average throughout.	Total area of irrigation during current fasl.	Total area for the corresponding period of last year.
Upper Ganges. Northern	10·00	9·67	950	381	24,622	30,605
Upper Ganges. Anúpshahr	7·00	6·47	1,100	993	36,925	48,031
Upper Ganges. Meerut	8·10	7·85	925	1,386	43,423	51,368
Upper Ganges. Bulandshahr	7·20	7·66	925	1,037	46,896	46,240
Upper Ganges. Aligarh	5·50	5·33	1,300	1,188	53,665	61,186
Lower Ganges. Narora	9·00	7·76	975	444	10,614	11,649
Lower Ganges. Mainpuri	7·00	5·95	600	514	20,231	28,335
Lower Ganges. Cawnpore	8·20	5·19	825	591	40,384	44,111
Lower Ganges. Etáwah	5·80	4·04	975	1,243	46,282	55,191
Lower Ganges. Bhognipur	7·00	6·13	950	875	20,492	19,868
Total, Upper and Lower Ganges Canals	...	...	9,525	8,652	343,534	396,584
Eastern Jumna Canal	4·74	4·44	1,300	1,176	47,520	50,342
Agra Canal	8·50	7·2	1,300	819	16,672	25,856
Rohilkhand	...	...	...	178	6,251	11,287
Bijnor	...	...	...	100	571	718
Dún	...	...	...	...	1,776	2,030
Jhánsi	...	...	...	...	13	23
Hamírpur	...	...	...	...	54	27
Total	...	...	...	...	416,391	486,867

Zila.	Land irrigated (approximate). Sugarcane.	Indigo.	Rice.	Cotton.	Other food-grains.	Fodder crops.	Miscellaneous.	Total.	Rainfall. Total from 1st April, to end of May, 1883.	Average of ten previous years for the same period.
Saháranpur	15,046	1,546	446	40	12	112	983	18,185	1·40	1·30
Muzaffarnagar	38,853	3,748	946	49	16	234	2,001	45,847	2·0	1·53
Meerut	61,028	15,127	418	645	88	284	1,743	79,333	·42	1·13
Bulandshahr	5,322	48,085	4	536	259	9	600	54,815	2·30	·67
Aligarh	572	39,008	51	1	168	...	379	40,179	1·40	·31
Muttra	1,071	6,343	...	628	11	...	303	8,356	1·10	·53
Agra	1,044	2,333	1	60	1	3	247	3,689	·40	·87
Etah	1,252	20,519	20	2	214	3	822	22,833	1·20	·44
Mainpuri	2,521	26,854	5	31	161	76	875	30,522	1·00	·77
Fatehgarh	2,152	12,681	...	...	383	127	65	15,408	·55	·53
Etáwah	4,830	35,238	...	...	181	18	606	40,872	·30	·38
Cawnpore	4,697	35,772	528	...	437	...	875	42,309	...	·60
Delhi	...	15	...	...	...	...	25	40	·9	·88
Gurgaon	995	3,136	10	996	32	1	168	5,338	·3	·83
Debra Dún	768	...	724	...	...	...	284	1,776	·60	2·91
Bijnor	571	...	...	...	...	...	...	571	·60	1·27
Tarái	1,176	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,176	1·10	·86
Pilibhit	750	...	...	...	...	...	...	750	1·50	1·09
Bareilly	4,325	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,325	1·40	·91
Jhánsi	11	...	...	1	...	...	1	13	90	·30
Hamírpur	11	...	...	...	...	...	39	54	...	·57
Total	146,995	250,405	3,157	2,989	1,962	867	10,016	416,391	...	...
Total for the same period last year	185,692	271,298	6,011	9,181	3,025	1,812	9,848	486,867	...	...
Increase	...	...	...	...	...	...	168	...	...	...
Decrease	38,697	20,893	2,854	6,192	1,063	945	...	70,476	...	...

Remarks.

		Cubic feet per second.
Supply—		
Entering head of Ganges Canal		6,449
" Lower Ganges Canal		2,977
		9,426
Expended—		
Ganges Canal	4,985	
Lower Ganges Canal	3,667	
		8,652
Escaped—		
Anúpshahr Branch, Ganges Canal	37	
Meerut Division, ditto	10	
Bulandshahr ditto, ditto	13	
Narora ditto, Lower Ganges Canal	58	
Mainpuri ditto, ditto	65	
Cawnpore ditto, ditto	311	
Etawah ditto, ditto	14	
Percolation from Narora Division	242	
" Mainpuri ditto	24	
		774
		9,426

Executive Engineer, Northern Division, Ganges Canal, reports that demand was slack early in May; nearly all sugar has however been secured that; a smaller area is reported under sugar this year owing to low prices in market; that rain on 25th, 26th and 27th May had made sugar independent of canal water for 10 days; and that rice cultivation is progressing.

Executive Engineer, Anupshahr Branch, Ganges Canal, reports that the decrease in sugarcane is due to low price of gur, and the decrease in indigo is attributable to dearness and scarcity of seed.

Executive Engineer, Meerut Division, Ganges Canal, reports that the area in sugarcane has diminished in the lower parts of the division by 25 per cent. and in the upper by 10 per cent.; that the large harvest has caused all agricultural operations to be backward; hence, although there was an unusually large supply of water in the distributaries, the rice crop is only 25 per cent. of last year up to date; that owing to the rainfall varying from 0·5 to 2·9 inches all over the division in the last week of May, accompanied by hail and storms, the irrigation demand was slackened and in many places cotton fields were ploughed without the aid of canal water; and that the cotton crop has not yet practically taken water. The worm "kansna" has attacked the sugarcane and some fields have been ploughed up.

Executive Engineer, Bulandshahr Division, Ganges Canal, reports that the demand during May was great and with difficulty met owing to the growth of sarwal and jungle in the distributaries; that on the 27th and 28th rain fell all over the division, but was unequally distributed; that cotton sowing began about the 20th and with this rain is now in full swing, and that the falling off of sugarcane is due to low price of gur.

Executive Engineer, Aligarh Division, Ganges Canal, reports that as compared with the estimate for May 1882, there is a decrease of 1,844 acres under sugarcane and 4,918 acres under indigo. The first is due to the glutted state of the sugar market and the second to the high price of indigo seed; and that cultivators did not begin the preparation of land for cotton and food crop till the end of month.

Executive Engineer, Narora Division, Lower Ganges Canal, reports that the irrigation recovered considerably from the effects of a late rabi this month, but rain which fell to an average total of 1·5 inches on several days between the 22nd and 28th unsettled the demand.

Executive Engineer, Mainpuri Division, Lower Ganges Canal, reports that there was a strong demand for water up to the 20th, after which date weather became cloudy with some rain and consequently the demand slackened; that the falling off of irrigation during the month, as compared with the irrigation in the same month of the previous year, which is due to the low supply in April, has not yet been made good, and that there is little doubt but that there will be a considerable falling off of the total areas as compared with last year.

Executive Engineer, Cawnpore Division, Lower Ganges Canal, reports that the decrease of 3,727 acres as compared with last year's irrigation, is due to the loss on the Taria distributary as noted in April's return, and also due in a measure to excess returns submitted by zilladar last year.

Executive Engineer, Etawah Division, Lower Ganges Canal, reports that the decrease of 8,909 acres, as compared with last year's irrigation, is chiefly indigo. The price of the indigo seed is said to be more than double what it was last year, and the harvesting of the rabi was late this year, which facts probably account for the falling off.

Executive Engineer, Bhognipur Division, Lower Ganges Canal, reports that there was a heavy demand throughout the month on all distributaries except the tail series where indigo cultivation is yet scarcely established.

Executive Engineer, Eastern Jumna Canal, reports that sugarcane is 4,400 acres short of last year, some will be made up but not all; that the deficiency is equally distributed and seems due to recent low prices of sugar and gur, &c., and that the water-supply was ample and the demand steady.

Executive Engineer, Agra Canal, reports that the season is very late, and that demand was very slack up to 20th May, from which date supply began to fail.

Executive Engineer, Rohilkhand Canals, reports that there was great demand for water, and that this is the first month in which water has been taken freely for sugarcane, which crop appears very backward this year; and although last month's area is nearly doubled, the total area watered is not much more than half of what was reported last year.

ALLAHABAD,
The 21st June 1883.

W. P. V. HÖRST,
Offg. Asst. to Govt., N.-W. P. and Oudh, P. W. D., Irrigation Branch.

STATEMENT OF TRAFFIC ON THE AGRA CANAL FOR THE MONTH OF MAY 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	...	...	2,000	...	2,000	...
Gram	...	...	450	...	450	...
Rice	...	...	...	...	...	...
Paddy or dhán	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bejhar or mixed grain	...	...	100	...	100	...
Dál—						
Urd	...	...	...	...	...	...
Múng	...	...	...	...	...	...
Arhar	...	...	...	...	...	...
Masúri	...	...	...	...	...	...
Juár	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bájra	...	...	...	...	...	...
Maize or Indian-corn	...	...	...	...	...	...
Barley	...	...	700	...	700	...
Total	...	...	3,250	...	3,250	...
Cotton	...	...	...	...	...	...
Oil-seeds	...	...	150	...	150	...
Salt	...	...	...	...	...	...
Metals	...	...	...	...	...	...
Building materials	27,725	...	...	...	27,725	...
Miscellaneous goods	...	...	4,460	...	4,460	...
Firewood	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bamboos	...	...	...	...	...	...
Timber—						
Poles and unsquared timber	...	...	...	...	...	...
Karis and squared timber	...	...	...	...	...	...
Logs	...	...	...	...	...	...
Miscellaneous timber	...	...	...	...	...	...
Live-stock	...	...	...	...	...	...
Grand Total	27,725	...	7,860	...	35,585	...
Total during corresponding period of last year	12,390	...	2,900	...	15,290	...
Increase	15,335	...	4,960	...	20,295	...
Decrease	...	...	...	...	...	...

Remarks.

Particulars.	Agra Canal. 1883.	1882.
Tonnage, including weight of timber and bamboos	1,307	562
Ton mileage	150,525	63,826
Value of goods R	39,106	20,830
Number of passengers	*Nil.*	*Nil.*

Fair traffic up after the closure, but things were very slack by the end of the month; rates offered for boating stone up would hardly cover haulage expenses.

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 MAY 1883.

	Upper Ganges Canal.						Lower Ganges Canal.						Upper and Lower Ganges Canals (through).		Total, 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.						
	Up.		Down.		Up.		Up.		Down.		Up.						
	Mds.	Nos.	Mds.	Nos.	Mds.	Nos.	Mds.	Nos.	Mds.	Nos.	Mds.	Nos.	1883.	1882.	1883.	1882.	
Grains.																	
Wheat	...	...	6,471	...	6,471	...	...	...	4,896	...	...	...	3,169	1,591	199,060	37,967	
Gram	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,032	...	...	...	2,032	...	199,060	37,967	3,74,293	1,36,576	
Rice	...	...	...	...	...	...	50	...	...	...	50	...	3,74,293	1,36,576	...	5	
Paddy or dhán	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	150	...	150	...	...	5			
Bejhar or mixed grain	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...					
Dál ... Urd	...	...	897	...	897	...	...	...	...	...	...	...					
Dál ... Múng	...	...	...	...	...	...	131	...	...	...	131	...					
Dál ... Arhar	150	...	...	...	712	...	10	...	...	...	10	...					
Dál ... Masúri	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...					
Juár	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...					
Bájra	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...					
Maize or Indian-corn	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...					
Barley	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...					
TOTAL	150	...	7,368	...	7,518	...	2,223	...	5,040	...	7,263	...	3,169	1,591	199,060	37,967	
Cotton	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	603	...	603	...	2,464	11,569	563,540	862,152	
Oil-seeds	...	...	...	...	...	...	58	...	9,796	...	9,854	...	563,540	862,152	2,05,425	5,76,124	
Salt	487	...	...	...	487	...	808	...	1,352	...	2,160	...	2,05,425	5,76,124	10	54	
Metals	273	...	200	...	473	...	800	...	250	...	1,050	...	10	54			
Building materials	36,925	...	25,219	...	62,144	...	22,642	...	5,950	...	28,592	...					
Miscellaneous goods	260	...	300	...	560	...	14	...	3,918	...	3,932	...					
Firewood	595	...	16,483	...	17,078	...	12,698	...	13,200	...	25,898	...					
Bamboos	...	...	93,698	1,873,960	93,698	1,873,960	460	9,200	4,996	...	5,456	109,120					
Timber. Poles and unsquared timber.	...	...	12,200	12,200	12,200	12,200	300	300	...	...	300	300					
Timber. Karis and squared timber.	50	50	28,624	31,060	28,674	31,110	...	...	...	...	...	...					
Timber. Logs	750	38	...	...	750	38	...	...	...	...	...	...					
Miscellaneous timber	200	400	101	202	301	602	200	400	960	1,920	1,160	2,320					
Live-stock	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...					
GRAND TOTAL	39,690	488	184,193	1,917,422	223,883	1,917,910	40,203	9,900	46,065	118,040	86,268	111,740	11,569	13,857	862,152	1,111,308	
TOTAL DURING CORRESPONDING PERIOD OF LAST YEAR.	39,307	...	193,287	2,405,136	232,594	2,405,136	25,378	...	13,667	131,886	39,045	131,886	892,152	5,76,124	5,76,124	7,44,834	
INCREASE	383	488	...	...	...	...	14,825	9,900	32,398	...	47,223	...	11,569	54	189	189	
DECREASE	...	...	9,094	487,714	8,711	497,226	...	...	...	30,046	...	20,146	...	...	...	...	

Particulars.	Upper Ganges Canal (local).		Lower Ganges Canal (local).		
	1882.	1883.	1882.	1883.	
Tonnage, including weight of timber and bamboos	8,544	8,224	1,424	1,424	
Ton mileage	348,523	348,708	186,562	186,562	
Value of goods	1,30,946	1,65,156	3,03,601	3,03,601	
Number of passengers	49	179	...	...	

ERRATA.

In column "Total up and down Traffic" in statement *for* Upper and Lower Ganges Canal *for* April, 1883, opposite Grand Total *for* "213,123" maunds, *read* "313,123" maunds; and in the same column *for* decrease "9,486" maunds, *read* increase "90,504" maunds.

In the Upper and Lower Ganges Canal Traffic Statement *for* June, 1882, against "Ton mileage" in column showing "Through" Traffic 1882, *for* "2,226,239" *read* "908,301," and similarly in the statement *for* August, 1882, *for* "37,362" *read* "29,892."

W. P. V. HORST,
Offg. Asst. Secy. to Govt., N.-W. P. & Oudh, P. W. D., Irrigation Branch.

ALLAHABAD,
The 21st June 1883.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

RAILWAY TRAFFIC.

No. XIV OF 1883.

APPROXIMATE STATEMENT OF GROSS RECEIPTS AND EXPENSES OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

Latest return received.	Railways.	Total mean length open.	Receipts for week ending 15th April 1882. Total.	Receipts for week ending 15th April 1882. Per mile open.	Total mean length open.	Receipts for week ending 14th April 1883. Total.	Receipts for week ending 14th April 1883. Per mile open.	Total Receipts from 1st to 15th April 1882. Total.	Total Receipts from 1st to 15th April 1882. Per mile open per week.	Total Receipts from 1st to 14th April 1883. Total.	Total Receipts from 1st to 14th April 1883. 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
9th June 1883	Eastern Bengal	172	75,242	437	207	97,363	470	1,59,380	433	2,12,816	514	53,436	...
9th ditto	Oudh and Rohilkhund	547	1,10,826	203	547	1,62,096	296	2,40,506	205	2,76,067	252	35,561	...
16th ditto	Sind, Punjab & Delhi	676	2,09,455	310	725	2,49,980	345	4,88,400	337	5,23,701	361	35,301	...
9th ditto	Madras	858	1,28,127	149	861	1,25,298	146	2,91,543	159	2,69,790	157	...	21,753
9th ditto	South Indian	655	70,864	108	655	72,392	111	1,51,111	108	1,44,844	111	...	6,267
16th ditto	Great Indian Peninsula	1,447	10,38,525	718	1,458	10,02,573	688	21,25,646	685	19,99,096	686	...	1,26,550
9th ditto	Bombay, Baroda and Central India	461	2,76,081	599	461	2,98,651	648	5,67,741	575	5,74,641	623	6,900	...
	TOTAL	4,816	19,09,120	396	4,914	20,08,353	409	40,24,327	390	40,00,955	407	...	23,372
	State.												
16th June 1883	East Indian	1,507	8,76,066	581	1,507	10,39,126	690	19,20,380	595	20,42,862	678	1,22,482	...
9th ditto	Calcutta and South-Eastern	28	2,842	101	43	5,255	122	5,988	99	11,089	129	5,101	...
16th ditto	Nalhati	27	1,307	48	27	1,531	57	2,883	50	3,339	62	456	...
2nd ditto	Northern Bengal	233	35,784	154	230	39,874	173	80,620	163	87,984	191	7,364	...
16th ditto	Tirhoot	85	12,903	152	157	16,670	106	28,461	156	35,303	112	6,842	...
12th May 1883	Patna-Gya	57	12,146	213	57	14,426	253	28,140	230	29,086	255	946	...
9th June 1883	Muttra-Hathras	20	2,972	102	29	2,490	86	5,773	93	5,699	98	...	74
16th ditto	Cawnpore-Furrakhabad	87	6,064	70	87	6,026	69	13,842	74	10,969	63	...	2,873
16th ditto	Dildarnagar-Ghazipur	12	943	79	12	1,143	95	2,105	82	2,408	100	303	...
16th ditto	Rajputana-Malwa	1,117	2,41,686	216	1,116	2,70,069	242	5,15,724	216	5,28,928	237	13,204	...
16th ditto	Wardha Coal	45	13,144	292	45	19,879	442	27,912	289	35,947	399	8,035	...
16th ditto	Nagpur & Chhattisgarh	98	19,197	196	149	47,857	321	40,645	193	95,248	320	54,603	...
16th ditto	Rangoon and Irrawaddy Valley	161	48,982	304	161	37,769	235	1,03,959	301	77,955	242	...	26,004
16th ditto	Sindia	75	6,154	82	75	7,738	103	14,813	92	14,564	97	...	249
16th ditto	Punjab Northern	368	68,926	187	422	63,464	150	1,62,877	206	1,40,927	167	...	21,950
16th ditto	Indus Valley and Kandahar	660	78,194	118	660	1,32,378	201	1,66,647	118	2,68,256	203	1,01,609	...
16th ditto	Muttra-Achnera	23	1,337	58	23	2,485	108	2,497	50	4,901	107	2,404	...
9th ditto	Kaunia-Dhurla	32	2,269	71	32	1,960	61	4,674	68	4,141	65	...	533
16th ditto	Rewari-Ferozepore	...	...	...	89	1,727	19	...	...	3,983	22	3,983	...
	TOTAL	3,137	5,54,850	177	3,414	6,72,741	197	12,07,560	180	13,60,727	199	1,53,167	...
	Native States.												
16th June 1883	Bhavnagar-Gondal	194	29,992	155	193	29,341	152	61,517	148	59,474	154	...	2,043
9th ditto	Nizam's	121	19,483	161	121	14,700	121	35,483	136	28,436	118	...	7,047
2nd ditto	Mysore	86	5,708	66	86	4,376	51	11,774	64	11,137	65	...	637
16th ditto	Jodhpore	...	...	...	19	628	33	...	...	1,550	41	1,550	...
	TOTAL	401	55,183	138	419	49,045	117	1,08,774	127	1,00,597	120	...	8,177
	GRAND TOTAL	9,861	33,95,219	344	10,254	37,69,265	367	72,61,041	344	75,05,141	366	2,44,100	...
	GROSS ESTIMATED EXPENSES	...	...	...	...	...	...	33,40,079	158	36,02,468	176	...	...
	NET RECEIPTS	...	...	...	...	...	...	39,20,962	186	39,02,673	190	...	18,289

R. A. SARGEAUNT, *Major, R.E.,*
Offg. Under-Secretary.

SIMLA,
e 2nd July 1883.

E

No. XV OF 1883.

APPROXIMATE STATEMENT OF GROSS RECEIPTS AND EXPENSES OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

Latest return received	Railways.	Total mean length open.	Receipts for week ending 22nd April 1882. Total.	Per mile open.	Total mean length open.	Receipts for week ending 21st April 1883. Total.	Per mile open	Total receipts from 1st to 22nd April 1882. Total.	Per mile open per week.	Total receipts from 1st to 21st 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
16th June 1883	Eastern Bengal . .	172	70,371	409	207	93,912	454	2,29,751	425	3,06,728	494	76,977	...
9th ditto .	Oudh and Rohilkhund.	547	1,23,299	225	547	1,65,184	302	3,63,804	211	4,41,251	269	77,447	...
16th ditto .	Sind, Punjab and Delhi	676	1,99,427	295	741	2,42,790	328	6,87,827	324	7,66,491	350	78,664	...
9th ditto .	Madras . . .	858	1,34,439	157	861	1,26,350	147	4,25,982	158	3,96,140	153	...	29,842
9th ditto .	South Indian . .	655	70,631	108	655	90,002	137	2,21,742	108	2,34,846	119	13,104	...
16th ditto .	Great Indian Peninsula	1,447	9,96,754	689	1,458	10,50,062	720	31,22,400	686	30,49,157	697	...	73,243
9th ditto .	Bombay, Baroda and Central India . .	461	2,75,157	597	461	3,17,457	689	8,42,898	582	8,92,098	645	49,200	...
	TOTAL .	4,816	18,70,078	388	4,930	20,85,757	423	58,91,404	389	60,86,711	412	1,92,307	...
	State.												
16th June 1883	East Indian. . .	1,507	9,23,200	613	1,507	10,35,434	687	28,43,581	601	30,78,297	681	2,34,716	...
9th ditto .	Calcutta and South-Eastern . . .	28	2,713	97	43	5,729	133	8,702	99	16,818	130	8,116	...
16th ditto .	Nalhati . . .	27	1,319	49	27	1,896	70	4,202	50	5,235	65	1,033	...
2nd ditto .	Northern Bengal. .	233	36,128	155	230	37,181	162	1,16,748	160	1,25,165	181	8,417	...
16th ditto .	Tirhoot . . .	85	15,356	181	157	18,202	116	43,817	164	53,505	114	9,688	...
12th May 1883	Patna-Gya . . .	57	10,884	191	57	12,252	215	39,024	218	41,338	242	2,314	...
9th June 1883	Muttra-Hathras . .	29	3,117	107	29	3,144	108	8,889	97	8,843	102	...	46
16th ditto .	Cawnpore-Furrakhabad	87	6,518	75	87	6,706	77	20,360	74	17,674	68	...	2,686
16th ditto .	Dildarnagar-Ghazipur.	12	938	78	12	1,267	106	3,042	81	3,675	102	633	...
16th ditto .	Rajputana-Malwa .	1,117	2,36,956	212	1,116	2,70,341	242	7,52,680	214	7,99,269	239	46,589	...
16th ditto .	Wardha Coal . .	45	12,640	281	45	18,536	412	40,552	287	54,483	403	13,931	...
16th ditto .	Nagpur and Chhattisgarh . . .	98	23,043	235	149	49,687	333	63,688	207	1,44,935	324	81,247	...
16th ditto .	Rangoon and Irrawaddy Valley . . .	161	42,310	263	161	37,696	234	1,46,269	289	1,15,651	239	...	30,618
16th ditto .	Sindia. . . .	75	6,655	89	75	6,702	89	21,468	91	21,266	95	...	202
16th ditto .	Punjab Northern. .	368	67,153	182	422	66,414	157	2,30,029	199	2,07,341	164	...	22,688
16th ditto .	Indus Valley and Kandahar . .	660	78,364	119	660	1,44,409	219	2,45,011	118	4,12,665	208	1,67,654	...
16th ditto .	Muttra-Achnera . .	23	1,387	60	23	1,868	81	3,884	53	6,769	98	2,885	...
9th ditto .	Kaunia-Dhurla . .	32	1,993	62	32	1,893	59	6,667	66	6,033	63	...	634
16th ditto .	Rewari-Ferozepore .	...	...	...	89	1,632	18	...	...	5,615	21	5,615	...
	TOTAL .	3,137	5,47,474	174	3,414	6,85,555	201	17,55,032	178	20,46,280	200	2,91,248	...
	Native States.												
16th June 1883	Bhavnagar-Gondal .	194	34,233	176	193	36,162	187	95,750	157	95,636	165	...	114
9th ditto .	Nizam's . . .	121	18,056	149	121	14,414	119	53,539	141	42,851	118	...	10,688
2nd ditto .	Mysore . . .	86	4,977	58	86	4,977	58	16,751	62	16,114	62	...	637
16th ditto .	Jodhpore . . .	...	...	...	19	698	36	...	...	2,248	39	2,248	...
	TOTAL .	401	57,266	143	419	56,251	134	1,66,040	131	1,56,849	125	...	9,191
	GRAND TOTAL .	9,861	33,98,018	345	10,270	38,62,997	376	1,06,59,057	344	1,13,68,137	369	7,09,080	...
	GROSS ESTIMATED EXPENSES .	...	...	...	...	...	...	49,03,166	158	54,56,706	177	...	...
	NET RECEIPTS .	...	...	...	...	...	...	57,55,891	186	59,11,431	192	1,55,540	...

R. A. SARGEAUNT, *Major, R. E.,*
Offg. Under-Secretary.

SIMLA,
The 2nd July 1883.

No. XVI OF 1883.

APPROXIMATE STATEMENT OF GROSS RECEIPTS AND EXPENSES OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

Latest Return received.	Railways.	Total mean length open.	Receipts for week ending 29th April 1882. Total.	Per mile open.	Total mean length open.	Receipts for week ending 28th April 1883. Total.	Per mile open.	Total Receipts from 1st to 29th April 1882. Total.	Per mile open per week.	Total Receipts from 1st to 28th 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
16th June 1883	Eastern Bengal. .	172	79,520	462	207	89,884	434	3,09,280	434	3,96,612	479	87,332	...
9th ditto .	Oudh and Rohilkhund.	547	1,16,279	213	547	1,49,223	273	4,80,083	212	5,90,474	270	1,10,391	...
16th ditto .	Sind, Punjab and Delhi	676	1,61,431	239	741	2,26,786	306	8,49,258	302	9,93,277	339	1,44,019	...
16th ditto .	Madras . . .	858	1,36,122	159	861	1,31,968	153	5,62,104	158	5,28,108	153	...	33,996
9th ditto .	South Indian . .	655	95,424	146	655	77,585	118	3,17,166	117	3,12,429	119	...	4,737
16th ditto .	Great Indian Peninsula	1,447	10,03,186	693	1,458	10,51,026	721	41,25,586	688	41,00,183	703	...	25,403
9th ditto .	Bombay, Baroda and Central India . .	461	2,91,732	633	461	3,39,239	736	11,34,630	594	12,31,338	668	96,708	...
	TOTAL .	4,816	18,83,703	391	4,930	20,65,711	419	77,78,107	390	81,52,421	414	3,74,314	...
	State.												
16th June 1883	East Indian . .	1,507	9,34,552	620	1,507	10,69,828	710	37,78,133	605	14,48,125	688	3,69,992	...
9th ditto .	Calcutta and South-Eastern . . .	28	6,224	222	43	6,583	153	14,925	129	23,401	136	8,476	...
16th ditto .	Nalhati . . .	27	1,299	49	27	1,651	61	5,501	49	6,886	64	1,385	...
2nd ditto .	Northern Bengal .	233	40,325	173	230	50,460	219	1,57,074	162	1,75,625	191	18,551	...
16th ditto .	Tirhoot . . .	85	13,757	162	157	17,050	109	57,574	164	70,555	112	12,981	...
12th May 1883	Patna-Gya . . .	57	9,144	160	57	9,813	172	48,168	204	51,151	224	2,983	...
9th June 1883	Muttra-Hathras . .	29	2,989	103	29	2,864	99	11,878	99	11,707	101	...	171
16th ditto .	Cawnpore-Furrakhabad	87	7,779	89	87	7,047	81	28,138	78	24,727	71	...	3,416
16th ditto .	Dildarnagar-Ghazipur.	12	1,238	103	12	1,232	103	4,281	86	4,907	102	626	...
16th ditto .	Rajputana-Malwa .	1,117	2,26,526	203	1,116	2,91,073	261	9,79,206	211	10,90,342	244	1,11,136	...
16th ditto .	Wardha Coal . .	45	14,774	328	45	29,781	662	55,327	297	84,264	468	28,937	...
16th ditto .	Nagpur and Chhattisgarh . . .	98	21,972	224	149	52,427	352	85,660	211	1,97,362	331	1,11,702	...
16th ditto .	Rangoon and Irrawaddy Valley . .	161	37,358	232	161	40,856	254	1,83,627	275	1,56,507	243	...	27,120
16th ditto .	Sindia . . .	75	6,873	92	75	6,019	80	28,341	91	27,284	91	...	1,057
16th ditto .	Punjab Northern .	368	56,358	153	422	60,002	141	2,86,387	188	2,67,343	158	...	19,044
16th ditto .	Indus Valley and Kandahar . . .	660	95,853	145	660	1,60,944	244	3,40,864	125	5,73,609	217	2,32,745	...
16th ditto .	Muttra-Achnera . .	23	1,190	52	23	1,461	64	5,074	53	8,230	89	3,156	...
9th ditto .	Kaunia-Dhurla . .	32	2,767	87	32	2,064	64	9,434	71	8,097	63	...	1,337
16th ditto .	Rewari-Ferozepore .	...	...	...	89	3,631	41	...	...	9,246	26	9,246	...
	TOTAL .	3,137	5,46,426	174	3,414	7,44,958	218	23,01,459	177	27,91,238	204	4,89,779	...
	Native States.												
16th June 1883	Bhavnagar-Gondal .	194	31,987	165	193	31,018	161	1,27,737	159	1,26,654	164	...	1,083
9th ditto .	Nizam's . . .	121	17,940	148	121	16,609	137	71,479	143	59,459	123	...	12,020
2nd ditto .	Mysore . . .	86	5,279	61	86	4,608	54	22,030	62	20,722	60	...	1,308
16th ditto .	Jodhpur . . .	...	...	...	19	609	32	...	...	2,857	38	2,857	...
	TOTAL .	401	55,206	137	419	52,844	126	2,21,246	133	2,09,692	125	...	11,554
	GRAND TOTAL .	9,861	34,19,887	347	10,270	39,33,341	383	1,40,78,945	344	1,53,01,476	373	12,22,531	...
	GROSS ESTIMATED EXPENSES .	...	...	...	...	...	...	64,76,315	158	73,44,708	179	...	...
	NET RECEIPTS .	...	...	...	...	...	...	76,02,630	186	79,56,768	194	3,54,138	...

R. A. SARGEAUNT, *Major, R.E.,*
Offg. Under-Secretary.

SIMLA,
The 2nd July 1883.

No. XVII of 1883.

APPROXIMATE STATEMENT OF GROSS RECEIPTS AND EXPENSES OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

Latest Return received.	Railways.	Total mean length open.	Receipts for week ending 6th May 1882. Total.	Per mile open.	Total mean length open.	Receipts for week ending 5th May 1883. Total.	Per mile open.	Total Receipts from 1st April to 6th May 1882. Total.	Per mile open per week.	Total Receipts from 1st April to 5th May 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
23rd June 1883	Eastern Bengal . .	172	69,003	401	207	98,790	477	3,78,283	428	4,95,401	479	1,17,118	...
16th ditto .	Oudh and Rohilkhund .	547	1,27,855	234	547	1,46,428	268	6,07,938	216	7,36,902	269	1,28,964	...
16th ditto .	Sind, Punjab and Delhi	676	1,67,781	248	741	2,22,992	301	10,17,039	293	12,16,269	331	1,99,230	
16th ditto .	Madras . . .	858	1,45,669	170	861	1,31,030	152	7,07,773	160	6,59,138	153	...	848
16th ditto .	South Indian . .	655	87,285	133	655	79,982	122	4,04,451	120	3,92,411	120	...	1[illegible],40
23rd ditto .	Great Indian Peninsula	1,447	9,28,490	642	1,458	10,61,828	728	50,54,076	679	51,62,011	708	1,07,935	...
16th ditto .	Bombay, Baroda and Central India . .	461	2,85,206	619	461	3,17,131	688	14,19,836	598	15,48,469	672	1,28,633	...
	TOTAL .	4,816	18,11,289	376	4,930	20,58,181	417	95,89,396	387	1,02,10,601	415	6,21,205	...
	State.												
23rd June 1883	East Indian . .	1,507	8,88,052	589	1,509	10,91,111	723	46,66,184	602	52,39,266	695	5,73,082	...
16th ditto .	Calcutta and South-Eastern . .	28	2,470	88	52	5,415	104	17,395	120	28,816	128	11,421	...
16th ditto .	Nalhati . . .	27	1,619	60	27	1,720	64	7,120	51	8,606	64	1,486	...
2nd ditto .	Northern Bengal .	233	33,008	142	230	38,290	166	1,90,082	159	2,13,915	186	23,833	...
16th ditto .	Tirhoot . . .	85	13,098	154	166	14,416	87	70,672	162	84,971	107	14,299	...
19th May 1883	Patna-Gya . .	57	10,192	184	57	9,610	169	58,660	200	60,760	213	2,100	...
16th June 1883	Muttra-Hathras .	29	2,512	87	29	2,413	83	14,420	97	14,120	97	...	300
16th ditto .	Cawnpore-Furrakhabad	87	7,230	83	87	7,357	85	35,369	79	32,079	74	...	3,290
23rd ditto .	Dildarnagar-Ghazipur .	12	1,422	118	12	1,397	116	5,703	92	6,304	105	601	...
23rd ditto .	Rajputana-Malwa .	1,117	2,23,047	200	1,116	2,92,686	262	12,02,253	209	13,83,027	248	1,80,774	...
23rd ditto .	Wardha Coal . .	45	12,446	277	45	12,126	269	67,773	293	96,390	428	28,617	...
23rd ditto .	Nagpore and Chhattisgarh . . .	98	17,087	174	149	47,449	318	1,02,747	204	2,44,811	329	1,42,064	...
16th ditto .	Rangoon and Irrawaddy Valley . .	161	39,823	247	161	36,732	228	2,23,450	270	1,93,239	240	...	30,211
23rd ditto .	Sindia . . .	75	6,853	91	75	6,889	92	35,194	91	34,173	91	...	1,021
16th ditto .	Punjab Northern .	404	53,494	132	422	58,877	139	3,39,881	176	3,26,220	155	...	13,661
16th ditto .	Indus Valley and Kandahar . . .	660	60,994	92	660	1,17,471	178	4,01,858	118	6,91,080	209	2,89,222	...
23rd ditto .	Muttra-Achnera .	23	1,228	53	23	1,532	67	6,302	53	9,763	85	3,461	...
16th ditto .	Kaunia-Dharla . .	32	1,750	55	32	2,259	71	11,184	68	10,356	65	...	828
23rd ditto .	Rewari-Ferozepore .	...	...	...	89	7,990	90	...	...	17,236	39	17,236	...
	TOTAL .	3,173	4,88,603	154	3,432	6,64,629	194	27,90,063	172	34,55,866	202	6,65,803	...
	Native States.												
16th June 1883	Bhavnagar-Gondal .	194	29,469	152	193	35,981	186	1,57,206	157	1,62,635	169	5,429	...
16th ditto .	Nizam's . . .	121	17,058	141	121	15,691	130	88,537	142	75,150	124	...	13,387
9th ditto .	Mysore . . .	86	5,290	61	86	4,431	52	27,320	62	25,089	58	...	2,231
23rd ditto .	Jodhpur . . .	...	...	...	19	1,010	53	...	...	3,867	41	3,867	...
	TOTAL .	401	51,817	129	419	57,113	136	2,73,063	132	2,66,741	127	...	6,322
	GRAND TOTAL .	9,897	32,39,761	327	10,290	38,71,064	376	1,73,18,706	341	1,91,72,474	373	18,53,768	...
	GROSS ESTIMATED EXPENSES .	...	...	...	...	...	...	79,66,605	157	92,02,788	179	...	...
	NET RECEIPTS .	...	...	...	...	...	...	93,52,101	184	99,69,686	194	6,17,585	...

R. A. SARGEAUNT, *Major, R.E.,*
Offg. Under-Secretary.

SIMLA,
The 7th July 1883.

No. XVIII of 1883.

APPROXIMATE STATEMENT OF GROSS RECEIPTS AND EXPENSES OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

Latest Return received.	Railways.	Total mean length open.	Receipts for week ending 13th May 1882. Total.	Per mile open.	Total mean length open.	Receipts for week ending 12th May 1883. Total.	Per mile open.	Total Receipts from 1st April to 13th May 1882. Total.	Per mile open per week.	Total Receipts from 1st April to 12th May 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
23rd June 1883	Eastern Bengal . .	172	63,840	371	207	86,123	416	4,42,123	419	5,81,524	468	1,39,401	...
16th ditto .	Oudh and Rohilkhund	547	1,16,042	212	547	1,45,368	266	7,23,980	216	8,82,270	269	1,58,290	...
16th ditto .	Sind, Punjab and Delhi	676	1,55,580	230	741	1,99,167	269	11,72,619	282	14,15,436	321	2,42,817	...
16th ditto .	Madras . . .	858	1,43,154	167	861	1,34,127	156	8,50,927	162	7,93,265	154	...	57,662
16th ditto .	South Indian . .	655	74,496	114	655	72,238	110	4,78,947	119	4,64,649	118	...	14,298
23rd ditto .	Great Indian Peninsula	1,447	9,13,191	631	1,458	10,74,226	737	59,67,267	671	62,36,237	713	2,68,970	...
16th ditto .	Bombay, Baroda and Central India . .	461	3,35,851	729	461	3,07,630	667	17,55,687	620	18,56,099	671	1,00,412	...
	TOTAL .	4,816	18,02,154	374	4,930	20,18,879	409	1,13,91,550	385	1,22,29,480	414	8,37,930	...
	State.												
23rd June 1883	East Indian . .	1,507	8,70,794	578	1,509	11,17,437	740	55,36,979	598	63,56,703	703	8,19,724	...
16th ditto .	Calcutta and South-Eastern . . .	28	1,973	70	56	5,651	101	19,368	113	34,467	122	15,099	...
16th ditto .	Nalhati . . .	27	1,426	53	27	1,717	64	8,546	52	10,323	64	1,777	...
2nd ditto .	Northern Bengal. .	233	36,090	155	230	37,152	162	2,26,172	157	2,51,067	182	24,895	...
16th ditto .	Tirhoot . . .	85	15,256	179	166	16,321	98	85,928	164	1,01,292	105	15,364	...
19th May 1883	Patna-Gya . . .	57	9,189	161	57	9,052	159	67,849	194	69,812	204	1,963	...
16th June 1883	Muttra-Hathras . .	29	2,337	81	29	2,899	100	16,757	94	17,019	98	262	...
16th ditto .	Cawnpore-Furrakhabad	87	7,070	81	87	6,766	78	42,439	79	38,845	74	...	3,594
23rd ditto .	Dildarnagar-Ghazipur	12	1,371	114	12	1,542	128	7,074	96	7,846	109	772	...
23rd ditto .	Rajputana-Malwa .	1,117	2,20,429	197	1,117	2,61,567	234	14,22,682	207	16,44,594	246	2,21,912	...
23rd ditto .	Wardha Coal . .	45	13,879	308	45	12,890	286	81,652	295	1,09,280	405	27,628	...
23rd ditto .	Nagpur and Chhattisgarh . . .	98	19,550	199	149	44,176	296	1,22,297	203	2,88,987	323	1,66,690	...
16th ditto .	Rangoon and Irrawaddy Valley . . .	161	35,586	221	161	35,980	223	2,59,036	262	2,29,219	237	...	29,817
23rd ditto .	Sindia . . .	75	6,462	86	75	7,506	100	41,656	90	41,679	93	23	...
16th ditto .	Punjab Northern .	412	55,731	135	422	60,091	142	3,95,612	169	3,86,311	153	...	9,301
16th ditto .	Indus Valley and Kandahar . . .	660	82,963	126	660	1,23,652	187	4,84,821	120	8,14,732	206	3,29,911	...
23rd ditto .	Muttra-Achnera . .	23	1,127	49	23	1,334	58	7,429	52	11,097	80	3,668	...
16th ditto .	Kaunia-Dharla . .	32	1,509	47	32	2,291	72	12,693	64	12,647	66	...	46
23rd ditto .	Rewari-Ferozepore .	...	...	...	89	4,370	49	...	...	21,606	40	21,606	...
	TOTAL .	3,181	5,11,948	161	3,437	6,34,957	185	33,02,011	171	40,90,823	199	7,88,812	...
	Native States.												
16th June 1883	Bhavnagar-Gondal .	194	25,644	132	193	33,041	171	1,82,850	153	1,95,676	169	12,826	...
16th ditto .	Nizam's . . .	121	18,825	156	121	16,710	138	1,07,362	144	91,860	127	...	15,502
9th ditto .	Mysore . . .	86	3,947	46	86	4,529	53	31,267	59	29,618	57	...	1,649
23rd ditto .	Jodhpur . . .	...	...	...	19	910	48	...	...	4,777	42	4,777	...
	TOTAL .	401	48,416	121	419	55,190	132	3,21,479	130	3,21,931	128	452	...
	GRAND TOTAL .	9,905	32,33,312	326	10,295	38,26,463	372	2,05,52,019	339	2,29,98,937	373	24,46,918	...
	GROSS ESTIMATED EXPENSES .	...	...	...	...	...	...	94,53,929	156	1,10,39,490	179	...	...
	NET RECEIPTS .	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,10,98,090	183	1,19,59,447	194	8,61,357	...

SIMLA,
The 7th July 1883.

R. A. SARGEAUNT, *Major, R.E.,*
Offg. Under-Secretary.

No. XIX OF 1883.

APPROXIMATE STATEMENT OF GROSS RECEIPTS AND EXPENSES OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

Latest Return received.	Railways.	Total mean length open.	Receipts for week ending 20th May 1882. Total.	Receipts for week ending 20th May 1882. Per mile open.	Total mean length open.	Receipts for week ending 19th May 1883. Total.	Receipts for week ending 19th May 1883. Per mile open.	Total receipts from 1st April to 20th May 1882. Total.	Total receipts from 1st April to 20th May 1882. Per mile open per week.	Total receipts from 1st April to 19th May 1883. Total.	Total receipts from 1st April to 19th May 1883. 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
23rd June 1883	Eastern Bengal	172	62,809	365	207	89,574	433	5,04,932	411	6,71,098	463	1,66,166	...
16th ditto	Oudh and Rohilkhund	547	1,21,775	223	547	1,32,977	243	8,45,755	216	10,15,247	265	1,69,492	...
16th ditto	Sind, Punjab and Delhi	676	2,06,474	305	741	2,08,276	281	13,79,094	286	16,23,712	315	2,44,618	...
16th ditto	Madras	858	1,26,590	148	861	1,33,648	155	9,77,517	160	9,26,914	154	...	50,603
16th ditto	South Indian	655	67,633	103	655	79,465	121	5,46,580	117	5,44,114	118	...	2,466
23rd ditto	Great Indian Peninsula	1,447	9,29,488	644	1,458	10,30,685	707	68,96,755	667	72,66,922	712	3,70,167	...
16th ditto	Bombay, Baroda and Central India	461	2,90,090	629	461	3,32,224	721	20,45,777	621	21,88,323	678	1,42,546	...
	TOTAL	4,816	18,04,859	375	4,930	20,06,849	407	1,31,96,410	384	1,42,36,330	412	10,39,920	...
	State.												
23rd June 1883	East Indian	1,507	8,74,758	580	1,509	10,93,796	725	64,11,737	596	74,50,499	706	10,38,762	...
16th ditto	Calcutta and South-Eastern	28	2,223	79	56	5,217	93	21,591	118	39,684	118	18,093	...
16th ditto	Nalhati	27	1,276	47	27	1,637	61	9,822	51	11,960	63	2,138	...
2nd ditto	Northern Bengal	233	31,340	134	230	35,562	155	2,57,512	155	2,86,629	178	29,117	...
16th ditto	Tirhoot	85	15,553	183	166	18,690	113	1,01,481	167	1,19,982	106	18,501	...
19th May 1883	Patna-Gya	57	9,487	166	57	8,608	151	77,336	190	78,420	197	1,084	...
16th June 1883	Muttra-Hathras	29	2,378	82	29	3,312	114	19,135	92	20,331	100	1,196	...
16th ditto	Cawnpore-Furrakhabad	87	5,983	69	87	6,776	78	48,422	78	45,621	75	...	2,801
23rd ditto	Dildarnagar-Ghazipur	12	1,570	131	12	1,510	126	8,644	101	9,356	111	712	...
23rd ditto	Rajputana-Malwa	1,117	2,21,790	199	1,117	3,09,056	277	16,44,472	206	19,53,650	250	3,09,178	...
23rd ditto	Wardha Coal	45	13,052	290	45	11,846	263	94,704	295	1,21,126	384	26,422	...
23rd ditto	Nagpur and Chhattisgarh	98	18,039	184	149	50,052	336	1,40,336	200	3,39,039	325	1,98,703	...
16th ditto	Rangoon and Irrawaddy Valley	161	28,558	177	161	30,643	190	2,87,594	250	2,59,862	231	...	27,732
23rd ditto	Sindia	75	6,771	90	75	5,913	79	48,427	90	47,592	91	...	835
16th ditto	Punjab Northern	412	58,732	143	422	57,173	135	4,54,344	165	4,43,484	150	...	10,860
16th ditto	Indus Valley and Kandahar	660	65,541	99	660	1,18,271	179	5,50,362	117	9,33,003	202	3,82,641	...
23rd ditto	Muttra-Achnera	23	1,318	57	23	1,350	59	8,747	53	12,447	77	3,700	...
16th ditto	Kaunia-Dhurla	32	1,182	37	32	2,234	70	13,875	61	14,881	66	1,006	...
23rd ditto	Rewari-Ferozepore	...	...	...	89	8,440	95	...	...	30,046	48	30,046	...
	TOTAL	3,181	4,84,793	152	3,437	6,76,290	197	37,86,804	168	47,67,113	199	9,80,309	...
	Native States.												
16th June 1883	Bhavnagar-Gondal	194	25,639	132	193	34,022	176	2,08,489	150	2,29,698	170	21,209	...
16th ditto	Nizam's	121	15,012	124	121	15,798	131	1,22,374	141	1,07,658	127	...	14,716
9th ditto	Mysore	86	4,188	49	86	5,426	63	35,455	57	35,044	58	...	411
23rd ditto	Jodhpur	...	...	...	19	1,108	58	...	...	5,885	44	5,885	...
	TOTAL	401	44,839	112	419	56,354	134	3,66,318	127	3,78,285	129	11,967	...
	GRAND TOTAL	9,905	32,09,249	324	10,295	38,33,289	372	2,37,61,269	337	2,68,32,227	372	30,70,958	...
	GROSS ESTIMATED EXPENSES	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,09,30,184	155	1,28,79,469	179	...	...
	NET RECEIPTS	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,28,31,085	182	1,39,52,758	193	11,21,673	...

R. A. SARGEAUNT, *Major, R.E.,*
Offg. Under-Secretary.

SIMLA,
The 7th July 1883.

No. XX OF 1883.

APPROXIMATE STATEMENT OF GROSS RECEIPTS AND EXPENSES OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

Latest Return received.	Railways.	Total mean length open.	Receipts for week ending 27th May 1882. Total	Receipts for week ending 27th May 1882. Per mile open	Total mean length open.	Receipts for week ending 26th May 1883. Total.	Receipts for week ending 26th May 1883. Per mile open.	Total receipts from 1st April to 27th May 1882. Total.	Total receipts from 1st April to 27th May 1882. Per mile open per week.	Total receipts from 1st April to 26th May 1883. Total.	Total receipts from 1st April to 26th May 1883. 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
23rd June 1883	Eastern Bengal	172	68,820	400	207	87,767	424	5,73,752	410	7,58,865	458	1,85,113	...
16th ditto	Oudh and Rohilkhund	547	1,31,578	241	547	1,26,414	231	9,77,333	219	11,41,661	261	1,64,328	...
16th ditto	Sind, Punjab and Delhi	676	2,07,967	308	741	2,37,383	320	15,87,061	288	18,61,095	316	2,74,034	...
16th ditto	Madras	858	1,23,023	143	861	1,33,275	155	11,00,540	158	10,60,189	154	...	40,351
16th ditto	South Indian	655	81,731	125	655	85,911	131	6,28,311	118	6,30,025	120	1,714	...
23rd ditto	Great Indian Peninsula	1,447	9,80,702	679	1,458	10,35,248	710	78,77,457	669	83,02,171	712	4,24,714	...
16th ditto	Bombay, Baroda and Central India	461	2,99,987	651	461	3,41,604	741	23,45,765	625	25,29,927	686	1,84,162	...
	TOTAL	4,816	18,93,808	393	4,930	20,47,602	415	1,50,90,219	385	1,62,83,933	4.3	11,93,714	...
	State.												
23rd June 1883	East Indian	1,507	9,36,505	621	1,509	11,06,405	733	73,48,242	599	85,56,904	709	12,08,662	...
16th ditto	Calcutta and South Eastern	28	7,650	273	56	6,490	116	29,241	128	46,174	118	16,933	...
16th ditto	Nalhati	27	1,502	56	27	1,584	59	11,324	52	13,544	63	2,220	...
2nd ditto	Northern Bengal	233	39,984	172	230	45,316	197	2,97,495	157	3,31,945	180	34,450	...
16th ditto	Tirhoot	85	12,447	146	166	20.733	125	1,13,928	165	1,40,715	109	26,787	...
19th May 1883	Patna-Gya	57	8,495	149	...	(a)	...	(b) 77,336	190	(c) 78,420	197	1,084	...
16th June 1883	Muttra-Hathras	29	2,127	73	29	2,579	89	21,262	90	22,910	99	1,648	...
16th ditto	Cawnpore-Furrakhabad	87	6,695	77	87	6,646	76	55,117	78	52,267	75	...	2,850
23rd ditto	Dildarnagar-Ghazipur	12	1,167	97	12	1,402	117	9,811	100	10,758	112	947	...
23rd ditto	Rajputana-Malwa	1,117	2,46,676	221	1,117	3,11,640	279	18,91,148	208	22,65,290	254	3,74,142	...
23rd ditto	Wardha Coal	45	21,875	486	45	23,072	513	1,16,579	318	1,44,198	401	27,619	...
23rd ditto	Nagpur and Chhattisgarh	98	19,192	196	149	49,721	334	1,59,528	200	3,88,760	326	2,29,232	...
16th ditto	Rangoon and Irrawaddy Valley	161	26,069	162	161	32,867	204	3,13,663	239	2,92,729	227	...	20,934
23rd ditto	Sindia	75	5,814	78	75	5,635	75	54,241	89	53,227	89	...	1,014
16th ditto	Punjab Northern	412	57,318	139	422	53,577	127	5,11,662	162	4,97,061	147	...	14,601
16th ditto	Indus Valley and Kandahar	660	1,00,501	152	660	1,55,768	236	6,50,863	121	10,88,771	206	4,37,908	...
23rd ditto	Muttra-Achnera	23	1,385	60	23	1,170	51	10,132	54	13,617	74	3,485	...
16th ditto	Kaunia-Dhurla	32	1,185	37	32	1,960	61	15,060	58	16,841	66	1,781	...
23rd ditto	Rewari-Ferozepore	...	...	...	89	11,130	125	...	...	41,176	58	41,176	...
	TOTAL	3,181	5,60,082	176	3,380	7,31,290	216	43,38 390	169	54,98,403	201	11,60,013	...
	Native States.												
16th June 1883	Bhavnagar-Gondal	194	27,772	143	193	30,746	159	2,36,261	150	2,60,444	169	24,183	...
16th ditto	Nizam's	121	18,697	155	121	15,872	131	1,41,071	143	1,23,530	128	...	17,541
9th ditto	Mysore	86	6,290	73	86	5,138	60	41,745	60	40,182	58	...	1,563
23rd ditto	Jodhpur	...	...	...	19	760	40	...	...	6,645	44	6,645	...
	TOTAL	401	52,759	132	419	52,516	125	4,19,077	128	4,30,801	129	11,724	...
	GRAND TOTAL	9,905	34,43,154	348	10,238	39 37,813	385	2,71,95,928	339	3,07,70,041	374	35,74,113	...
	GROSS ESTIMATED EXPENDITURE	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,25,10,127	155	1,47,69,620	181	...	...
	NET RECEIPTS	..	...	...	...	...	...	1,46,85,801	184	1,60,00,421	193	13,14,620	...

Return not received.

(b) Total receipt from 1st April to 20th May 1882.

(c) Total receipts from 1st April to 19th May 1883.

R. A. SARGEAUNT, *Major, R. E.,*
Offg. Under-Secretary.

SIMLA,
The 7th July 1883.

No. XXI OF 1883.

APPROXIMATE STATEMENT OF GROSS RECEIPTS AND EXPENSES OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

Latest Return received.	Railways.	Total mean length open.	Receipts for week ending 3rd June 1882. Total.	Per mile open.	Total mean length open.	Receipts for week ending 2nd June 1883. Total.	Per mile open.	Total receipts from 1st April to 3rd June 1882. Total.	Per mile open per week.	Total receipts from 1st April to 2nd June 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
23rd June 1883	Eastern Bengal	172	70,333	409	207	82,815	400	6,44,085	410	8,41,681	452	1,97,596	...
16th ditto	Oudh and Rohilkund	547	1,11,033	203	547	1,23,117	225	10,88,366	218	12,64,778	257	1,76,412	...
16th ditto	Sind, Punjab and Delhi	676	1,98,345	293	741	2,72,085	367	17,85,406	289	21,33,180	322	3,47,774	...
16th ditto	Madras	858	1,63,137	190	861	1,24,590	145	12,63,677	161	11,84,779	153	...	78,898
16th ditto	South Indian	655	88,085	134	655	88,840	136	7,16,396	120	7,18,866	122	2,470	...
23rd ditto	Great Indian Peninsula	1,458	8,49,859	583	1,458	8,90,610	611	87,27,316	660	91,92,781	701	4,65,465	...
16th ditto	Bombay Baroda and Central India	461	2,75,694	598	461	3,09,699	672	26,21,459	622	28,39,626	684	2,18,167	...
	TOTAL	4,827	17,56,186	364	4,930	18,91,756	384	1,68,46,705	383	1,81,75,691	410	13,28,986	...
	State.												
23rd June 1883	East Indian	1,507	8,96,734	595	1,509	10,38,635	688	28,44,976	598	95,95,539	707	13,50,563	...
16th ditto	Calcutta and South-Eastern	28	2,584	92	56	5,720	102	31,827	124	51,894	115	20,067	...
16th ditto	Nalhati	27	1,730	64	27	1,478	55	13,055	53	15,022	62	1,967	...
2nd ditto	Northern Bengal	233	33,529	144	230	35,050	152	3,31,024	155	3,66,996	177	35,972	...
16th ditto	Tirhoot	85	12,238	144	166	19,584	118	1,26,167	162	1,60,299	110	34,132	...
19th May 1883	Patna Gya	57	8,719	153	...	(a)	...	(b) 77,336	190	(c) 78421	197	1,085	...
16th June 1883	Muttra-Hathras	29	2,412	83	29	2,357	81	23,674	89	25,267	97	1,593	
16th ditto	Cawnpore Furrakhabad	87	6,195	71	87	6,826	78	61,312	77	59,093	75	...	2,219
23rd ditto	Dildarnagar-Ghazipur	12	1,150	96	12	1,089	91	10,961	100	11,847	110	886	...
23rd ditto	Rajputana-Malwa	1,117	2,24,067	201	1,117	2,76,340	247	21,15,215	207	25,41,630	253	4,26,415	...
23rd ditto	Wardha Coal	45	11,941	265	45	11,243	250	1,28,520	312	1,55,441	384	26,921	...
23rd ditto	Nagpur and Chhattisgarh	98	16,806	171	149	42,818	287	1,76,335	197	4,31,578	322	2,55,243	...
16th ditto	Rangoon and Irrawaddy Valley	161	27,291	170	161	33,397	207	3,40,954	232	3,26,127	225	...	14,827
23rd ditto	Sindia	75	5,883	78	75	5,948	79	60,124	88	59,175	88	...	949
16th ditto	Punjab Northern	412	49,878	121	422	61,097	145	5,61,540	157	5,58,158	147	...	3,382
23rd ditto	Indus Valley and Kandahar	660	92,260	140	660	2,13,968	324	7,43,124	123	13,02,739	219	5,59,615	...
23rd ditto	Muttra-Achnera	32	1,269	55	23	1,210	53	11,402	54	14,827	72	3,425	...
16th ditto	Kaunia-Dhurla	32	1,331	42	32	1,476	46	16,390	56	18,317	64	1,927	...
23rd ditto	Rewari-Ferozepore	...	...	...	89	8,590	97	...	...	49,766	62	49,766	...
	TOTAL	3,181	4,99,283	157	3,380	7,28,191	215	48,28,960	167	62,26,597	205	13,97,637	...
	Native States.												
16th June 1883	Bhavnagar-Gondal	194	22,660	117	193	27,297	141	2,58,921	146	2,87,741	166	28,820	...
16th ditto	Nizam's	121	16,077	133	121	14,545	120	1,57,148	142	1,38,075	127	...	19,073
9th ditto	Mysore	86	4,987	58	86	5,397	63	46,731	59	45,579	59	...	1,152
23rd ditto	Jodhpur	...	...	...	19	680	36	...	...	7,325	43	7.325	...
	TOTAL	401	43,724	109	419	47,919	114	4,62,800	126	4,78,720	127	15,920	...
	GRAND TOTAL	9,916	31,96,227	322	10,238	37,06,501	362	3,03,83,441	336	3,44,76,547	375	40,93,106	...
	GROSS ESTIMATED EXPENSES	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,39,76,383	155	1,65,48,743	180	...	...
	NET RECEIPTS	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,64,07,058	181	1,79,27,804	195	15,20,746	...

(a) Return not received.
(b) Total receipts from 1st April to 20th May 1882.
(c) Total Receipts from 1st April to 19th May 1883.

R. A. SARGEAUNT, *Major, R. E.,*
Offg. Under-Secretary.

SIMLA,
The 7th July 1883.

No. XXII OF 1883.

APPROXIMATE STATEMENT OF GROSS RECEIPTS AND EXPENSES OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

Latest return received.	Railways.	Total mean length open.	Receipts for week ending 10th June 1882. Total.	Per mile open.	Total mean length open.	Receipts for week ending 9th June 1883. Total.	Per mile open.	Total receipts from 1st April to 10th June 1882. Total.	Per mile open per week.	Total receipts from 1st April to 9th June 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	R
23rd June 1883	Eastern Bengal	172	69,533	405	207	78,042	377	7,13,618	409	9,19,723	444	2,06,105	...
h ditto	Oudh and Rohilkhund.	547	1,05,998	194	547	1,30,706	239	11,94,365	215	13,95,484	255	2,01,119	...
16th ditto	Sind, Punjab and Delhi	676	1,84,099	272	741	2,78,474	376	19,69,505	287	24,11,654	326	4,42,149	...
16th ditto	Madras	858	1,36,100	159	861	1,37,845	160	13,99,777	161	13,22,624	153	...	77,153
16th ditto	South Indian	655	79,128	121	655	77,965	119	7,95,524	120	7,96,831	121	1,307	...
23rd ditto	Great Indian Peninsula	1,458	5,88,722	405	1,458	7,81,284	536	93,16,038	634	99,74,065	684	6,58,027	...
16th ditto	Bombay, Baroda and Central India.	461	1,58,530	344	461	3,06,070	664	27,79,989	594	31,45,696	682	3,65,707	...
	TOTAL	4,827	13,22,110	274	4,930	17,90,386	363	1,81,68,816	372	1,99,66,077	405	17,97,261	...
	State.												
23rd June 1883	East Indian	1,507	9,27,777	616	1,509	11,04,049	732	91,72,753	600	1,06,99,588	708	15,26,835	...
16th ditto	Calcutta and South Eastern.	33	2,530	77	56	6,000	107	34,357	120	57,895	118	23,538	...
16th ditto	Nalhati	27	1,301	48	27	1,567	57	14,356	52	16,589	61	2,233	...
2nd ditto	Northern Bengal	233	34,365	147	...	(a)	...	(b)3,31,024	155	(c) 3,66,996	177	35,972	...
16th ditto	Tirhoot	85	13,725	161	166	19,196	116	1,39,891	162	1,79,495	111	39,604	...
19th May 1883	Patna-Gya	57	7,895	139	...	(a)	...	(d)77,336	190	(e) 78,420	197	1,084	...
16th June 1883	Muttra-Hathras	29	1,798	62	29	2,205	76	25,471	86	27,472	95	2,001	...
16th ditto	Cawnpore-Furrakhabad	87	6,356	73	87	7,527	87	67,669	76	66,620	76	.....	1,049
23rd ditto	Dildarnagar-Ghazipur	12	1,159	97	12	1,111	93	12,120	99	12,958	108	838	...
23rd ditto	Rajputana Malwa	1,117	1,94,357	174	1,117	2,64,670	237	23,09,572	204	28,06,301	251	4,96,729	...
23rd ditto	Wardha Coal	45	12,606	280	45	13,566	301	1,41,126	309	1,69,007	375	27,881	...
23rd ditto	Nagpur and Chhattisgarh	98	13,787	141	149	37,912	254	1,90,122	191	4,69,490	315	2,79,368	...
16th ditto	Rangoon and Irrawaddy Valley.	161	22,320	139	161	25,863	161	3,63,274	222	3,51,990	218	.....	11,284
23rd ditto	Sindia	75	5,410	72	75	5,997	80	65,534	86	65,165	87	.....	369
16th ditto	Punjab Northern.	412	47,336	115	419	50,500	121	6,08,876	153	6,08,658	144	.....	218
16th ditto	Indus Valley and Kandahar.	660	81,974	124	660	2,57,438	390	8,25,098	123	15,60,177	236	7,35,079	...
23rd ditto	Muttra Achnera	23	1,109	49	23	1,250	55	12,511	53	16,077	69	3,566	...
16th ditto	Kaunia Dhurla	32	1,091	34	32	1,739	54	17,481	53	20,056	62	2,575	...
23rd ditto	Rewari-Ferozepore	...	...	...	89	8,590	97	...	...	58,356	65	58,356	...
	TOTAL	3,186	4,49,119	141	3,147	7 05,131	224	52,35,818	163	69,31,722	221	16,95,904	...
	Native States.												
16th June 1883	Bhavnagar Gondal	194	19,947	103	193	24,335	126	2,78,868	141	3,12,076	162	33,208	...
16th ditto	Nizam's	121	14,534	120	121	15,402	128	1,71,682	139	1,53,477	127	...	18,205
9th ditto	Mysore	86	4,209	49	86	5,079	59	50,941	58	50,658	59	...	283
23rd ditto	Jodhpur	...	...	...	19	550	29	...	...	7,875	41	7,875	...
	TOTAL	401	38,690	96	419	45,366	108	5,01,491	123	5,24,086	125	22,595	...
	GRAND TOTAL	9,921	27,37,696	276	10,005	36,44,932	364	3,30,78,878	330	3,81,21,473	382	50,42,595	...
	GROSS ESTIMATED EXPENSES.	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,52,16,284	151	1,82,98,308	183	...	...
	NET RECEIPTS	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,78,62,594	179	1,98,23,165	199	19,60,571	...

(a) Return not received.
(b) Total receipts from 1st April to 3rd June 1882.
(c) Total receipts from 1st April to 2nd June 1883.
(d) Total receipts from 1st April to 20th May 1882.
(e) Total receipts from 1st April to 19th May 1883.

R. A. SARGEAUNT, *Major, R. E.,*
Offg. Under-Secretary.

SIMLA,
The 7th July 1883.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

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

No. $\frac{24}{885\text{-}96}$.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of India, in the Home Department (Public),—dated Simla, the 6th July 1883.

Read the undermentioned papers on the subject of certain proposed alterations in the Civil furlough rules:—

Home Department Resolution Nos. 33—1343-1354, dated 7th September 1882.

Financial Despatch to Secretary of State No. 299, dated 26th September 1882.

Financial Despatch from Secretary of State No. 66, dated 22nd February 1883.

RESOLUTION.

In the Resolution of the 7th September 1882, the Government of India intimated to Local Governments the result of the reference made to them a year previously, as to the practical working of the rule under which officers absent on furlough retain a lien on their appointments. It was stated that the Governor General in Council had found no sufficient reason for the withdrawal of that concession, but that at the same time there could be no doubt that in some provinces changes among the administrative, and especially among the district, staff had been more frequent than was at all desirable; and it was said that something should be done to check this tendency where it existed, partly by amendment of the rules in some points of minor detail, and partly by the adoption in all Local Administrations of a settled line of policy in working the rules. Much could, it was believed, be done by making proper arrangements for regulating the posting of officers on their return from furlough; and the general principle by which the Government of India desired that Local Governments should be guided in this matter was that private and personal considerations should always give way to public interests; and that every endeavour should be made to avoid unnecessary disturbance of existing arrangements. In these views of the Government of India the Secretary of State has now intimated his general concurrence, remarking that, while it is undesirable to lay down any general rule as to the length of time during which an officer should remain in one district, or as to the considerations which should guide the several Governments in posting officers on their return from furlough, the arrangements of Government must always be regulated with reference to the requirements of the public service at the time. The Governor General in Council trusts that Local Governments will in future see that full effect is given to these instructions of Her Majesty's Secretary of State. It was not the intention of the Government of India in the Resolution of September last to lay down any hard-and-fast rule as to the maximum term during which an officer should be retained in a district. Local Governments must of course be guided in deciding such matters by a consideration of what is best for the public interests, but it should not be forgotten that, while frequent changes are bad, an officer may yet be left too long in a district, and that it may sometimes be best both for himself and for the district administration to make a change.

2. It was further proposed in the Resolution of September 1882 that Local Governments should have the power to require an officer to regulate the precise term of his leave to suit the public requirements, *i.e.*, that an officer should be compelled to take less or more leave (within reasonable limits) than he applies for, on penalty of his forfeiting a lien on his appointment if he declined to accept the arrangement. Upon this the Secretary of State remarks: "The Government should certainly have the power of refusing an officer the full leave for which he applies, if there is reason to think that the grant of that precise amount will be prejudicial to the public interests; but I do not think that an officer should ever be required to take more leave than he desires, or that he should, if prepared to pay the penalty of forfeiting the lien on his appointment or his claim to a similar one, have the right of taking an amount of leave (whether less or more) which would be inconvenient to the Government." The Governor General in Council desires that effect may be given to this view which practically enables the Local Government to insist on leave being taken in the manner most consistent with the interests of the Public Service. The point has been made clear in the Civil Leave Code by the insertion of the note under section 4 of the code, published in the Financial Department Notification No. 1333, dated 7th June 1883.

3. In paragraph 6 of the Resolution of September 1882, it was stated that a recommendation would be made to the Secretary of State that the period of a Civil Servant's residence in India entitling him to his first furlough should be reduced from eight to five years. It has now been decided that no change shall be made in the furlough rules on this point.

4. The Secretary of State has approved of the principle of imposing a check on the abuse of the leave rules by recurring grants of furlough on medical certificate to which attention was drawn in paragraph 7 of the Resolution of the 7th September last. The best mode of effecting this is still under consideration.

5. Lastly, the Secretary of State agrees to the proposal made by the Government of India that (except in very special cases) extensions of leave should not be granted in England, unless the applicants produce evidence that the Governments under which they are employed have no objection to such extension. This point has been provided for by the revised rule I under Section 77 of the Civil Leave Code, published in Financial Department Notification No. 1333, dated 7th June 1883.

ORDER.—Ordered, that a copy of this Resolution be communicated to the Local Governments and Administrations noted on the margin for information and guidance, and that a copy be forwarded to the Department of Finance for information, and that the Resolution be published in the Supplement to the *Gazette of India*.

Madras.	Central Provinces.
Bombay.	British Burma.
Bengal.	Assam.
North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	Coorg.
Punjab.	Hyderabad.

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 10th JULY 1883.

GENERAL REMARKS.—Rain in varying quantities, heaviest on the south-west and north-east coasts, has fallen throughout the Madras Presidency. In Mysore the fall is still insufficient for standing crops, but Coorg has received a plentiful supply.

The rains over the districts of the Bombay Presidency, Berars, Central India, and Rajputana have, with few exceptions, been favourable and sufficient. In Guzerat the fall has been heavy; river floods have caused great damage in Surat, and a break is required. The Indus is rising in Sind, and prospects have improved. Parts of the Southern Mahratta Country are still in need of more rain. A break would be beneficial in Indore, but rain is beginning to be urgently wanted in Marwar in Rajputana where the tanks are all dry and water is obtained with great difficulty.

In Burma and Assam the weather continues favourable, but for the time of the year the rainfall is below average, particularly in the former province. The cessation of heavy rain in Bengal noticed last week has become more marked, the average fall being under two inches, except in Orissa and at Calcutta and Hazaribagh. Heavy and seasonable rain has fallen throughout the Central Provinces. The North-Western Provinces and Oudh have also received a moderate supply during the week, but more is required in several districts. Rain still holds off in the Punjab, hardly any having fallen between Delhi and Amritsar; elsewhere the fall has averaged under an inch and a half.

Harvesting is still in progress in Madras and Mysore. The rice crops of the districts on the west coast are being weeded and transplanted and promise well. Ploughing and sowing for the *kharif* continue everywhere, but are backward in parts of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh and the Punjab for want of rain. In Assam and Bengal the prospects of the rice crops are on the whole favourable, but more rain is necessary to admit of transplanting on high lands in Bengal. Harvesting of jute and early rice has commenced in a few places in the latter province, and the condition of standing crops of jute, indigo, and sugarcane is satisfactory.

Some damage has been done to crops in Surat by the floods, and danger from a similar cause is apprehended in Orissa where the rains have been heavy. Locusts continue to threaten the crops of several districts of the Bombay Presidency, and their appearance is also reported in one of the Central India States.

Fever is generally prevalent, and the mortality from cholera is still severe in Poona and Ahmednagar in Bombay and Wardha in the Central Provinces.

Prices are for the most part stationary, with a tendency to rise in the North-Western Provinces and the Punjab.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week under report.	State of agricultural prospects.
Madras—(July 11th)		
Bellary ...	·54 (average of seven stations).	Standing crops generally good; harvest ready, yield average.
Kurnool ...	1·51 (average of eight stations).	Small-pox in one and cattle-disease in six taluks.
Ganjam ...	4·13 (average of seventeen stations).	One case of cholera.
Kistna ...	·38 (average of seven stations).	Fever, small-pox, guinea-worm, and cattle-disease slight.
Chingleput (Madras) ...	2·26 (average of eleven stations).	Standing crops good where water available; harvest *kar*, paddy, &c., yield half; small-pox in two taluks; cholera in two villages; cattle-disease slight in one taluk.
Coimbatore ...	·55 (average of three stations).	Standing crops generally good; harvest *cholum* in parts, yield average; 2 deaths from cholera in one taluk; fever in one taluk.
Tanjore ...	·97 (average of eight stations).	Standing crops generally good; 5 deaths from cholera; rinderpest slight in one taluk.
Madura ...	·93 (average of five stations).	Standing crops generally fair except in one taluk; harvest dry crops in parts; cholera slight in parts of one taluk.
Malabar ...	3·82 (average of fourteen stations).	First crop progressing in all taluks; small-pox slight in nine taluks; fever and cattle-disease in parts, latter slight.
Travancore ...	·529	Paddy plants being weeded and in good condition; fever prevails. *General Remarks.*—General prospects good.
Bombay—(July 11th)		
Kurrachee ...	1·67; average of twelve other stations, 1·47.	One case of small-pox still remaining in Kurrachee, no fresh cases since 28th June, disease in eight villages in districts, 22 fresh cases, 1 death, 13 remaining sick; river at Kotri on 9th 15 feet 3 inches, 2 inches lower than on same date last year; fever in seven talukas *kharif* preparations in progress; wheat, red rice, and *bajri* in Kurrachee 26, 32 and 38, in Sehwan 32 and 40, in Ghorabari 20, 32 and 40, and in Shahbandar 20, 40 and 44 lbs. per rupee respectively.
Hyderabad ...	Rain in eight talukas, average fall ·85.	River rising at last; small-pox in eight and fever in one taluka; prices of food-grains steady since last week.
Ahmedabad ...	6·47	Total rainfall 11·89; sowings progressing; wheat 26½ and *bajri* 30 lbs. per rupee.
Baroda ...	10·48	Total rainfall 21·37; sowing operations commenced everywhere, including Amreli; health good; *bajri* 27 and rice 24 lbs. per rupee.
Surat ...	6·01	Total rainfall 25·34, break wanted; much damage to property in city and to property and crops in Chorasi by recent flood; transplanting of rice in some talukas; fever in Bulsar and Pardi; *juari* 41 and *nagli* 43 lbs. per rupee.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week under report.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bombay—*contd.*		
Nasik ...	Heavy rain throughout the district.	Small-pox in Nasik and Sinnar; cholera still prevails in most talukas; transplanting of *nagli* and *juari* in progress in Dangi villages, completed in others; locusts damaging *nagli* and rice crops; prices stationary.
Colaba (Bombay) ...	Rain every day, heavy on 7th, 8th and 9th; total of week 13·0.	Total rainfall up to date 27·80, being ·03 above average; abnormal temperature from 1° warm to 2° cool; vapour in air normal; abnormal wind south-easterly till 6th, afterwards north-westerly, strong on 4th.
Poona ...	Maximum 2·46; minimum ·32.	697 cholera cases, 290 fatal; sowing nearly completed; *bajri* 37 and *juari* 45 lbs. per rupee, in Poona *bajri* 32 and *juari* 39 lbs. per rupee.
Ahmednagar ...	1·62 in Parner; 1·55 in Rahuri; 1·20 in Jamkhed; 1·14 in Kopergaon; 1·02 in Akola; in the remaining talukas from ·29 in Nagar to ·99 in Newasa.	Sowing of *kharif* in progress in all the talukas, except Parner, Kopergaon, and Akola; cattle-disease to a slight extent in Parner; cholera in all talukas, 1,748 cases, 873 deaths; *bajri*—maximum 51 lbs. per rupee in Jamkhed, minimum 33 lbs. in Rahuri; *juari*—maximum 66 lbs. per rupee in Jamkhed, minimum 48 lbs. in Rahuri.
Sholapur ...	·22	Total rainfall 12·90; *kharif* sowings continue; *juari* 59 and *bajri* 52 lbs per rupee; 160 cholera cases, 68 deaths.
Dharwar ...	Maximum at Hangal, 1·42; at Dharwar, 1·31; at Mugud, ·82; Mundargi, *nil*; at all other stations, less than ·50.	Rain urgently required at Navalgund, Nargund, Gadag, Mundargi, and Ranibennur; sowing of *juari* begun in some places; rice crop good, except in Kaladgi where it has been eaten up by insects, and fields are being sown afresh; ague prevails in Mugud and Mandargi pettas; *juari* 56 and rice 30 lbs. per rupee.
Kanara ...	In Karwar, 5·61; in Kumpta, 2·67; in Sirsi, 3·53; in Hallial, 1·06.	Transplanting and weeding continue, also sowing in some places above ghat; rice plants and garden crops healthy; small-pox in Karwar, Hallial, and Kumpta, 2 deaths; in Bhathal petta 1, and Sirsi 2; slight fever throughout the district; common rice in Karwar 12 seers per rupee, in district average 13½ seers per rupee.
Rajkot ...	2·64	Total rainfall 12·70, weather cloudy; health good; cholera in some parts of Halar; *bajri* 28 and *juari* 33 lbs. per rupee; the heavy rain in some parts of Halar has caused damage to houses.
		General Remarks.—Rain throughout the Presidency and Sind, heavy in Guzerat, but wanted in parts of the Southern Mahratta Country; river rising in Sind; sowing in general progress, as also transplanting of rice; locusts in Nasik, Khandesh, Tanna, Colaba, and Ratnagiri; cholera in Nasik, Poona, Ahmednagar, Khandesh, and Tanna; cattle-disease in a few places.
Bengal—(July 11th)		
Chittagong ...	·78	Weather seasonable; transplanting of *aus* rice nearly over; sowings of *amun* rice actively going on; prospects fair; prices stationary; sporadic cholera and cattle-disease continue; fever abating.
Dacca ...	1·74	Transplanted and *shail* rice being sown; *aus* being harvested; jute has been to a great extent destroyed by worms, and crops to a certain extent by the sudden rise of water in the Nawabgunge station.
24-Pergunnahs (Calcutta)	3·99	Prospects of *aus* and *amun* crops good; transplanting of *amun* rice on low lands going on, and high lands being prepared for it; price of common rice stationary; public health good.
Moorshedabad ...	1·03	Prospects of crops continue to be favourable; transplanting of *amun* rice has commenced in some places; average price of rice 19 seers per rupee; health generally good.
Rajshahye ...	1·21; slight rain	More rain wanted at an early date; crops rather backward for want of rain.
Burdwan ...	0·6	Rain much wanted in Cutwa sub-division where agricultural operations are at a standstill, insufficient rain in Culna sub-division; elsewhere transplanting in progress; public health fair.
Rungpore ...	·06	Prospects of crops good; some cholera still in the district.
Bhagálpur ...	·26	Prospects good; rice 17 seers 10 chittacks per rupee.
Purneah ...	1·63	Prospects of crops good; indigo manufacture commenced; common rice 18 seers per rupee; public health good; rivers falling.
Patna ...	·76	Prospects of crops good; ploughing and sowing going on; *makai* germinated in some places.
Durbhunga ...	·42	Low lands still under water, high lands dry; transplanting checked; rain wanted; cholera greatly diminished, but breaks out sometimes in places; prices stationary; health good.
Hazáribágh ...	4·59; ample rain during the week.	Weather seasonable; prospects of *bhadoi* and early rice favourable; general health good.
Cuttack ...	5·54	Rivers falling; rice growing well; prices unchanged; public health generally good.
		General Remarks.—More or less rain fell during the week in all the districts of Bengal; in a few places agricultural operations are retarded for want of sufficient rain; prospects of the crops on the whole are favourable; in a few places early rice and jute are being harvested; transplanting of *amun* rice on low lands is progressing, and high lands are being prepared and awaiting more rain for transplanting operations; sugarcane, jute, and other crops are doing well; *bhadoi* crops are doing well; some damage is anticipated in Orissa in consequence of high floods and breaches in embankments; public health generally good, though in a few places cholera and fever are still prevalent; cattle-pox in Gya.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week under report.	State of agricultural prospects.
N. W. Provinces and Oudh—		
Benares (July 11th)	·6	Weather cloudy; some *kharif* crops sown; no sickness of men or cattle; prices steady.
Allahabad („ „)	2·8 average in all parganas on 6th; ·8 at Sadr on 10th.	More rain wanted; ploughing and sowing begun all over district; cholera increased; prices slightly risen.
Gorakhpur („ 9th)	2·0	Sky generally cloudy; *kharif* sowings in progress; no cholera; prices steady.
Jhansi („ „)	3·4; Mau, ·7; Moth, 4·4.	Ploughing and sowing in progress; prices fluctuating; health good.
Agra („ „)	·6 to 2·4 in all parganas.	*Kharif* sowings in progress; fever in two and small pox in one pargana; sporadic cholera in four parganas; prices rising slightly.
Bareilly („ 10th)	Rain over most of the district on the 9th instant.	Sowings going forward; prices tending to rise; health remains good.
Meerut („ „)	2·8; Ghaziabad, ·7; Hapur, ·8; drizzle in Sardhana; very insufficient rain so far.	*Kharif* crops are being sown where there is sufficient moisture; weather hot, wind easterly; prices showing a further tendency to rise.
Kumaun („ „)	Fair rain in all parts of district, except in neighbourhood of Almora where scarcely any rain has fallen.	Crop prospects good; health fair; cattle-disease still continues; prices stationary.
Lucknow („ „)	1·9; Maliabad, 2·1; Mohanlalganj, 1·4.	Wind variable; *kharif* sowings in progress; prices steady; cholera disappearing.
Partabgarh („ „)	Sadr, 2·5; Khandwa, 3·3; Patti, 2·7.	Land being ploughed for *kharif* sowings; rice sown here and there; general health good; prices almost stationary.
Sitapur („ „)	1·0	Rainfall sufficient to prevent much harm, but rice sowings arrested in many places.
Fyzabad („ „)	Tahsil Bekapur, 1·9; Tanda, ·7; Akbarpur, 1·0.	Sowing of *kharif* crops nearly completed; small-pox and fever in parts of district; condition of cattle fair.
Cawnpore („ „)	·6 to 4·1 on 6th	A few cases of cholera; *kharif* sowings in progress; prices almost stationary.
Farukhabad („ „)	Rain slight in three tahsils.	Weather clear and cloudy; ploughing and sowing commenced; condition of people fair.
Rae Bareli („ 9th)	Good rain on 6th, average 2·5.	Sky cloudy; ploughing and sowing for *kharif* in progress; cholera abating; prices stationary.
		General Remarks.—Rain fell in all reporting districts during the week; ploughing and sowing are in progress, but several districts complain of the insufficiency of the rain, and the rice sowings have been stopped in Sitapur in consequence; cholera appears to be abating; prices are stationary in most districts, but are rising in a few.
Punjab—(July 10th)		
Delhi ...	·03	Health fair; prices fluctuating.
Hissar ...	.....	Weather cloudy; rain much needed; prices rising; sporadic cholera in Jhajjar tahsil; general health everywhere good.
Umballa ...	.....	No report received.
Jullundur ...	No rain	Health good; prices stationary.
Amritsar ...	Slight rain	Health good; prices stationary.
Sialkot ...	1·0	Health good; prices stationary.
Ferozepore ...	1·0	Health good; slight rise in prices.
Lahore ...	Slight rain	Twenty-five cases of cholera; prices steady.
Rawalpindi ...	·6	Health good; prices falling.
Mooltan ...	1·4	Health good; prices steady.
Dera Ismail Khan ...	·4	Health good; *rabi* harvesting over; prices steady.
Peshawar ...	1·3	Health good; prices rising.
		General Remarks.—Moderate rain in nearly every district, but more needed; health good, except in the Delhi and Lahore districts; *kharif* sowings in progress.
Central Provinces—		
Nagpur ...	2·85; heavy rain in early part of the week.	Weather cloudy and wet; cotton and *tur* being sown; cholera slight; prices steady.
Jubbulpore ...	3·88	Weather wet and cloudy; sowing progressing; small-pox lingering; wheat 21 and rice 14 seers per rupee.
Saugor ...	3·49	Sowings general; early sowings have germinated in places; prices steady; health good.
Seoni (July 10th)	14·16	Weather cloudy and wet; sowings progressing; 17 deaths from cholera; prices stationary.
Hoshangabad ...	5·28; heavy rain on 9th.	Weather cloudy and wet; *kharif* sowings continue; 2 deaths from small-pox; wheat 14 and rice 9 seers per rupee.
Khandwa ...	3·17	Weather cloudy; sowings nearly completed; 10 deaths from cholera; prices steady.
Raipur ...	2·24	Prospects good; health good; prices steady.
Sambalpur (July 7th)	12·14; very heavy rain during the week.	Early rice sowings almost finished; land being prepared for late rice sowings; break in the rains necessary; health good; common rice 45 seers per rupee.
		General Remarks.—Rain general and very seasonable; sowings continue; cholera still very severe in Wardha; prices steady.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week under report.	State of agricultural prospects.
British Burma—(July 11th)		
Akyab ...	5·48	Total up to date 71·72; 12 deaths from cholera in district and 3 in town and 7 deaths from small-pox in Koladan; cattle-disease in four townships, in others health of plough cattle good; ploughing wages from 15 to 40 baskets per man per season.
Rangoon ...	4·34	Total up to date 29·88; public health good; prices of paddy from Rs. 97 to Rs. 98 per 100 baskets.
Bassein ...	5·59	Total up to date 34·88; 2 deaths from cholera in town, otherwise public health good; 2 deaths of cattle in Bassein, 35 in Laymyethna, and 18 in Yaygyee townships; ploughing progressing.
Prome ...	2·77	Total up to date 21·21; public health and health of plough cattle good; ploughing progressing everywhere, about 20,000 acres already ploughed.
Amherst (Moulmein) ...	6·57	Total up to date 61·58; 2 cases of cholera in one township, otherwise public health in Moulmein and district good; cattle-disease slight in Gyaingsalween and Zaya and severe in Baloogyoon and Martaban townships; ploughing progressing, about 60 per cent. of fields ploughed; health of plough cattle good; sowings progressing, about 10 per cent. of fields sown in Moulmein town and district; ploughing and sowing progressing, about 100 acres ploughed during the week; wages of ploughing labour 8 annas a day; crops being small, transplanting has not begun yet.
Toungoo ...	2·69	Total up to date 26·70; public health good; health of plough cattle good; ploughing progressing rapidly.
		General Remarks.—A little sporadic cholera and small-pox, otherwise health of province good; cattle-disease in various districts, everywhere slight, except in part of Amherst district where it is reported as severe; agricultural operations going on satisfactorily.
Assam—(July 11th)		
Gauhati ...	2·78 for week ending 10th instant.	Weather very hot; reaping of *ahu* paddy in progress; lands being ploughed for *sali* crop; public health fairly good; slight cholera in parts of interior.
Sylhet ...	3·38	Crop prospects improving; small-pox still prevalent in parts of the district.
Cachar ...	5·88	Weather intensely warm; cultivation of *sali* and transplanting of *aus* and sowing of *asra* crops progressing; common rice 16 seers per rupee; general health good.
Dibrugarh ...	2·49	Weather hot; transplanting of *sali dhan* progressing; cattle-disease still reported from North Lakhimpur; public health good.
Mysore and Coorg—(July 11th)		
Bangalore ...	1·41	Standing crops in good condition; preparations are being made for sowing dry crops; harvesting of *rysakh* paddy almost completed; prospects improved; public health good.
Mysore ...	·42	Standing crops need rain in some parts; prospects favourable; public health good.
Mercara ...	11·01	Standing crops doing well; labour coming in very slowly on coffee estates.
		General Remarks.—1·36 rain at Kolar slight rain in other districts; standing crops in good condition; prospects favourable; public health generally good; prices much the same as last reported.
Berar & Hyderabad—(July 11th)		
Amráoti ...	5·18	*Kharif* sowings continue; wheat 16 and *juari* 26 seers per rupee.
Akola ...	9·06	*Kharif* sowings progressing.
Hyderabad ...	.....	No report received
Central India States—(July 11th)		
Indore ...	3·20	Weather seasonable, a break in the rains would now be advantageous; health good; prices steady.
Morar (Gwalior) ...	1·78	Health good; weather sultry.
Sutna ...	·16	Health good.
Sehore ...	2·2	Weather cloudy; crops and public health good.
Rutlam ...	.....	No report received.
Neemuch ...	·07	Weather seasonable; public health good.
Goona ...	·75	Weather cloudy; health good; wheat 24 seers per rupee; locusts have appeared in the Ragoogarh district.
Bhopal ...	.....	No report received.
Agar ...	.....	No report received.
Nowgong ...	1·39	Weather seasonable; sowing operations progressing; health good; cholera prevalent in parts of Bundelkhand; prices rising.
Bhopawar ...	5·22	Health good; prices stationary; continuous rain retards sowing operations.
Manpur ...	.....	No report received.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week under report.	State of agricultural prospects.
Rajputana—		
Abu (July 11th)	6·29 during week	Total rainfall 25·0; weather cloudy and showery and occasionally close.
Sirohi („ 8th)	Rain slight at intervals during week; 1·04.	Weather cloudy; tanks partly full, wells full; health and crops good.
Marwar („ 6th)	·09	Tanks all empty, water obtained from wells with great difficulty; health good; crops in need of rain and in danger of being scorched up; sky overcast, but rain holds off; prices stationary.
Meywar („ 8th)	1·22	Tanks and wells fair; health good; crop prospects very good.
Harowti („ 7th)	Deoli, 1·23; Tonk, 1·99; Kotah, ·44; Shahpura, ·21: previous week—Kotah, 2·17; Shahpura, ·62.	Weather seasonable; sowings progressing; health good.
Jhallawar („ 6th)	·24	Heavy rain in some districts; weather cloudy and cool.
Ajmere („ 10th)	3·36	Sowings progressing favourably; health good.
Jeypore („ „)	1·58	Some cholera cases at capital and districts; sowings commenced; prices stationary.
Bhurtpore ...	.....	No report received.
Ulwur (July 10th)	Average ·33	Strong westerly wind; prices rising; cholera in four tahsils.
Nepal—(July 6th)		
Katmandu ...	2·58	Agricultural prospects good; more rain is desired; rice transplanting is still going on.

MEMORANDUM ON THE WEATHER CHARACTERISTICS OF INDIA DURING MAY AND JUNE 1883.

No. 63 Met.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of India, Revenue and Agricultural Department (Meteorology), under date Simla, the 13th July 1883.

Read the following :—

Memorandum on the weather characteristics of India during the month of May 1883.

Throughout the Punjab and North-Western Provinces, from Mooltan to Benares, the telegraphic reports show that from the 1st to the 21st of May the atmosphere was exceptionally dry. This was most remarkable at the hill stations in the North-Western Himalaya, but over the whole region the air apparently became drier as the month advanced, till, on the 19th and 20th, at Chakrata the amount of moisture was about 45 per cent. below the average and equalled only 8 per cent. of saturation. During this time no rain fell, but on the 22nd there was a rapid increase in the dampness of the air, and from that date till the close of the month humidity was above the average, and frequent and rather heavy showers of rain fell. As usual, the temperature of the air varied inversely with its humidity. From the 1st to the 22nd it was above, and from the 23rd to 31st below, the average of the month. The hottest day was the 20th, when the average was exceeded—

by 14° at Dera Ismail Khan,
„ 12° at Rawalpindi, Delhi, Chakrata and Agra,
„ 11° at Ludhiana and Sirsa;

and the coolest day was the 28th, when the average was not reached—

by 23° at Murree,
„ 20° at Dera Ismail Khan and Sialkot,
„ 17° at Lahore, Sirsa and Agra.

The 20th May was probably the hottest day of the year over the whole of Northern India. Excluding Bengal and Chutia Nagpur, it appears that on that day there was a mean maximum temperature of 111° and a mean minimun temperature of 87°, making the approximate mean of the day as high as 99°. The highest reading recorded was 117°.

On the 28th, above noted as being the coolest day of the month in Northern India, there was a somewhat unusual fall of snow on the Himalaya. In Kashmir it was slight but general, but in the Chumba State a great deal of fresh snow fell which was only beginning to melt on June 7th; and in Kulu there was a fall of about 6 inches on May 28th and 29th. In Sikkim the snowfall of the month was above the average.

In Northern Bengal and Assam the conditions were nearly the reverse of the above. Here the humidity was above the average from the 1st to the 21st, and below it from the 22nd to the end of the month. The day of greatest humidity was apparently the 14th; and this date corresponds with the middle of that period of excessive precipi-

tation which gave Silchar 27 inches of rain in ten days, and produced disastrous floods, raising the river Barak 41½ feet above its zero level, and submerging the station of Silchar and all the country around. No such flood has been experienced since 1833. With the 21st the rainfall appears to have almost entirely ceased. As in the former case, the changes of temperature were the reverse of those of humidity, the readings of the thermometer being below the average from the 1st to 21st, and above it from the 22nd to the 31st, and the day of lowest temperature was that of greatest humidity, *viz.*, the 14th.

In the Central Provinces the conditions were similar to those of North-Western India, humidity being below and temperature above the average during the first 25 days, while dry westerly winds were blowing; but in this region the hottest day was the 19th. On the 26th a rapid change took place, the air becoming suddenly much damper and the temperature falling quickly, so that, while on the 19th at Jubbulpore and Saugor it had reached 111°, on the 28th it only amounted to 94° and 92° respectively.

In Rajputana, Sind, Cutch, Guzerat, &c., dry westerly winds prevailed almost throughout the month, the only exception being about a week in the middle of the period. Practically no rain fell over this region, but the temperature varied with that of the more northern provinces, being above the average from the 1st to the 21st. After the latter date it fell suddenly, and on the 27th the readings at Neemuch and Indore were respectively 22° and 19° below the average.

In the Peninsula and Burma the variations from the mean were irregular, and on the whole nowhere large. Over Burma the rainfall was more or less evenly distributed throughout the month, while over the Peninsula the amount of precipitation increased towards its close. In both regions the end of the month was marked by a somewhat sudden increase of humidity and fall of temperature—changes probably connected with the approach of the monsoon, which was apparently setting in at Cochin on the 28th.

A brief summary of the weather over the whole country shows that over the whole of North-Western India, *i.e.*, the country north of the Satpuras and west of Behar, the first two-thirds of the month were exceptionally hot and dry and the last ten days damp, showery, cool and unsettled; that over Bengal and Assam the reverse was the case; and that over the Peninsula and British Burma the whole month presented conditions not widely differing from the average of past years.

Memorandum on the chief weather characteristics of India during the month of June 1883.

In Bengal, after some weeks of close cloudy weather, with occasional showers, the monsoon rains were ushered in on the 13th June with a little cyclonic storm formed apparently on the coast of the Sunderbuns. From the coast on the three following days, this storm passed inland on a north-west course, bringing heavy rain in its track as far west as Behar, and a moderate fall up to Allahabad, beyond which, for the time, the rains did not advance. The following are the maximum falls recorded each day:—

June 13th.—Cuttack	... ...	1·66 inches.
„ 14th.—Saugor Island	... ...	5·11 „
„ 15th.—Darjeeling	... ...	4·56 „
„ 16th.—Gya	... ...	8·95 „
„ 17th.—Mozufferpore	... ...	12·49 „

At Bombay it blew strongly on the 11th, 12th and 13th, but not from the monsoon quarter; and afterwards the wind fell light, and so continued till the 24th, when the monsoon set in steadily. But the rainfall has been light throughout the month, and at its close was 6 inches short of the normal average. On the 26th or 27th a second cyclone was formed at the head of the Bay of Bengal, causing heavy rain around the coasts, and especially on those of Orissa and Ganjam; then travelling westward, the centre reached Cuttack on the 30th June; Seoni on the 1st July; Indore on the 2nd, and lay between Rajkot and Kurrachee on the 3rd. It caused very heavy rain in Guzerat, flooding the rivers, and interrupting railway communication between Bombay and Baroda.

In the North-Western Provinces, with the exception already mentioned, the rains did not set in before the 26th, but throughout the month the wind was in general easterly, and occasional thunderstorms occurred. In the Punjab also the first rain fell between the 26th and 29th, but in the eastern half of the province the prevailing high temperature was mitigated by an occasional duststorm. The hottest days were the 4th, 25th and 26th, when the mean temperatures were approximately 92·8, 93·1 and 94·3 respectively.

In Northern Bengal, during the first half of the month, the humidity was below, and in the second half above, the mean, while in Assam the variations were slight and irregular. The rainfall in Northern Bengal was large, but it fell mostly in the latter half of the month, and was directly attributable to the depression of the 13th—16th. The number of rainy days in Assam and Northern Bengal was 18; but while the rainfall of Bengal was 5 inches in excess of the normal average, that of Assam was 5 inches deficient.

In Lower Bengal rain of importance fell on 22 days. The total fall of the month was 5 inches in excess.

In the Central Provinces rain fell on 18 days; the amounts on the 14th and 15th being large, and the average total amount exceeded the mean by 1½ inches.

In Rajputana, Sind, &c., the number of days on which rain fell was only 4, and the average total was less by ¾ of an inch than even the small amount which generally falls in this region in the month of June. In Rajputana the month was decidedly cool, but in Sind and Cutch the temperature was generally above the average.

In Bombay and Guzerat rain fell upon 19 days, but the falls were not heavy, and the total amount was 5 inches less than the normal. The temperature was below the average, the difference, over an area stretching from Bombay to Belgaum and from Poona to Secunderabad, being 2½.°

In Madras and Mysore the weather was cloudy; rain fell upon 26 days, the average fall exceeding the normal by ¾ of an inch. Under these circumstances the temperature was somewhat below the mean.

In Burma the largest number of wet days was recorded, *viz.*, 27, but the falls of rain were not very heavy, except between the 4th and 9th; so that, at the close of the month, there was an average deficiency of 6 inches. The thermometer was below the average throughout.

From the above it appears that over a large part of the country the monsoon so far has been weak. On the 28th of May it was reported to have burst at Cochin, and between that date and the 5th of June it appears to have spread along that coast as far north as Goa. In Bombay itself the weather has been showery, but there have been no very heavy falls of rain. On the Bengal side, on the contrary, the south and south-west winds have brought up even more than the normal amount of rain, and the weather at the head of the Bay has been somewhat exceptionally rough. In Northern India the monsoon current has been much delayed, and in parts of the North-Western Provinces and the Punjab continuous rain has hardly yet set in.

W. L. DALLAS,
Assistant Meteorological Reporter to the Government of India.

ORDER.—Ordered, that the memorandum be inserted 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 11th July, 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.

BIKRAMA SINGH'S ESTATES BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. ILBERT presented the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to confirm and give effect to an award made by His Excellency the

Viceroy and Governor General regarding certain matters in dispute between Sardár Bikráma Singh and the Kapurthhala State.

EMIGRATION BILL.

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

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Council adjourned to Wednesday, the 18th July, 1883.

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

SIMLA;
The 11th July, 1883.

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

SUPPLEMENT TO

The Gazette of India.

Nº 29. CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, JULY 21, 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.

[TELEGRAPH.]

ABSTRACT OF FOREIGN TRAFFIC FOR THE MONTH OF APRIL 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.
		R a.		R a.		R a.		R a.		R a.		R a.		R a.		R a.		R a.		R a.
Sent	3,403	34,915 13	67	193 0	48	184 11	4,233	6,925 9	30	158 12	667	8,863 2	152	606 5	462	606 0	1,763	3,112 0	10,825	55,585 4
Received	2,383	12,085 11	96	307 10	52	200 2	4,335	16,424 9	42	112 11	660	1,917 7	177	486 2	...	...	1,667	3,148 14	9,412	34,683 2
Total	5,786	47,001 8	163	500 10	100	384 13	8,568	23,350 2	72	271 7	1,327	10,780 9	329	1,092 7	462	606 0	3,430	6,260 14	20,237	90,248 6
TRANSIT.																				
From East to West—																				
Recd. *Vid* Madras	268	1,809 0	3	12 0	8	23 10	4,119	16,523 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,398	18,367 12
„ Rangoon	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ Laingha	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ Paumben	38	108 2	...	...	...	...	456	1,238 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	494	1,346 6
From West to East—																				
Sent. *Vid* Madras	920	4,026 11	84	251 10	2	1 2	3,088	11,938 14	6	27 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,100	16,246 1
„ Rangoon	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ Laingha	2	3 10	...	...	...	...	2	8 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	11 12
„ Paumben	87	321 11	5	15 5	...	...	242	799 9	1	1 15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	335	1,136 8
From West to West—																				
Recd. *Vid* Bombay	2	7 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	7 8
Sent. *Vid* Bombay	...	...	...	[illegible] 12	2	7 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	13 14
From East to East—																				
Vid Paumben	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	91	333 8	1	1 8	...	...	...	...	92	336 0
„ Madras	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	67	258 1	67	258 1
TOTAL	1,317	[illegible] 12	92	285 11	12	31 14	7,907	30,507 15	7	29 11	91	333 8	1	1 8	...	...	67	258 1	9,405	38,324 14
																	GRAND TOTAL		29,732	1,28,573 4

ABSTRACT OF FOREIGN TRAFFIC WITH INDIA BY THE INDO-EUROPEAN AND RED SEA ROUTES FOR THE MONTH OF APRIL 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	2,383	2,403	5,786	34·71	43·90	39·58
	„ Turkey	96	67	163	1·40	0·87	1·12
	Persian Gulf *viâ* Karachi	52	48	100	0·76	0·62	0·68
RED SEA	*Vid* Suez	4,335	4,233	8,568	63·13	54·61	58·62
	TOTAL	6,866	7,751	14,617	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 1st HALF OF JUNE 1883, PUBLISHED IN PAGES 1312 AND 1313 OF THE SUPPLEMENT TO THE "GAZETTE OF INDIA," DATED 14th JULY 1883.

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Provinces.	Districts.	Wheat. Present fortnight. S. C.	Wheat. Past fortnight. S. C.	Wheat. Corresponding fortnight of last year. S. C.	Barley. Present fortnight. S. C.	Barley. Past fortnight. S. C.	Barley. Corresponding fortnight of last year. S. C.	Rice. Best sort. Present fortnight. S. C.	Rice. Best sort. Past fortnight. S. C.	Rice. Best sort. Corresponding fortnight of last year. S. C.	Rice. Common. Present fortnight. S. C.	Rice. Common. Past fortnight. S. C.	Rice. Common. Corresponding fortnight of last year. S. C.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), *Holcus Sorghum.* Present fortnight. S. C.	Great Millet. Past fortnight. S. C.	Great Millet. 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.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kuree, Varagoo, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nuglee, &c.), *Panicum Miliaceum, Eleusine Coracana,* &c. Present fortnight. S. C.	Lesser Millets. Past fortnight. S. C.	Lesser Millets. Corresponding fortnight of last year. S. C.	Gram. Present fortnight. S. C.	Gram. Past fortnight. S. C.	Gram. Corresponding fortnight of last year. S. C.	Firewood. Present fortnight. S. C.	Firewood. Past fortnight. S. C.	Firewood. Corresponding fortnight of last year. S. C.	Salt. Wholesale. Present fortnight. S. C.	Salt. Wholesale. Past fortnight. S. C.	Salt. Wholesale. Corresponding fortnight of last year. S. C.	Salt. Retail. Present fortnight. S. C.	Salt. Retail. Past fortnight. S. C.	Salt. Retail. Corresponding fortnight of last year. S. C.
Mysore.	Bangalore	12 4	11 15	11 14	13 7	13 1	12 14	10 2	10 2	10 0	10 15	11 2	11 7	27 1	30 3	25 0	18 7	18 0	20 0	32 11	33 3	25 8	30 8	84 12	96 0	84 0	13 0	13 0	12 4	12 12	12 12	11 11*	12 11	11 11*
	Kolar	14 11	... ...	... ...	11 2	11 2	11 2	11 1	11 1	11 2	11 3	13 1	13 3	... ...	... ...	... ...	19 3	19 3	15 3	37 2	37 2	43 0	43 0	172 6	172 6	172 6	13 8	13 8	12 8	13 3	13 3	12 0*	13 3	12 0*
	Tumkúr	14 0	14 0	14 8	13 0	13 0	13 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	13 0	13 0	12 0	... ...	... ...	... ...	31 0	31 0	32 0	27 0	27 0	32 0	32 0	310 0	310 0	310 0	10 0	10 0	11 0	9 8	9 8	10 8*	9 8	10 8*
	Mysore	11 0	11 12	11 0	... ...	... ...	... ...	11 0	11 0	11 0	12 4	12 4	10 4	... ...	... ...	... ...	27 0	27 0	25 0	19 0	19 0	32 0	32 0	78 0	78 0	78 0	8 12	8 12	8 4	8 8	8 8	8 8*	8 8	8 8*
	Shimoga	14 11	15 12	14 11	16 13	16 13	15 12	11 9	11 9	10 8	14 11	14 11	14 3	34 10	37 13	25 4	33 1	38 1	28 1	27 4	26 4	33 4	33 4	480 0	480 0	480 0	10 8	10 8	8 9	7 8	7 8	6 9	7 8	6 9
	Kadur	14 0	14 0	14 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	16 0	17 0	14 0	... ...	... ...	... ...	31 5	32 5	24 0	30 0	22 0	32 0	32 0	64 0	64 0	64 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	10 0	10 0*	10 0	10 0*
Central India.	Indore	14 12	13 10	14 2	... ...	... ...	... ...	9 3	9 3	6 8	9 10	10 10	10 0	17 12	17 12	20 0	18 7	18 0	20 0	17 0	17 0	30 0	30 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	11 6	12 0	11 0	10 14	11 6	10 0	11 6	10 0
	Gwalior	16 11	16 11	15 7	24 10	23 12	21 0	7 5	7 5	7 5	5 9	8 9	9 10	23 7	24 15	20 5	19 3	19 3	15 3	17 0	17 0	23 0	23 0	127 12	127 12	109 8	... ...	... ...	12 0	11 6	11 7	11 5	11 7	11 5
	Goona	24 8	24 0	21 0	20 0	20 0	17 0	10 0	10 0	8 0	8 10	8 11	10 0	32 0	33 0	24 0	20 0	20 0	17 0	31 0	31 0	28 0	28 0	320 0	280 0	200 0	12 0	12 0	11 0	8 11	8 11	8 11	8 11	8 11
	Baghelkhand (Sutna)	23 6	23 3	21 0	42 13	41 14	33 12	8 0	8 0	8 0	17 10	19 0	18 14	34 5	35 2	35 0	31 5	32 5	24 0	35 0	30 0	36 0	36 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	11 9	12 1	12 8	11 5	11 5	11 5	11 5	11 5

* Sea Salt. † Earth Salt.

D. BARBOUR,
Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE,
(Statistical Branch.)

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

RAILWAY TRAFFIC.

No. XXIII OF 1883.

APPROXIMATE STATEMENT OF GROSS RECEIPTS AND EXPENSES OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

Latest return received.	Railways.	Total mean length open.	Receipts for week ending 17th June 1882. Total.	Receipts for week ending 17th June 1882. Per mile open.	Total mean length open.	Receipts for week ending 16th June 1883. Total.	Receipts for week ending 16th June 1883. Per mile open.	Total Receipts from 1st April to 17th June 1882. Total.	Total Receipts from 1st April to 17th June 1882. Per mile open per week.	Total Receipts from 1st April to 16th June 1883. Total.	Total Receipts from 1st April to 16th June 1883. 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
23rd June 1883	Eastern Bengal	172	72,879	424	207	82,003	396	7,86,497	410	10,01,726	440	2,15,229	...
16 ditto	Oudh and Rohilkhund	547	95,472	175	547	1,15,293	211	12,89,836	211	15,19,748	253	2,29,912	...
23rd ditto	Sind, Punjab & Delhi	676	2,19,338	324	748	3,05,349	408	21,88,843	290	27,08,997	333	5,20,154	...
16th ditto	Madras	858	1,43,798	168	861	1,28,143	149	15,43,575	162	14,50,767	153	...	92,808
16th ditto	South Indian	655	89,681	137	655	76,218	116	8,85,206	121	8,73,049	121	...	12,157
23rd ditto	Great Indian Peninsula	1,458	4,48,553	308	1,458	6,86,243	471	97,64,591	605	1,06,60,308	665	8,95,717	...
16th ditto	Bombay, Baroda and Central India	461	2,25,581	489	461	2,63,657	572	30,05,570	585	34,09,353	672	4,03,783	...
	TOTAL	4,827	12,95,302	268	4,937	16,56,906	336	1,94,64,118	363	2,16,23,948	399	21,59,830	...
	State.												
23rd June 1883	East Indian	1,507	8,78,760	583	1,509	11,04,475	732	1,00,51,512	598	1,18,13,336	712	17,61,824	...
16th ditto	Calcutta and South-Eastern	33	2,313	70	56	5,780	103	36,670	113	65,618	117	28,948	...
23rd ditto	Nalhati	27	1,305	48	27	1,724	64	15,661	52	18,497	62	2,836	...
16th ditto	Northern Bengal	233	36,300	156	230	36,000	157	4,01,689	155	4,38,102	173	36,413	...
23rd ditto	Tirhoot	85	11,111	131	166	17,783	107	1,51,002	160	1,97,278	110	46,276	...
19th May 1883	Patna-Gya	57	9,282	163	...	(a)	...	(b)77,336	190	(c)78,420	197	1,084	...
23rd June 1883	Muttra-Hathras	29	1,737	60	29	2,478	85	27,208	84	29,708	93	2,500	...
23rd ditto	Cawnpore-Furrakhabad	87	6,096	70	87	7,464	86	73,765	76	74,990	78	1,225	...
23rd ditto	Dildarnagar-Ghazipur	12	908	76	12	981	82	13,028	97	13,939	106	911	...
23rd ditto	Rajputana-Malwa	1,117	2,22,255	199	1,117	2,74,250	246	25,31,827	204	30,80,551	251	5,48,724	...
23rd ditto	Wardha Coal	45	7,671	170	45	10,546	234	1,48,797	297	1,80,595	365	31,798	...
23rd ditto	Nagpur & Chhattisgarh	98	6,023	61	149	24,041	161	1,96,145	180	4,94,844	302	2,98,699	...
23rd ditto	Rangoon and Irrawaddy Valley	161	23,662	147	161	20,981	130	3,86,936	216	3,72,144	210	...	14,792
23rd ditto	Sindia	75	6,005	80	75	6,228	83	71,539	85	71,400	87	...	139
23rd ditto	Punjab Northern	412	55,633	135	419	53,730	128	6,64,509	151	6,67,567	144	3,058	...
23rd ditto	Indus Valley and Kandahar	660	81,601	124	660	2,17,073	329	9,06,669	123	17,70,190	244	8,63,491	...
23rd ditto	Muttra-Achnera	23	1,187	51	23	1,210	52	13,698	53	17,362	69	3,664	...
16th ditto	Kaunia-Dhurla	32	1,224	38	32	1,773	55	18,705	53	21,829	62	3,124	...
23rd ditto	Rewari-Ferozepore	...	...	...	89	8,940	100	...	...	74,481	76	74,481	...
	TOTAL	3,186	4,74,318	149	3,377	6,90,982	205	57,35,214	162	76,67,515	203	19,32,301	...
	Native States.												
16th June 1883	Bhavnagar-Gondal	194	18,700	96	193	19,945	103	2,97,568	138	3,32,021	156	34,453	...
23rd ditto	Nizam's	121	14,326	118	121	15,409	127	1,86,008	138	1,68,886	127	...	17,122
16th ditto	Mysore	86	4,046	47	86	4,960	58	54,986	57	55,626	59	640	...
23rd ditto	Jodhpore	...	...	...	19	550	29	...	...	8,425	40	8,425	...
	TOTAL	401	37,072	92	419	40,864	98	5,38,562	120	5,64,958	123	26,396	...
	GRAND TOTAL	9,921	26,85,447	271	10,242	34,93,227	342	3,57,89,406	325	4,16,69,757	368	58,80,351	...
	GROSS ESTIMATED EXPENSES	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,64,63,127	149	2,00,01,483	177	...	...
	NET RECEIPTS	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,93,26,279	176	2,16,68,274	191	23,41,995	...

(a)-Return not received. (b) Total receipts from 1st April to 20th May 1882. (c) Total receipts from 1st April to 19th May 1883.

R. A. SARGEAUNT, *Major, R.E.,*
Offg. Under-Secretary.

SIMLA,
The 14th July 1883.

No. XXIV OF 1883.

APPROXIMATE STATEMENT OF GROSS RECEIPTS AND EXPENSES OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

Latest return received	Railways.	Total mean length open.	Receipts for week ending 24th June 1882. Total.	Per mile open.	Total mean length open.	Receipts for week ending 23rd June 1883. Total.	Per mile open	Total receipts from 1st April to 24th June 1882. Total.	Per mile open per week.	Total receipts from 1st April to 23rd June 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
23rd June 1883	Eastern Bengal . .	172	83,381	485	207	82,768	400	8,69,878	416	10,84,494	437	2,14,616	...
23rd ditto .	Oudh and Rohilkhund.	547	79,069	145	547	1,12,378	205	13,68,905	206	16,32,126	249	2,63,221	...
23rd ditto .	Sind, Punjab and Delhi	676	1,81,789	269	748	3,14,892	421	23,70,632	289	30,18,970	340	6,48,338	...
23rd ditto .	Madras . . .	858	1,43,500	167	861	1,18,571	138	16,87,074	162	15,69,338	152	...	1,17,736
23rd ditto .	South Indian . .	655	81,435	124	655	76,422	117	9,66,641	122	9,50,038	121	...	
30th ditto .	Great Indian Peninsula	1,458	5,35,053	367	1,458	5,35,628	367	1,02,99,643	585	1,11,88,162	639	8,88,519	...
23rd ditto .	Bombay, Baroda and Central India . .	461	2,01,318	437	461	2,37,824	516	32,06,888	573	36,47,177	659	4,40,289	...
	TOTAL .	4,827	13,05,545	270	4,937	14,78,483	299	2,07,69,661	355	2,30,90,305	390	23,20,644	...
	State.												
30th June 1883	East Indian. . .	1,507	8,06,310	535	1,509	11,34,814	752	1,08,57,822	594	1,29,48,150	715	20,90,328	...
16th ditto .	Calcutta and South-Eastern . . .	33	7,486	227	...	(a)	...	(b)36,670	113	(c)65,618	177	28,948	...
30th ditto .	Nalhati . . .	27	1,466	54	27	1,551	57	17,127	52	20,048	62	2,921	...
16th ditto .	Northern Bengal. .	233	47,275	203	...	(a)	...	(b)4,01,689	155	(c)4,38,102	173	36,413	...
30th ditto .	Tirhoot . . .	85	8,144	96	166	5,919	36	1,59,146	154	2,03,292	104	44,146	...
26th May 1883	Patna-Gya . . .	57	7,867	138	...	(a)	...	(d)85,832	185	(e)86,503	190	671	...
30th June 1883	Muttra-Hathras . .	29	1,498	52	29	2,335	81	28,707	81	32,044	92	3,337	...
30th ditto .	Cawnpore-Furrakhabad	87	5,646	65	87	7,665	88	79,411	75	82,656	79	3,245	...
30th ditto .	Dildarnagar-Ghazipur	12	[illegible]	68	12	910	76	[illegible]	95	14,874	103	1,026	...
30th ditto .	Rajputana-Malwa . .	1,117	2,15,095	193	1,117	2,66,350	238	27,46,922	[illegible]	33,31,000	249	5,84,078	...
30th ditto .	Wardha Coal . .	45	9,312	207	45	9,663	215	1,56,109	289	1,90,654	353	32,545	...
30th ditto .	Nagpur and Chhattisgarh . . .	98	6,363	65	149	16,093	108	2,02,508	170	5,16,[illegible]	288	3,08,430	...
30th ditto .	Rangoon and Irrawaddy Valley . . .	161	23,593	147	161	20,771	129	4,10,529	210	3,92,440	203	...	18,089
30th ditto .	Sindia. . . .	75	7,051	94	75	6,875	92	78,590	86	78,690	87	100	...
30th ditto .	Punjab Northern. .	412	55,556	135	419	56,453	135	7,20,065	150	7,24,020	143	3,955	...
30th ditto .	Indus Valley and Kandahar . .	660	1,12,025	170	660	2,15,717	327	10,18,724	127	20,06,714	253	9,87,990	...
30th ditto .	Muttra-Achnera . .	23	1,268	55	23	1,186	49	14,966	54	18,492	67	3,526	...
30th ditto .	Kaunia-Dhurla . .	32	1,133	35	32	1,673	52	19,838	51	23,561	61	3,723	...
30th ditto .	Rewari-Ferozepore .	...	...	...	89	7,070	79	...	...	76,322	71	76,322	...
	TOTAL .	3,186	5,11,598	161	3,091	6,20,181	201	61,92,681	161	82,95,968	202	21,03,287	...
	Native States.												
23rd June 1883	Bhavnagar-Gondal .	194	15,125	78	193	14,823	77	3,12,694	133	3,51,424	152	38,730	...
23rd ditto .	Nizam's . . .	121	19,322	160	121	15,153	125	2,05,330	140	1,84,108	127	...	21,222
16th ditto .	Mysore . . .	86	5,266	61	...	(a)	...	(b)54,986	57	(c)55,626	58	640	...
30th ditto .	[illegible] . .	(f)8	(g)[illegible]	...	19	[illegible]	[illegible]	(g)[illegible]	[illegible]	9,267	[illegible]	[illegible]	...
	TOTAL .	404	39,719	98	333	30,746	92	6,73,016	116	6,00,425	[illegible]	[illegible]	...
	GRAND TOTAL .	9,924	26,63,172	268	9,870	32,64,224	331	3,83,93,180	320	4,49,34,848	364	65,41,668	...
	GROSS ESTIMATED EXPENSES .	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,76,60,863	147	2,15,68,727	175	...	...
	NET RECEIPTS .	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,07,32,317	173	2,33,66,121	189	26,33,804	...

(a) Return not received.
(b) Total receipts from 1st April to 17th June 1882.
(c) Total receipts from 1st April to 16th June 1883.
(d) Total receipts from 1st April to 27th May 1882.
(e) Total receipts from 1st April to 26th May 1883.
(f) 19 miles opened on 24th June 1883.
(g) The receipts for one day ending 24th June 1883.

R. A. SARGEAUNT, *Major, R. E.,*
Offg. Under-Secretary.

SIMLA,
The 14th July 1883.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

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

No. $\frac{26}{953\text{-}963}$.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of India, in the Home Department (Public),—under date Simla, the 19th July 1883.

Read again—

Home Department Resolution Nos. 31—1161-66, dated the 21st July 1880, on the subject of raising the standard of ability among clerks attached to the Secretariats connected with the Government of India.

Read—

Home Department Resolution Nos. 31—1298-1308, dated the 31st August 1882.
Home Department Resolution No. 1847, dated the 24th November 1882.
Home Department Resolution Nos. 10—381-390, dated the 12th March 1883.

OBSERVATIONS.

The Governor General in Council has reconsidered the rules laid down in the Home Department Resolution, Nos. 31—1298-1308, dated the 31st August 1882, for the admission of clerks into the Secretariat Offices attached to the Government of India by a system of competitive examinations, and is pleased to direct the issue and publication of the following revised—

RESOLUTION.

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

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

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

4. As regards the mode of recruiting both Upper and Lower Divisions, the Governor General in Council has come to the conclusion that the only satisfactory principle to follow is that of free and open competition,* modified as regards the Upper Division by conditions favourable to persons at the present time actually

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

serving in the Lower Division. The plan of filling up vacancies in the Government Offices by competitive examination has worked satisfactorily in the Home Civil Service, and in the few instances where it has been tried in this country. It does away at once with many abuses and difficulties, and seems peculiarly adapted to the circumstances of Indian Offices, the responsible heads of which have necessarily no intimate acquaintance with the personal qualifications of candidates for admission, and are driven to rely upon the partial recommendations of subordinates or the certificates of irresponsible outsiders.

5. It has therefore been determined for the future to hold in Calcutta, and such other places as may be hereafter appointed for the purpose, an examination on the 15th January of each year (or on the day following if the 15th be a holiday) for the purpose of selecting candidates for appointments in the Secretariat Offices of the Government of India. The arrangements for the examinations will be made by the Board of Examiners, Fort William, who will be assisted by paid examiners, and act in communication with the Secretary to the Government of India in the Home Department.

6. The nature of the examination will be as follows:—

A.—For all candidates.

(1) Dictation and Handwriting.

This will be a preliminary test, which all candidates, whether for the Upper or Lower Division, must satisfy. No marks will be assigned; but a high standard of proficiency will be insisted upon. The papers of candidates will be examined as soon as possible after this examination, and the examiners will require any candidate who fails to pass this test to withdraw from the further examination.

B.—For candidates for appointments in the Upper Division.

	Marks.
*(1) Arithmetic, Algebra, and the Geometry of the Straight Line and Circle ... Two papers will be set of a character to test intelligence and application of knowledge rather than memory and acquaintance with book-work.	500
(2) History (English and Indian) and Geography ... ... Two papers will be set in these subjects.	500
(3) English Composition	500
(4) Précis-writing and letter-drafting	500

No candidate will be credited with marks in any subject unless he obtains at least one-sixth of the full number of marks for that subject. Subject to this proviso, successful candidates will be placed in the order of their aggregate of marks.

C.—For candidates for appointment in the Lower Division.

	Marks.
*(1) Arithmetic; Algebra up to Quadratic Equations (inclusive); Euclid, Books I—IV (Book work and riders). Two papers will be set.	500
(2) History (English and Indian) and Geography ... ... Two papers will be set.	500
(3) English Composition	500
(4) Docketing and letter-drafting	500

In subjects (1), (2), and (3) any candidate obtaining less than one-fourth of the full marks will be disqualified. In subject (4) no candidate will be credited with marks unless he obtains at least one-sixth of the total number; but

* Candidates will not be eligible for the Lower Division of the Financial Department, for the Office of the Accountant General, Public Works Department, or for the Office of the Director General of Railways, unless they obtain at least one-third of the full number of marks in this subject.

The Financial Department further reserves the right of requiring that in any year 500 extra marks shall be assigned by the examiners for special proficiency in mathematics, or that an extra paper shall be set in that subject carrying that number of marks. These marks will not be counted in the aggregate of marks regulating the placing of successful candidates, but the Financial Department will be guided in its selection of candidates by the number of such extra marks obtained, and may select a candidate not on the list of successful candidates on the ground of his special proficiency in mathematics as ascertained by the award of such extra marks. Notice of the intention of the Financial Department to avail itself of this provision will be given before each annual examination.

failure will not disqualify a candidate. Subject to these conditions, successful candidates will be placed in the order of their aggregate of marks.

7. Every candidate for an appointment in the Lower Division must send a written application for permission to appear at the examination to the Secretary to the Board of Examiners between the 1st and 15th days of December (inclusive). The application should be in the form given on the margin, and be accompanied by a treasury receipt for the sum of Rs. 10, which the candidate is required to pay into the treasury nearest his place of residence, by way of examination fee. With the application must also be forwarded—

[FORM.]

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

SIR,

I request permission to present myself at the ensuing examination of candidates for appointments in the Lower Division of Government Clerkships. If successful, I should elect to serve in the office of the . A treasury receipt for the fee of Rs. 10 is forwarded herewith.

I am, &c.

(1) Evidence that the candidate is not less than 18 and not more than 24 years of age.

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

8. Every candidate for an appointment in the Upper Division must in the same way send a written application for permission to appear at the examination to the Secretary to the Board of Examiners between the dates above specified. The application should be in the form given on the margin, and be accompanied by a treasury receipt for the sum of Rs. [illegible] way of examination fee. Candidates [illegible] with the application the evidence of age and the certificate [illegible] prescribed in paragraph 7 above.

[FORM.]

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

SIR,

I request permission to present myself at the ensuing examination of candidates for appointments in the Upper Division of Government Clerkships. If successful, I should elect to serve in the office of the . A treasury receipt for the fee of Rs. 20 is forwarded herewith.

I am, &c.

9. The number of candidates to be [illegible] Examiners for each Division will be notified in the *Gazette of India* by the Home Department on or before the 30th November. This number will be determined, in communication with the heads of the offices concerned, with reference to the number of vacancies existing or estimated as likely to occur within the course of the following year (and which it is not intended to fill under the provisions of paragraphs 12 or 13 below), *plus* a margin of 10 per cent. for casualties. In each year after the first the number of appointments to be notified will be reduced by the number of selected candidates remaining on the list from former years who may not yet have received appointments.

10. Persons who have at any time held a permanent appointment in any of the offices affected by the Resolution, but who may have lost such appointment owing to its abolition or on reduction of establishment, may present themselves for examination under these rules without payment of fee, provided they are under 40 years of age.

11. Clerks in the Lower Division of an office who are under 40 years of age, may, with the permission of the head of the office, present themselves for examination for appointments in the Upper Division without payment of fee.

12. Except as provided in paragraph 13 below, there will, after the 1st April 1887, be no promotion from the Lower to the Upper Division. But (to meet the case of clerks who are at the date of the issue of this Resolution serving in the Lower Division) up to the 1st April 1887 every alternate vacancy in the Upper Division of an office may be filled by the head of the office, by the promotion of clerks who were serving in the Lower Division of that office on the 1st January 1883, in accordance with the results of a departmental examination or otherwise as the head of the office may think fit.

13. After the 1st April 1887, every third vacancy occurring in the Upper Division of an office may be filled up by the head of the office, if he thinks fit, in accordance with the results of a departmental examination of clerks already in the Lower Division of that office.

14. As soon as practicable after the open competitive examinations, the Board of Examiners will report the result to the Home Department, which will circulate a list of selected candidates to the heads of the offices concerned. Candidates will be given their choice of Departments as far as possible, and the Home Department will intimate such choice, if made, to the head of each office, who will offer the vacant appointments at his disposal to the candidates electing his office in the order in which they stand on the list, and thereafter to the other candidates in the same order, through the Home Department. It will be open to the head of an office to select in preference to other successful candidates for the Upper Division any candidate on the list of selected candidates who already belongs to the Lower Division of that office. Priority of selection as between the heads of different offices will be regulated by such orders as the Governor General in Council may from time to time make in this behalf. In the case of the Foreign Office, the Secretary will be at liberty to select any candidate on the list. No candidate not already in Government service should, however, be actually employed in any office unless he produces a certificate from a Government Medical officer of or above the rank of Assistant Surgeon that he is in good health and of a sound constitution. It will be open to a selected candidate to decline any particular appointment offered him, and his name will not on that account be removed from the list; but the name of no outside candidate will be retained on the list for either division after he has attained the age of 25 years, or for more than two years after the date of his being entered as a selected candidate.

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

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

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

18. These orders will apply to the Secretariat Offices of the Government of India, and the Offices of—

The Sanitary Commissioner with the Government of India.
The Surgeon-General with the Government of India.
The Inspector General of Forests.
The Accountant General, Public Works Department.
The Director General of Railways.
The Surveyor General of India.
The Superintendent of the Geological Survey.
The Meteorological Reporter to the Government of India.
The Accountant General, Military Department.
The Commissary General.
The Inspector General of Ordnance.
The Surgeon-General, Her Majesty's Forces.
The Director General of Telegraphs.

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

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

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

FEES TO BE CHARGED AND FORMS TO BE USED BY NOTARIES PUBLIC APPOINTED UNDER THE NEGOTIABLE INSTRUMENTS ACT, XXVI OF 1881.

No. $\frac{17}{1030\text{-}1039}$, dated Simla, the 19th July 1883.

From—A. MACKENZIE, Esq., Secretary to the Government of India,

To—All Local Governments and Administrations.

I am directed to forward, for adoption, the accompanying table of fees, which have been approved by the Governor General in Council, to be charged by persons appointed to perform the functions of Notaries Public under the Negotiable Instruments Act, XXVI of 1881. I am to add that Government servants who are appointed Notaries Public should not be allowed to appropriate such fees as they may receive in that capacity, but should credit them to Government. I am also to forward a set of eleven forms for use by Notaries Public appointed under the Negotiable Instruments Act.

2. The Act only requires Notaries Public to register the declarations of acceptors or payers for honour (sections 109 and 113); but the Governor General in Council considers it desirable that the Notaries Public appointed under the Act should, following the practice existing in the Presidency Towns, also register notings and protests made by them. No particular form of register is necessary for these purposes. It will be sufficient if each Notary Public be instructed to keep a substantial blank book in which to enter copies of all the letters he may write presenting bills for acceptance or payment; of all bills noted or protested, or accepted or paid for honour, together with all endorsements thereon (including that made by himself, to the effect that the bill has been noted or protested for non-payment or non-acceptance); of all protests made by himself and of all declarations made by acceptors or payers for honour. It will further be necessary that the Notary should, after examination of each entry in the book, affix his signature thereto.

3. Lastly, I am to point out that Notaries Public appointed under the Act ought to have a seal. A plain circular seal with the name of the Notary and the circumscription "Notary Public" is all that appears to be required.

4. This circular and annexures will be published in the *Gazette of India*.

Table of fees to be charged by persons appointed by the Governor General in Council under Section 3 of the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881, to perform the functions of a Notary Public under that Act.

TABLE.

1. *For noting an instrument—*

		Rs.
If the amount of the instrument does not exceed Rs. 200	...	1
If it exceeds Rs. 200, but does not exceed Rs. 1,000	...	2
If it exceeds Rs. 1,000, but does not exceed Rs. 5,000	...	3
If it exceeds Rs. 5,000, but does not exceed Rs. 20,000	...	5
If it exceeds Rs. 20,000, but does not exceed Rs. 30,000	...	6
If it exceeds Rs. 30,000, but does not exceed Rs. 50,000	...	7
If it exceeds Rs. 50,000	...	8

2. *For protesting an instrument*— Rs.

If the amount of the instrument does not exceed Rs. 200	...	5
If it exceeds Rs. 200, but does not exceed Rs. 1,000	...	6
If it exceeds Rs. 1,000, but does not exceed Rs. 5,000	...	7
If it exceeds Rs. 5,000, but does not exceed Rs. 20,000	...	10
If it exceeds Rs. 20,000, but does not exceed Rs. 30,000	...	11
If it exceeds Rs. 30,000, but does not exceed Rs. 40,000	...	12
If it exceeds Rs. 40,000, but does not exceed Rs. 50,000	...	13
If it exceeds Rs. 50,000, but does not exceed Rs. 60,000	...	14
If it exceeds Rs. 60,000, but does not exceed Rs. 70,000	...	15
If it exceeds Rs. 70,000, but does not exceed Rs. 80,000	...	16
If it exceeds Rs. 80,000, but does not exceed Rs. 90,000	...	17
If it exceeds Rs. 90,000, but does not exceed Rs. 1,00,000	...	18
If it exceeds Rs. 1,00,000	...	22

3. For recording an acceptance or payment for honour ... 2-8

4. Duplicate protests, half the charge for the original.

I.

FORM OF NOTING.

(SEE SECTION 99.)

(To be made upon the instrument, or upon a paper attached thereto, or partly upon each.)

Date of dishonour

Reason, if any, assigned for dishonour (or, if the instrument has not been expressly dishonoured, reason why holder treats it as dishonoured).

(Signed) A. B.,

Notary Public.

Notary's Charges.

II.

FORM OF PROTEST OF BILL OF EXCHANGE FOR NON-ACCEPTANCE.

(SEE SECTION 101.)

Know all men that I, *A. B.*, a Notary Public appointed under section 3 of the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881, of , *in the* Presidency/Province *of* , in British India, at the request of *C. D.*, of , did on the day of 188 , at , demand acceptance of the bill of exchange hereto annexed (or "a literal transcript whereof and of everything written or printed thereupon is hereto annexed") from *E. F.*, to which demand he made answer (*state terms of the answer, if any*) (or "to which demand he gave no answer"); wherefore I now, in the presence of *M. N.* and *O. P.*, witnesses, do protest the said bill of exchange.

(Signed) *A. B.*,

Notary Public.

M. N., *O. P.* } Witnesses.

NOTE.—When, after a bill is protested and before the protest is drawn up, it is accepted for honour, the protest should further state the name of the person by whom, of the person for whom, and the manner in which, such acceptance was offered and effected.

III.

FORM OF PROTEST OF BILL OF EXCHANGE FOR NON-ACCEPTANCE WHEN THE DRAWEE CANNOT BE FOUND.

(SEE SECTION 101.)

Know all men that I, *A. B.*, a Notary Public appointed under section 3 of the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881, of , in the Presidency/Province of , in British India, at the request of *C. D.*, of , did on the day of , 188 , make reasonable search at for *E. F.*, in order to demand from him acceptance of the bill of exchange hereto annexed (or "a literal transcript whereof and of everything

written or printed thereupon is hereto annexed"), but was unable to find him there; wherefore I now, in the presence of *M. N.* and *O. P.*, witnesses, do protest the said bill of exchange.

(Signed) *A. B.*,

Notary Public.

M. N., *O. P.* } Witnesses.

NOTE.—When, after a bill is protested and before the protest is drawn up, it is accepted for honour, the protest should further state the name of the person by whom, of the person for whom, and the manner in which, such acceptance was offered and effected.

IV.

FORM OF PROTEST OF PROMISSORY NOTE OR BILL OF EXCHANGE FOR NON-PAYMENT.

(SEE SECTION 101.)

Know all men that I, *A. B.*, a Notary Public appointed under section 3 of the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881, of , in the Presidency/Province of , in British India, at the request of *C. D.*, of , did on the day of , 188 , at , demand payment of the promissory note (or "bill of exchange," as the case may be) hereto annexed (or "a literal transcript whereof and of everything written or printed thereupon is hereto annexed") from *E. F.*, to which demand he made answer (*state the terms of his answer, if any*) (or "to which demand he gave no answer"); wherefore I now, in the presence of *M. N.* and *O. P.*, witnesses, do protest the said promissory note (or "bill of exchange," as the case may be).

(Signed) *A. B.*,

Notary Public.

M. N., *O. P.* } Witnesses.

NOTE.—When, after a bill is protested and before the protest is drawn up, it is paid for honour, the protest should further state the name of the person by whom, of the person for whom, and the manner in which, such payment was offered and effected.

V.

PROTEST OF PROMISSORY NOTE OR BILL OF EXCHANGE FOR NON-PAYMENT, WHEN THE MAKER, DRAWEE OR ACCEPTOR (AS THE CASE MAY BE) CANNOT BE FOUND.

(SEE SECTION 101.)

Know all men that I, *A. B.*, a Notary Public appointed under section 3 of the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881, of , in the Presidency/Province of , in British India, at the request of *C. D.*, of , did on the day of 188 , make reasonable search at for *E. F.*, in order to demand from him payment of the promissory note (or "bill of exchange," as the case may be) hereto annexed (or "a literal transcript whereof and of everything written or printed thereupon is hereto annexed"), but was unable to find him there; wherefore I now, in the presence of *M. N.* and *O. P.*, witnesses, do protest the said promissory note (or "bill of exchange," as the case may be).

(Signed) *A. B.*,

Notary Public.

M. N., *O. P.* } Witnesses.

NOTE.—When, after a bill is protested and before the protest is drawn up, it is paid for honour, the protest should further state the name of the person by whom, of the person for whom, and the manner in which, such payment was offered and effected.

VI.

FORM OF PROTEST OF BILL OF EXCHANGE FOR BETTER SECURITY.

(SEE SECTION 101.)

Know all men that I, *A. B.*, a Notary Public appointed under section 3 of the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881, of , in the Presidency/Province of , in British India, at the request of *C. D.*, of , did on the day of 188 , at , demand better security for the bill of exchange hereto annexed (or "a literal transcript whereof and of everything written or printed thereupon is hereto annexed") from *E. F.*, in consequence of his having become insolvent (or "his credit having been publicly impeached," as the case may be), to which demand he made answer (*state the terms of his answer, if any*) (or "to which demand he gave no answer"); wherefore I now, in the presence of *M. N.* and *O. P.*, witnesses, do protest the said bill of exchange.

(Signed) *A. B.*,

Notary Public.

M. N. }
O. P. } Witnesses.

NOTE.—When, after a bill is protested and before the protest is drawn up, it is accepted for honour, the protest should further state the name of the person by whom, of the person for whom, and the manner in which, such acceptance was offered and effected.

VII.

FORM OF PROTEST OF BILL OF EXCHANGE FOR BETTER SECURITY WHEN THE ACCEPTOR CANNOT BE FOUND.

(SEE SECTION 101.)

Know all men that I, *A. B.*, a Notary Public appointed under section 3 of the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881, of , in the Presidency/Province of , in British India, at the request of *C. D.*, of , did on the day of , 188 , make reasonable search at for *E. F.*, in order to demand better security for the bill of exchange hereto annexed (or "a literal transcript whereof and of everything written or printed thereupon is hereto annexed"), in consequence of his having become insolvent (or "his credit having been publicly impeached," as the case may be), but was unable to find him there; wherefore I now, in the presence of *M. N.* and *O. P.*, witnesses, do protest the said bill of exchange.

(Signed) *A. B.*,

Notary Public.

M. N. }
O. P. } Witnesses.

NOTE.—When, after a bill is protested and before the protest is drawn up, it is accepted for honour, the protest should further state the name of the person by whom, of the person for whom, and the manner in which, such acceptance was offered and effected.

VIII.

FORM OF NOTICE OF PROTEST TO DRAWER TO BE GIVEN BY A NOTARY PUBLIC.

(SEE SECTION 102.)

Take notice that a bill of exchange for Rs. drawn by you under date the on and payable at has been dishonoured by non-acceptance (or non-payment, as the case may be) and protested, and that you are held responsible therefor.

(Signed) *A. B.*,

Notary Public.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week under report.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bombay—*contd.*		
Surat ...	11·18	Total rainfall 36·52, break wanted; sowing recommenced in some talukas; cattle-disease in Olphad; fever in Surat, Balsar, and Pardi; *juari* 35¾ and *nagli* 43½ lbs. per rupee.
Nasik ...	Heavy rain throughout the district.	Cholera still prevails in almost all talukas; transplanting of rice, *nagli*, and *wari* in Dangi villages in progress and in others sowing of *tusar* pulse crops nearly completed; old locusts still to be seen in a few places, young locusts in Niphad, Sinnar, and Yeola; wheat 25, *bajri* 28, and rice 22 lbs. per rupee.
Colaba (Bombay) ...	Heavy rain daily, except on 17th; total of week 24·17.	Total rainfall up to date 51·97, being 16·42 above average; abnormal temperature from 4° cool to 2° warm, vapour in air normal; abnormal wind northerly till 15th, afterwards wind normal.
Poona ...	Maximum 5·56; minimum ·32 at Indapur.	Cholera cases 705, fatal 284; *bajri* 37 and *juari* 45 lbs. per rupee, in Poona *bajri* 32 and *juari* 39 lbs. per rupee.
Ahmednagar ...	3·66 in Rahuri; 2·99 in Sangamner; 1·85 in Kopergaon; 1·46 in Jamkhed; slight in other talukas.	Sowing of *kharif* in progress everywhere; cholera 1,286 attacks, 623 deaths; cattle-disease in Karjat; *juari*—maximum 66 lbs. per rupee in Jamkhed, minimum 42 in Kopergaon; *bajri*—maximum 54 lbs. in Jamkhed, minimum 33 in Kopergaon.
Sholapur ...	·40	Total rainfall 13·30; *kharif* sowings nearly completed; *juari* 62 and *bajri* 51 lbs. per rupee; cholera cases 305, deaths 100.
Dharwar ...	Slight rain in eastern talukas, heavy in western talukas; maximum at Hangal, 6·43; in Kalghatgi and Kod above 5·0 and in Dharwar above 3·0.	Sowing retarded in eastern talukas for want of rain; break desired in the western talukas; rice, sugarcane, and other standing crops promising; rice fields in Hangal and Kalghatgi being weeded; *juari* being sown in some places; fever prevails in Hangal and Mundargi; maximum prices—*juari* 74 lbs. in Kod and rice 40 lbs. per rupee in Hangal; scarcity of drinking-water in villages of Nargund petta as before.
Kanara ...	In Karwar, 23·43; in Kumpta, 22·87; in Sirsi, 19·63; in Hallial, 8·70.	Transplanting and weeding continue; rice plants and garden crops healthy; small-pox in Karwar, Bhatkal, and Sirsi, 1 death; slight fever continues in some places; common rice in Karwar 12¼ seers per rupee, in district average 13¾ seers per rupee.
Rajkot ...	8·30	Total rainfall 21·0; weather close and hot, except when rain is actually falling; general health fair; sowing operations continue; cholera in Morvi; *bajri* 29 and *juari* 25 lbs. per rupee.
		General Remarks.—Rain throughout the Presidency and Sind, heavy in Guzerat, but wanted in parts of the Southern Mahratta Country; sowing and transplantation of rice still in general progress; locusts in Nasik, Khandesh, Tanna, Ratnagiri, and Satara; cholera in Nasik, Poona, Ahmednagar, Sholapur, Khandesh, Tanna, and Kaladgi; small-pox in a few places; fever and cattle-disease in a few districts.
Bengal—(July 18th)		
Chittagong ...	2·12	Weather hot, with occasional rain; transplanting of *aus* rice almost over; sowing of *amun* rice continues; prospects fair; prices steady; cholera and cattle-disease still reported.
Dacca ...	6·87	*Sail* paddy being sown, *aus* paddy being harvested; in Nawabgunge *aus* and jute damaged, crops in Tonghi also damaged; sugarcane and *amun* promising.
24-Pergunnahs (Calcutta)	2·14	Prospects of crops good; transplanting of *amun* paddy going on; public health good.
Moorshedabad ...	·54	More rain much wanted for transplanting operations; prospects of *bhadoi* crop favourable; public health generally good.
Rajshahye ...	·95, a good fall of rain	Weather cloudy; crops doing fairly, but require more rain.
Burdwan ...	1·82	Rainfall insufficient for transplanting, especially in Cutwa; prospects of *amun* crops unfavourable; public health fair.
Rungpore ...	3·52	Prospects of crops favourable; transplanting of *amun* going on; cholera still prevalent in some parts of the district.
Bhagalpur ...	1·98	Prospects good; *bhadoi* crops promising; *murwa* and *aghani* paddy being transplanted in north; public health good.
Purneah ...	1·17	Rain now falling was wanted; prospect of crops good; public health good.
Patna ...	1·39	Ploughing and sowing going on; prospects of crops good.
Durbhunga ...	·51	More rain badly wanted; transplanting checked; prices rising slightly; health good.
Hazaribagh ...	·28	Weather warm and cloudy; prospects of crops continue good; a few cases of cholera reported; general health good.
Cuttack ...	2·41	Weather warm, alternate clouds and sunshine; *beali* rice being weeded; *sarad* being reploughed; prices of rice stationary; public health good; crops on low lands in some parts of Jawajpore and Kendrapara sub-divisions suffered slightly from recent floods.
		General Remarks.—General rain fell during the week, but in many districts the fall was slight; in several places transplanting of *amun* rice is retarded for want of sufficient rain; early crops are still generally reported to be good, but are in want of rain in some places; the floods in Orissa have caused but little and partial; damage to crops on low lands; *aus* rice and jute are being gathered in some districts; general health is good though cholera still lingers in certain places, and fever is reported from a few districts.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week under report.	State of agricultural prospects.
N. W. Provinces and Oudh—		
Benares (July 17th)	·9 ; Chandausi, ·5	*Kharif* sowings in progress ; no sickness of men or cattle ; prices steady.
Allahabad („ 18th)	Rain almost nothing till 17th, when ·4 fell at Sadr.	Sky now overcast, giving hopes of more rain which is much wanted for the crops ; *kharif* sowings delayed for want of rain ; cholera diminished ; prices risen.
Gorakhpur („ 16th)	No rain	Weather muggy ; *kharif* sowings in progress ; no epidemic ; prices steady.
Jhansi („ „)	1·6 ; Mau, 2·8 ; Moth, 1·5 ; Garotha, 9·2.	Sowing of seed in progress ; cotton and *juari* germinating ; prices stationary ; health good.
Agra („ 17th)	·9 to 3·5 in six parganas.	More rain needed in some parts of the district where very little has fallen ; *kharif* sowings continue ; fever in two and small-pox in one pargana ; sporadic cholera in four parganas ; prices rising slightly.
Bareilly („ „)	Rain fairly general, but unequally distributed.	Sowings continue ; rice in places backward ; prices almost stationary ; health satisfactory.
Meerut („ „)	Mawana, 1·6 ; Ghaziabad, ·6 ; Bagpat, ·4 ; Hapur. ·8.	Good rain fell this morning (17th) ; agricultural operations delayed for want of rain ; cotton generally sown, but only half the ordinary autumn crop ; health good ; prices unchanged.
Kumaun („ „)	Rain insufficient	Local crops doing pretty well, but on the point of being injured by drought in a few places ; general health good ; cattle-disease continues ; prices stationary.
Lucknow („ „)	·1 ; Maliabad, ·6 ; Mohanlalganj, *nil*.	More rain urgently required ; prices steady ; health of men and cattle good.
Partabgarh („ „)	Sadr, ·2 ; Khandwa, ·2 ; Patti, ·3.	Rain to-day (17th) ; crops coming on fairly, but more rain wanted ; general health good ; prices have risen slightly.
Sitapur („ „)	·8 ; Biswan, ·1 ; Misrikh, ·2.	Rain more urgently required in two tahsils ; crops reported to be drying up ; no sickness ; prices rising.
Fyzabad („ „)	Sadr, ·4 ; Bikapur, 1·9 ; Akbarpur, 1·8 ; Tanda, ·2.	Sowing of *kharif* crops completed ; fever and small-pox in parts of district ; cattle-disease at Akbarpur.
Rae Bareli („ 16th)	·2 ; and ·04	Weather cloudy and sultry ; *kharif* sowings arrested for want of rain ; prices rising.
Cawnpore („ 17th)	·7 average in five parganas.	Fever and cholera diminished ; *kharif* ploughing and sowing in progress ; prices almost stationary.
Farukhabad („ „)	Slight showers only have fallen west of the Ganges since the close of the week reported on ; good rain has fallen at head-quarters, and appears to have been pretty general.	Cultivators anxious about insufficiency of rain ; slight rise in prices.
		General Remarks.—Rain fell in all reporting districts, except Gorakhpur, but the fall was generally slight, and in many districts more is wanted ; agricultural operations have been delayed in places owing to scarcity of rain, on the other hand in Moradabad 12 inches, and in Jhansi 9 inches, of rain have fallen ; cholera is mentioned only in the Allahabad, Cawnpore, and Agra reports, it has decreased in the two former districts ; prices rose in many districts during the week.
Punjab—(July 17th)		
Delhi ...	1·1	Health fair ; prices fluctuating.
Hissar ...	.....	No report received.
Umballa ...	·8	Health fair ; prices stationary.
Jullundur ...	·2	Health good ; prices rising.
Amritsar ...	1·0	Health good ; prices stationary.
Sialkot ...	3·0	Health good ; prices stationary.
Ferozepore ...	2·8 at Sadr, less elsewhere.	Health good ; prices stationary.
Lahore ...	·8	Health good ; slight rise in prices.
Rawalpindi ...	4·3	Health good ; fall in prices.
Mooltan ...	·3	Health good ; prices fluctuating.
Dera Ismail Khan ...	·8	Health good ; prices steady.
Peshawar ...	1·0	A few cases of small-pox ; prices almost stationary.
		General Remarks.—Rain throughout the province, but more needed : health good, except in the Delhi, Umballa, and Peshawar districts ; *kharif* sowings in progress.
Central Provinces—(July 17th)		
Nagpur ...	2·3	Weather oppressive and showery ; cotton sowings completed ; *juari* sowings in progress ; a break would be beneficial ; cholera slight ; prices steady.
Jubbulpore ...	10·39	Weather cloudy and wet, but seasonable and beneficial to crops ; common and other sowings continue ; small-pox lingering ; wheat 22 and rice 14 seers per rupee.
Saugor ...	1·39	*Kharif* sowings general ; cotton being weeded ; other crops favourable ; prices steady ; health good.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week under report.	State of agricultural prospects.
Central Provinces— *contd.*		
Seoni (July 17th)	5·77	Break in rain much wanted ; *kharif* sowings progressing ; 8 deaths from cholera ; prices steady.
Hoshangabad ...	1·61	Weather cloudy and rainy ; sowings continue ; cotton being weeded ; 2 deaths from small-pox ; wheat 14, rice 9, and *juari* 21 seers per rupee.
Khandwa ...	4·88	Weather cloudy and rainy ; sowing almost completed ; field destroyed by locusts being resown ; 40 deaths from cholera ; wheat 16, *juari* $18\frac{3}{4}$, and rice $14\frac{7}{8}$ seers per rupee.
Raipur ...	1·13	Weather hot and oppressive ; prospects good ; prices steady.
Sambalpur ...	3·21	Weather seasonable ; prospects good ; prices steady.
		General Remarks.—Weather cloudy and rainy ; sowings continue ; prospect of crops very favourable ; prices steady.
British Burma—(July 19th)		
Akyab ...	2·82	Total rainfall up to date 74·54 ; 9 deaths from cholera in town and 17 in district, otherwise public health good ; 167 buffaloes and 13 cows died in four townships ; health of plough cattle good, except in five townships ; about 206,000 acres ploughed ; sowing commenced in some places ; ploughing wages from 15 to 40 baskets per man per season.
Rangoon ...	3·12	Total rainfall up to date 33·00 ; public health good ; price of paddy from Rs. 101 to Rs. 103 per 100 baskets ; prices falling again.
Bassein ...	4·08	Total rainfall up to date 38·96 ; 1 death from cholera in town, otherwise public health good ; 53 deaths of cattle in two townships ; ploughing progressing.
Prome ...	1·60	Total rainfall up to date 22·81 ; public health good ; health of plough cattle good, except at Mahathaman where 21 deaths are reported ; estimated area ploughed 24,000 acres ; more rain is required in the Shwaylay township ; average ploughing wages Rs. 2-8 per acre.
Amherst (Moulmein) ...	9·04	Total rainfall up to date 70·62 ; public health in Moulmein and district good ; 398 deaths of cattle in two townships ; about 80 per cent. fields ploughed ; health of plough cattle good ; sowing progressing, about 15 per cent. fields sown ; nurseries healthy in Moulmein town ; ploughing and sowing progressing, about 150 acres ploughed during the week ; health of cattle good ; about 50 acres of crops destroyed by crabs ; transplanting commenced ; transplanting wages 8 annas per day.
Toungoo ...	2·02	Total rainfall up to date 28·72 ; public health good ; 1 death of cattle in Myoma township ; ploughing progressing rapidly ; health of plough cattle good.
		General Remarks.—Public health keeps good ; slight cattle-disease in most districts, but nowhere severe, and not on the increase ; ploughing and sowing progressing ; price of paddy fairly steady.
Assam—(July 18th)		
Gauhati ...	·81	Weather hot ; public health fairly good ; reaping of *ahu dhan* in progress ; rain wanted for transplanting *sali dhan*.
Sylhet ...	3·38	Crop prospects favourable ; small-pox unabated.
Cachar ...	3·92	Weather cloudy, with rain ; transplanting *aus* crops progressing and that of *sali* commenced ; rice 16 seers per rupee ; public health fair ; small-pox still reported from Halikandi.
Dibrugarh ...	4·76	Weather cloudy ; transplanting of *sali* crops progressing ; public health good ; cattle-disease reported.
Mysore and Coorg—(July 18th)		
Bangalore ...	·66	More rain wanted in some taluks ; sowing operations in progress ; standing crops in good condition ; prospects favourable ; public health good.
Mysore ...	·25	Standing crops in good condition ; prospects favourable ; public health good.
Mercara ...	15·21	Weather stormy ; transplanting of rice commenced ; serious inconvenience felt on coffee estates from want of labour ; health good ; prices of food-grains have fallen considerably owing to abundance of supply in Mysore market.
		General Remarks.—Good rain in Shimoga and Kadwi districts, light rain in other districts ; standing crops in good condition ; prospects favourable ; no material change in prices.
Berar & Hyderabad—(July 18th)		
Amraoti ...	1·84	*Juari* sowings in progress ; wheat 15 and *juari* 26 seers per rupee.
Akola ...	9·79	*Kharif* sowings completed.
Hyderabad (July 13th)	·1 average during week.	Total rainfall from 1st January 9·29 ; *kharif* sowings completed, and ground being prepared for *abi* crops ; cholera continues in one taluk, but in a very mild form ; prices—wheat 14, coarse rice $10\frac{1}{2}$, white *juari* 24, yellow *juari* 27, and *tur* 23 seers per current sicca rupee.
Hyderabad („ 19th)	2·15	Total rainfall from 1st January 11·44 ; *kharif* prospects good ; *abi* sowings commenced ; weather cloudy, with high winds ; cholera in one taluka ; prices—wheat 15, coarse rice 11, white *juari* 22, yellow *juari* $28\frac{1}{4}$, and *tur* 25 seers per current sicca rupee.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week under report.	State of agricultural prospects.
Central India States—(July 18th)		
Indore ...	1·35	Weather normal; season favourable; health good.
Morar (Gwalior) ...	1·5	Health good; weather sultry and cloudy.
Sutna ...	4·42	Rain not yet general; health good.
Rutlam ...		During week ending 6th 13 cases, 5 deaths at Surkhera Sitaman; public health otherwise good.
Sehore ...	6·40	Weather cloudy; crops and public health good.
Neemuch ...	2·53	Weather seasonable; public health good; crops in progress.
Goona ...	1·7	Weather cloudy; *kharif* sowings continue; health fair; wheat 23 seers 8 chittacks per rupee.
Bhopal ...	.....	No report received.
Agar ...	3·8	Seventy-six cases of cholera, 41 fatal; in city of Agar from 5th instant, 1 fatal case.
Nowgong ...	5·13	Weather seasonable; *kharif* prospects good; public health fair; prices steady.
Rajputana—		
Abu (July 18th)	7·77	During week heavy rain, high wind.
Sirohi („ 15th)	1·83	Tanks and wells full; health and crop prospects good.
Marwar („ 13th)	1·04	Rain general though unequal throughout Marwar, more copious in districts, but slight in Jodhpur, consequently no water brought into empty tanks; tanks all empty; water obtained from wells with great difficulty; health good; crop prospects much improved since the recent rains; prices stationary.
Meywar („ 15th)	3·54	Tanks and wells good; health and crop prospects very good; weather seasonable.
Harowti („ 14th)	Deoli, 3·21; Tonk, ·41	Crops thriving; health good.
Jhallawar ...	.....	No report received.
Ajmere (July 17th)	5·20	Weather seasonable; tanks filling up; health fairly good.
Jeypore („ „)	4·06	Sowings active; cholera in capital and districts abating; prices stationary.
Bhurtpore ...	.....	No report received.
Ulwur (July 17th)	Average 1·64	Sowings continue; cholera continues in four tahsils; prices steady.
Nepal—(July 13th)		
Katmandu ...	5·81; constant rain	Agricultural prospects good; transplanting of rice finished.

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

PRICES CURRENT OF FOOD-GRAINS THROUGHOUT INDIA FOR THE 2nd HALF OF JUNE 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. Past fortnight.	Great Millet. Corresponding fortnight of 1882.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria Spicata*. Present fortnight.	Bulrush Millet. Past fortnight.	Bulrush Millet. 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	11 13	10 5	11 13	...	...	...	17 13	17 13	17 13	22 13	22 13	19 10	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Vizagapatam	14 0	13 8	8 0	...	...	...	9 8	8 6	9 0	11 5	11 5	11 5	25 14	24 13	21 10	21 13	23 13	19 13
	Godavery	...	10 13	12 10	...	...	...	...	10 14	13 14	...	14 0	17 0	...	23 0	27 13	...	...	...
	Kistna	8 13	9 5	14 11	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	16 3	14 11	14 11	16 13	20 5	17 3	25 0	...	...	...
	Nellore	9 0	5 13	13 8	...	...	...	13 6	11 14	15 13	...	15 0	18 0	20 10	20 3	33 10	18 11	...	...
	Cuddapah	12 8	14 11	14 11	...	...	...	12 6	12 6	11 14	13 5	13 5	13 5	28 6	28 6	26 14	30 6	31 14	31 14
	Anantapur	13 6	13 6	14 6	...	...	...	11 13	11 13	15 0	12 5	12 5	16 3	30 14	30 14	30 14	30 2	30 2	26 13
	Bellary	16 5	17 5	16 5	...	...	...	12 5	12 5	12 5	13 8	13 8	13 8	36 0	35 0	31 14	29 2	28 3	25 6
	Kurnool	12 6	13 5	13 6	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	9 14	11 6	11 13	11 6	32 14	32 14	27 6	30 0	30 0	22 8
	Madras	11 5	11 5	10 2	...	...	...	13 8	13 8	13 8	15 2	15 2	15 2	21 10	21 10	23 0	25 2	25 2	26 6
	Chingleput	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 14	14 3	15 0	15 8	15 8	15 14	...	...	...	21 2	21 2	...
	North Arcot	9 11	9 11	11 14	...	...	...	14 6	14 6	15 0	16 14	17 14	16 14	29 2	29 2	32 13	26 6	28 0	29 11
	South Arcot	10 14	10 8	10 2	...	...	...	16 8	16 2	15 11	17 2	17 2	16 10	...	...	...	26 3	25 13	27 11
	Tanjore	11 6	11 0	11 0	...	...	...	17 13	17 6	18 5	...	...	...	31 13	35 0	35 13	30 6	31 14	31 14
	Trichinopoly	10 10	10 10	9 14	...	...	...	15 13	15 13	16 3	16 5	16 5	16 11	...	...	28 0	26 11	30 8	27 14
	Madura	12 2	12 8	11 11	...	...	...	16 0	16 6	15 8	16 8	17 11	16 0	40 8	32 6	30 13	35 5	32 5	30 14
	Tinnevelly	9 14	9 14	9 3	...	...	...	15 2	16 5	15 8	16 0	17 10	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Coimbatore	14 13	13 14	12 5	...	...	...	14 6	13 14	13 8	15 6	14 14	14 8	26 2	27 0	28 2	28 10	27 0	35 0
	Nilgiris	10 10	10 10	9 14	...	...	...	11 3	11 3	9 10	12 0	12 0	11 3	20 0	20 0	20 0	19 10	21 0	19 10
	Salem	14 6	14 6	12 11	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	14 10	16 0	16 0	15 10	29 2	29 2	29 2	26 8	26 8	23 13
	South Canara	8 3	8 3	8 10	...	...	...	9 11	9 11	9 11	11 13	11 13	13 11	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Malabar	8 10	8 10	7 3	...	...	...	14 10	14 10	15 0	15 13	15 13	15 6	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bombay	Bombay	10 11	10 9	10 2	25 8	23 11	16 12	8 3	8 2	7 7	11 4	12 6	12 13	19 4	18 15	19 3	15 5	15 1	15 12
	Ahmedabad	12 0	12 0	12 8	19 8	20 0	...	7 8	7 8	6 8	12 0	12 0	8 0	17 8	17 0	17 0	15 0	15 0	14 0
	Kaira	11 7	11 7	11 7	21 5	21 5	20 0	9 11	9 11	9 2	16 0	16 0	14 9	16 0	17 12	16 0	14 4	14 14	14 0
	Surat	11 1	11 6	11 9	12 5	12 7	7 7	7 8	7 9	7 7	8 7	8 7	8 5	19 1	19 1	14 14	14 1	14 3	14 14
	Broach	12 4½	12 4½	12 5	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	9 6½	11 7	11 7	12 9	16 0	16 0	15 4	13 14	13 14	13 10
	Tanna (Salsette)	9 12	9 12	9 12	...	...	...	8 2	8 2	8 3	10 0	10 0	10 0	18 10	18 10	18 10	15 0	15 0	15 0
	Colába (Alibág)	9 0	9 0	10 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	7 0	12 8	14 0	12 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Khandesh (Dhulia)	14 0	14 0	14 9	...	...	...	7 10	8 1	7 4	9 15	12 10	10 15	16 0	16 0	23 13	14 4	14 4	18 14
	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	15 5	21 3
	Ahmednagar	13 6	13 2	14 0	...	...	...	9 6	9 3	10 0	13 12	12 2	12 6	22 0	21 14	27 6	17 6	16 12	22 5
	Poona	12 8	12 10	12 10	9 4	9 4	...	9 13	9 13	11 0	11 0	11 10	12 4	19 9	19 9	21 12	16 2	16 2	18 6
	Sholápur	14 8	14 8	14 1	...	...	...	10 6	10 15	10 7	11 5	11 5	11 5	26 12	25 14	31 1	22 0	20 3	23 14
	Kaládgi (Bagalkot)	17 8	18 12	19 0	15 8	17 0	15 0	6 12	6 12	6 8	10 12	10 12	9 0	25 8	27 0	33 0	24 0	26 0	29 0
	Satara	11 0	12 1	12 1	...	...	...	8 9	8 14	9 11	10 6	11 7	11 7	17 0	16 5	25 5	15 14	15 8	22 0
	Belgaum	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Dharwar (Hubli)	23 0	23 0	21 0	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	10 0	16 0	16 0	11 0	24 0	23 0	24 0	26 0	24 0	23 0
	Ratnágiri	9 14	9 14	10 9	...	...	...	8 9	8 9	7 13	14 2	14 2	12 11	...	20 13	18 3	13 8	14 11	14 11
	Kanara (Karwar)	11 8	11 8	9 0	1 6	1 6	...	7 0	7 0	8 0	12 4	12 0	12 0	16 0	16 0	18 0	...	...	...
	Pánch Mahále (Godhra)	11 6	11 6	11 6	...	...	...	11 6	11 6	11 6	15 0	15 0	15 0	22 13	22 13	22 8	16 0	16 0	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	13 6	13 9	14 0	...	...	...	12 8	12 2	11 0	14 4	14 8	12 0	18 0	18 6	23 11	17 14	18 5	24 0
	Baroda	9 5	9 5	10 8	14 0	15 3	14 0	7 14	8 3	8 12	11 10	11 11	11 10½	15 2	15 3	16 5½	13 6	13 7	14 0
	Disa	13 8	13 8	13 4	...	...	...	6 14	6 14	6 6	9 0	9 0	8 11	17 0	17 0	17 13	16 13	17 0	16 0
	Nimach	15 4	15 4	14 0	21 0	21 0	16 8	9 0	9 0	8 8	10 0	9 4	10 0	20 0	19 0	17 0	12 0	12 0	16 8
	Nasirabad	16 12	16 8½	16 1	23 6½	23 0	21 11¾	6 0	6 0	6 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	22 8	22 10	23 5½	17 8	17 8	17 4½
	Rájkot	13 12	14 2	12 4	...	...	...	6 8	6 8	6 8	9 0	10 12	11 0	17 6	17 8	14 0	14 0	14 0	12 12
	Upper Sindh Frontier	14 4	14 4	14 4	25 8	25 8	26 0	12 4	13 4	11 4	16 4	17 8	20 0	32 0	32 0	32 0	32 0	32 0	28 0
	Karachi	13 0	13 13	12 5	23 0	22 0	21 8	9 5	9 0	9 8	16 0	17 0	15 0	23 0	24 0	22 0	18 0	17 0	18 0
	Haidarabad (Nakur)	16 0	16 0	16 0	30 0	35 0	25 0	13 0	13 0	12 0	20 0	18 0	20 0	28 0	30 0	26 0	25 0	26 0	25 0
	Shikarpur	14 6	14 2	13 14	27 9	25 12	25 10	12 4	12 13	13 2½	19 0	19 0	20 0	30 0	30 0	25 7	31 8	30 0	29 0
	Sukkur	14 8	14 8	14 12	29 8	29 8	28 8	12 8	12 8	11 12	19 8	19 8	19 8	29 8	29 8	27 8	27 8	26 8	24 4
	Thar & Parkar (Umarkot)	14 0	14 0	17 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	13 15	...	...	...	16 8	16 8	18 12
	Western Districts.																		
Bengal	Burdwan	16 0	15 8	14 0	20 0	30 0	40 0	18 12	19 0	21 5	23 13	24 0	24 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bancoorah	13 12	14 0	13 12	19 0	19 0	17 0	18 8	18 12	28 8	24 0	24 0	30 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Beerbhoom	15 0	15 12	14 0	...	...	...	18 0	16 8	21 0	22 8	21 0	28 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Midnapore	14 0	14 0	14 0	16 0	17 0	...	18 0	18 0	20 0	24 0	24 0	26 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Hooghly	13 8	13 8	18 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	10 0	18 8	18 8	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Howrah	13 4	13 0	13 0	...	...	...	13 4	14 8	16 0	19 8	20 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...

a In the sub-divisions retail prices of salt are as follow :—Culna 13-8 seers, Cutwa 11 seers and Raneegunge 13 seers.
b Retail price of salt at Raipore 11 seers, Sonamukhi 12 seers, and Mejia, Bishenpore, Indas and Kotulpore 13 seers.
c In the interior retail prices of salt range from 9 to 13 seers.

Districts.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murua, Nuglee), *Panicum Miliaceum*, &c. Present fortnight.	Lesser Millets. Past fortnight.	Lesser Millets. 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.	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.	R. a. p.	R. a. p.	R. a. p.
Ganjam	35 3	35 3	35 3	40 0	40 0	26 10	215 13	215 13	215 13	...	...	...	13 13	13 13	13 13	3 12 0	6 0 0	12 0 0
Vizagapatam	21 8	22 3	21 3	32 13	32 13	24 10	87 8	87 8	93 5	14 10	14 10	15 3	14 5	14 5	14 10	5 0 0	6 0 0	11 0 0
Godavery	...	29 2	28 3	...	31 8	25 3	...	194 6	194 6	...	13 8	14 10	...	13 8	14 10	...	...	...
Kistna	26 8	23 8	35 5	26 13	27 6	25 2	145 13	145 13	145 13	15 11	15 11	16 0	15 3	15 3	15 11	6 0 0	7 0 0	15 0 0
Nellore	28 11	28 3	36 6	23 2	23 2	27 5	93 5	93 5	186 10	15 13	15 14	14 13	15 13	15 14	14 13	3 0 0	5 0 0	13 5 0
Cuddapah	30 0	31 8	31 8	34 6	34 6	27 8	194 6	194 6	194 6	17 2	17 2	16 10	16 10	16 10	16 3	7 8 0	7 8 0	15 0 0
Anantapur	31 0	31 0	30 8	38 2	38 2	35 13	...	...	...	14 5	14 5	14 5	14 5	14 5	14 5	...	...	...
Bellary	33 0	34 14	29 2	33 10	35 13	28 0	94 13	94 13	97 3	15 13	15 13	15 13	15 8	15 8	15 8	4 0 0	5 0 0	15 0 0
Kurnool	...	32 3	...	26 3	28 8	24 6	186 10	179 13	202 3	14 6	14 6	14 6	14 0	14 0	14 0	3 0 0	5* 0 0	15 0 0
Madras	26 0	26 0	27 6	26 8	26 8	26 2	86 5	86 5	81 6	16 14	16 14	16 11	16 8	16 8	16 3	5 0 0	5 8 0	18 8 0
Chingleput	24 11	24 11	27 6	25 0	25 11	24 13	92 5	92 5	92 5	17 13	17 13	17 0	17 5	17 5	16 5	4 0 0	5 0 0	13 5 0
North Arcot	30 13	32 8	32 8	30 14	31 8	28 10	140 0	140 0	140 0	15 6	15 6	14 13	14 13	14 13	14 5	5 0 0	8 0 0	15 0 0
South Arcot	27 0	26 10	30 3	29 5	28 13	28 13	201 11	201 11	201 11	18 6	17 8	19 5	18 0	16 10	18 14	5 10 0	5 0 0	13 1 0
Tanjore	26 3	36 3	39 5	28 0	29 11	29 11	194 6	194 6	194 6	14 11	15 10	15 10	14 11	14 11	15 3	1 15 4	4 0 0	11 4 0
Trichinopoly	32 11	32 11	32 11	30 13	32 5	33 14	97 3	97 3	97 3	17 13	17 13	17 13	17 0	17 0	17 0	4 0 0	6 8 0	10 8 0
Madura	41 13	40 5	32 8	37 6	38 5	42 11	155 8	155 8	170 2	17 5	17 13	16 2	16 13	16 13	15 14	4 0 0	7 8 0	20 0 0
Tinnevelly	...	...	...	39 10	39 10	29 11	70 0	70 0	81 10	18 11	18 11	18 11	18 5	18 5	18 5	6 4 0	6 0 0	14 6 0
Coimbatore	29 0	31 3	32 13	32 5	32 5	30 6	131 3	131 3	131 3	15 2	15 2	14 2	14 10	14 10	13 10	7 8 0	7 8 0	18 12 0
Nilgiris	21 10	21 10	20 3	23 3	24 14	20 11	161 13	161 13	121 8	13 0	13 0	11 0	12 0	12 0	11 0	8 0 0	8 0 0	27 8 0
Salem	32 8	32 8	30 13	39 6	39 6	35 8	151 10	151 10	151 10	16 0	16 0	15 6	15 6	15 6	14 5	2 8 0	6 0 0	23 2 0
South Canara	17 10	17 10	22 0	22 3	22 3	21 3	111 13	111 13	116 10	15 6	15 6	11 0	14 11	14 11	10 0	7 8 0	7 8 0	21 4 0
Malabar	21 14	21 14	19 11	26 14	26 14	24 6	121 8	121 8	121 8	14 6	14 6	14 6	13 8	13 8	13 8	9 6 0	11 4 0	18 12 0
Bombay	13 4	15 4	21 4	16 0	15 13	16 12	62 6	62 6	71 10	14 6	16 12	14 5	14 6	14 6	14 5	9 8 5	11 0 0	32-8 to 40-0
Ahmedabad	...	...	...	14 8	16 0	20 0	80 0	80 0	80 0	16 8	16 8	16 8	16 0	16 0	16 0	7 8 0	8 0 0	25 0 0
Kaira	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	20 0	80 0	80 0	80 0	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	16 0	7 8 0	8 0 0	7-8 to 12-0
Surat	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	16 0	80 0	80 0	80 0	13 9	13 9	13 9	13 9	13 9	13 9	4-0 to 7-0	6-0 to 12-0	15-0 to 20-0
Broach	...	...	...	13 14	16 14	16 0	106 0	106 0	106 0	15 9	15 9	15 4	14 8¾	14 8¾	15 4	5 0 0	8 0 0	16 0 0
Tanna (Salsette)	25 11	25 11	25 11	13 4	13 4	14 15	71 1	71 1	71 0	14 5	14 5	14 5	13 4	13 4	12 12	9 0 0	10 0 0	25-0 to 30-0
Colába (Alibág)	...	...	...	11 8	11 8	14 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	15 0	14 8	12 0	14 8	14 0	11 0	7 8 0	10 0 0	20 0 0
Khandesh (Dhulia)	...	...	...	15 2	16 0	17 1	140 0	140 0	140 0	15 0	16 0	15 2	14 14	15 4	15 0	6 0 0	6 0 0	15 0 0
Násik	20 11	20 11	30 0	17 0	17 0	18 0	128 0	128 0	128 0	15 8	15 8	14 6	15 5	15 5	14 2	8 0 0	6 0 0	15-0 to 20-0
Ahmednagar	...	...	...	18 6	18 10	19 7	79 12	89 4	91 5	14 14	14 10	14 9	14 10	14 6	14 7	6 0 0	9 0 0	15 0 0
Poona	15 6	15 6	...	16 2	16 2	17 4	68 0	68 0	68 0	13 10	13 10	13 10	13 6	13 6	13 6	6 0 0	10 0 0	12-0 to 15-0
Sholápur	...	...	...	20 1	19 3	20 13	64 0	74 2	85 0	13 8	13 8	13 8	13 4	13 4	12 0	6 0 0	9 0 0	20-0 to 25-0
Kaládgi (Bagalkot)	...	...	...	16 8	18 0	15 8	100 0	100 0	110 0	11 0	11 2	11 4	10 8	10 12	11 0	7 8 0	7 8 0	15 0 0
Satara	...	...	...	16 14	16 14	14 5	116 8	116 8	110 15	13 2	13 13	12 6	12 6	13 2	11 10	6 0 0	10 0 0	10-0 to 12-0
Belgaum	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dharwar (Hubli)	28 0	28 0	28 0	17 0	18 0	12 0	80 0	80 0	80 0	8 12	9 8	8 12	8 0	9 0	8 0	8 0 0	8 0 0	12-0 to 16-0
Ratnágiri	18 13	21 2	21 2	14 11	14 0	14 0	150 0	150 0	120 0	14 6	14 6	11 13	14 4	14 4	11 10	5 8 0	9 0 0	14 0 0
Kanara (Karwar)	16 0	16 0	21 0	12 8	12 8	12 0	213 5	213 5	213 5	12 0	12 8	11 8	11 0	11 8	10 8	8 7 0	7 8 9	18-12 to 20-0
Pánch Mahále (Godhra)	26 10	26 10	23 0	22 13	22 13	25 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	15 4	15 4	15 4	5 10 0	7 0 0	18 12 0
Aden	...	...	...	9 5	9 5	9 5	65 5	65 5	65 5	...	...	...	32 0	32 0	32 0	...	...	...
Asirgarh	...	...	...	18 0	18 0	20 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	11 14	12 0	12 4	11 14	12 0	12 4	6 0 0	6 0 0	15 0 0
Baroda	...	...	...	14 9	15 3	17 8	...	...	81 10½	14 6	14 5	14 4¼	14 0	14 0	14 0	7 8 0	7 0 0	22 8 0
Disa	17 8	...	...	16 9	17 0	18 8	137 8	137 8	137 8	12 8	12 8	13 8	12 0	12 0	13 0	5 10 0	7-0 to 8-0	18 13 0
Nimach	...	...	...	20 0	19 8	18 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	11 0	...	...	...
Nasirabad	...	...	...	25 6½	25 0	22 3½	80 0	80 0	85 0	16 2	16 2	16 6¾	15 8	15 8	16 0	6-0 to 7-0	6-0 to 9-0	10-0 to 12-0
Rájkot	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	16 4	75 0	85 0	80 0	60 0	60 0	50 0	50 0	50 0	48 0	8 0 0	8 0 0	15-0 to 20-0
Upper Sindh Frontier	60 0	60 0	40 0	24 8	24 8	20 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	12 12¼*	12 12¼*	12 5*	12 8*	12 8*	12 4*	...	...	...
Karachi	11 0	9 8	11 0	18 8	18 0	17 0	105 0	105 0	105 0	17 12	17 13	17 13	17 0	17 0	17 0	5-0 to 8-0	8-0 to 11-0	25 0 0
Haidarabad (Nakur)	24 0	24 0	24 0	22 0	22 0	15 0	320 0	320 0	480 0	14 8	14 8	14 0	14 0	14 8	14 8	...	...	...
Shikarpur	...	...	...	22 0	23 12	20 0	220 0	260 0	280 0	13 14	13 8	13 2	13 12	13 6	13 0	...	...	...
Sukkur	...	...	...	23 8	23 8	17 8	120 0	120 0	120 0	13 8	13 8	13 8	13 0	13 0	13 0	10 0 0	8 0 0	30 0 0
Thar & Parkar (Umarkot)	...	...	...	...	...	...	120 0	120 0	160 0	14 12	14 12	10 11	14 12	14 12	10 11	7-8 to 11-4	18-12 to 37-8	18-12 to 37-8
										Prices per md. of 40 seers.								
										R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.						
Western Districts.																		
Burdwan	...	...	...	22 0	21 0	23 8	120 0	120 0	120 0	3 1 0	3 1 3	2 13 0	12 4a	12 0	13 12	7 8 0	6 8 0	10-0 to 14-0
Bancoorah	...	...	...	18 0	18 8	20 0	320 0	320 0	320 0	3 3 6	3 3 6	3 4 0	12 0b	12 0	12 1	6-0 to 9-0	4-8 to 6-8	7-8 to 12-0
Beerbhoom	...	...	...	21 0	21 0	23 8	160 0	200 0	160 0	3 12 6	3 10 3	3 4 0	10 0c	10 8	12 8	4 0 0	5 0 0	10 0 0
Midnapore	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	19 0	155 0	155 0	160 0	2 14 0	2 14 0	3 0 0	13 0d	13 0	13 8	6 1 6	6 0 0	7-8 to 10-0
Hooghly	...	...	...	17 0	17 0	21 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	2 14 0	2 14 0	2 14 0	13 9e	13 9	13 9	...	...	...
Howrah	...	...	...	16 8	17 0	20 0	80 0	80 0	80 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	2 14 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	7 8 0	6 8 0	14 0 0

* In common use.
d In the sub-divisions retail prices of salt are as follow :—Ghattal 12-8 seers, and Tumlook and Contai 11 seers.
e In the sub-divisions retail prices of salt are as follow :—Serampore 13-5 seers and Jehanabad 13-8 seers.

PRICES CURRENT OF FOOD-GRAINS THROUGHOUT INDIA FOR THE 2nd HALF OF JUNE 1883—*continued.*

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Province	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. Past fortnight.	Great Millet. Corresponding fortnight of 1882.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Baira), *Penicillaria Spicata*. Present fortnight.	Bulrush Millet. Past fortnight.	Bulrush Millet. 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 4	14 0	20 0	19 6	26 8	10 5	10 5	10 0	16 0	16 0	20 0	...	...	20 0	20 0	20 0	...
	24-Pergunnahs	13 5	13 5	12 0	16 0	16 0	21 4	8 0	8 0	10 0	16 12	14 0	17 0	...	...	20 0	...	...	...
	Nuddea	14 8	14 8	14 8	...	22 15	26 0	15 4	15 4	17 4	16 13½	17 4	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Khoolna	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 0	17 0	16 0	25 0	25 0	22 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Jessore	14 8	14 8	16 0	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	18 12	22 12	22 12	24 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Moorshedabad	15 0	17 0	16 0	...	...	...	15 0	16 0	17 12	19 0	19 0	25 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Dinagepore	13 8	11 0	13 0	...	11 0	16 0	18 0	18 0	24 0	19 8	20 6	27 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Rajshahye	16 8	16 8	13 8 to 18 0	30 0	30 0	46 12	13 8 to 16 0	13 8 to 16 0	18 0 to 18 12	17 4 to 18 0	17 4 to 18 0	21 12 to 24 12	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Rungpore	11 7	11 7	16 0	...	...	...	13 5	13 5	16 0	17 3	17 3	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bogra	15 0	15 0	17 4	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	16 8	24 0	24 0	28 2	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Pubna	19 8	19 8	18 12	...		...	8 0	8 0	10 0	19 8	17 4	24 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Darjeeling	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	4 0	5 0	5 0	8 0	9 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Jalpaiguri	10 0	10 0	9 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	11 8	13 4	16 0	16 0	18 0	24 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Eastern Districts.																		
	Dacca	12 4	14 8	12 4	18 12	19 0	32 0	15 8	15 12	22 0	19 4	19 4	26 12	...	...	...	19 0	...	...
	Furreedpore	20 0	20 0	22 0	30 0	30 0	35 0	16 0	16 0	22 0	18 0	18 0	28 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Backergunge	...	...	...	...	...	...	19 0	19 0	20 0	21 0	21 0	24 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Mymensingh	11 8	12 0	11 8	...	...	...	16 0	13 0	22 8	17 8	17 8	29 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Tipperah	11 6	12 12	11 8	...	...	...	18 8	17 8	22 0	19 4	20 0	28 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Chittagong	12 0	12 0	9 0	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	20 0	20 0	22 0	25 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Noakholly	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	27 0	22 0	22 0	31 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Chittagong Hill Tracts	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 4	12 8	16 0	13 5	13 4	17 12	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Hill Tipperah	10 0	10 0	11 0	...	...	...	17 0	16 0	24 0	20 0	20 0	32 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Behar.																		
	Patna	17 8	17 8	16 8	32 0	32 0	34 0	14 0	14 0	11 8	19 0	19 0	21 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Gya	20 8	20 0	17 0	26 0	27 0	28 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	15 0	16 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Shahabad	17 0 to 18 0	17 0 to 18 0	15 15½ to 17 0	25 0	27 0	30 0	11 0 to 12 0	11 8 to 12 0	20 0 to 21 0	15 0 to 16 0	15½ 0 to 16 0	22 0	...	25 0	...	32 0	30 0	...
	Durbhunga	17 0	17 0	14 0	37 0	35 0	35 0	13 8	13 0	14 0	18 0	18 0	17 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Mozufferpore	18 0	17 0	16 0	30 0	28 0	30 0	13 0	12 0	12 0	16 0	17 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sarun	17 0	17 0	15 8	27 0	27 0	30 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	18 0	18 0	21 0	30 0	29 0	32 0	...	...	...
	Chumparun	19 0	19 0	18 0	36 0	40 0	36 0	13 0	13 0	12 0	17 0	18 0	21 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Monghyr	18 10	18 14	16 12	27 14	31 8	34 9	13 14	14 10	15 12	15 12	16 12	19 15	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bhágulpur	16 6	16 6	14 8	27 12	27 8	30 4	15 2	15 12	18 15	17 10	17 10	22 12	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Purneah	16 0	16 0	14 0	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	20 0	18 0	19 0	25 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Maldah	17 0	17 8	16 0	...	...	...	14 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	18 0	19 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sonthal Pergunnahs	14 0	14 0	13 0	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	18 0	22 0	22 0	24 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Orissa.																		
	Cuttack	13 2	11 13	14 7	...	...	...	13 2	14 7	17 1	22 5*	23 10	27 9	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Pooree	13 2	13 2	11 4	...	...	...	20 0	21 0	22 0	23 10	23 10	25 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Balasore	14 0	14 0	16 0	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	26 0	28 0	28 0	32 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	CHOTA NAGPORE.																		
	South-Western Frontier Agency.																		
	Hazáribágh	16 0	16 0	16 0	18 0	22 0	21 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	16 0	16 0	19 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Lohardugga	16 0	17 0	18 0	22 0	22 0	26 0	18 0	18 0	22 0	22 0	22 0	25 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Singbhoom	18 0	20 0	20 0	32 0	32 0	28 0	36 0	32 0	36 0	40 0	36 0	40 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Manbhoom	13 0	13 0	13 0	...	...	...	17 0	18 0	19 0	27 0	27 0	34 0	...	...	...	...	...	...

Districts	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragu, Sawee, Cheena, Cerajoo, Murhwa, Nagiee), *Panicum Miliaceum*, &c. Present fortnight.	Lesser Millets. Past fortnight.	Lesser Millets. 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. Past fortnight.	Salt. Wholesale. Corresponding fortnight of 1882.	Salt. Retail. Present fortnight.	Salt. Retail. Past fortnight.	Salt. Retail. Corresponding fortnight of 1882.	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	...	...	...	17 12	17 12	23 0	90 0	90 0	90 0	2 12 0	2 12 0	2 8 0	14 0	14 0	14 9	15 0 0	7 0 0	12 0 0
24-Pergunnahs	...	...	...	18 12	16 0	18 8	90 0	80 0	80 0	2 14 0	2 14 0	2 12 0	13 5/	13 5	14 8	...	...	...
Nuddea	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	22 0	...	...	...	3 0 0	3 1 11	2 12 1	11 10½g	11 10½	12 13½	6 0 0	6 0 0	7-8 to 15-0
Khoolna	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	12 0	180 0	180 0	160 0	3 4 0	3 4 0	3 2 0	10 8h	11 0	11 0	9-0 to 12-0	6-0 to 8-0	10-0 to 15-0
Jessore	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	18 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	3 4 0	3 4 0	3 2 0	10 12i	11 0	11 8	7 8 0	6 0 0	13-0 to 15-0
Moorshedabad	...	...	...	23 0	27 0	25 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	...	3 4 0	3 2 0	10 0j	12 0	12 8	5 0 0	5 0 0	7 8 0
Dinagepore	...	...	...	17 8	17 8	17 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	3 7 0	3 7 0	3 5 0	11 8k	11 8	12 0	6-0 to 7-0	5-0 to 8-0	8-0 to 20-0
Rajshahye	...	...	...	21 0	21 0	24 12	240 0	240 0	240 0	...	3 12 9	3 4 0	11 4l	10 8	12 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	7-0 to 15-0
Rungpore	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	15 0	110 0	110 0	135 0	3 5 0	3 5 0	3 5 3	11 14m	11 14	11 8	...	...	...
Bogra	...	...	...	15 12	15 12	18 12	60 0	67 8	67 8	3 8 0	3 6 8	3 2 8	10 8	10 8	12 0	5-0 to 6-0	6 0 0	10-0 to 15-0
Pubna	...	...	...	17 8	18 0	20 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	3 4 0	3 5 0	3 0 0	12 0n	11 4	12 0	6-0 to 7-0	6-0 to 7-8	11-0 to 20-0
Darjeeling	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	9 0	128 0	128 0	160 0	4 8 0	4 8 0	4 8 0	8 0o	8 0	8 0	...	...	...
Jalpaiguri	9 0	9 0	8 0	16 0	14 0	16 0	128 0	128 0	128 0	3 6 0	3 4 0	3 4 0	11 0p	11 0	11 0	7 8 0	7 0 0	15-0 to 20-0
Eastern Districts.																		
Dacca	...	...	...	18 8	14 8	21 0	100 0	90 0	91 4	3 4 0	3 2 0	2 15 0	12 0q	12 4	13 5	5-0 to 6-0	5-0 to 6-0	8-0 to 20-0
Furreedpore	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	12 0	120 0	120 0	...	3 7 0	3 5 0	3 5 4	11 8r	12 0	11 0	8 8 0	7 0 0	15 0 0
Backergunge	...	...	...	18 0	18 0	18 0	120 0	120 0	100 0	2 11 0	2 11 0	3 11 0	13 0s	13 0	10 9	7 8 0	6 0 0	8-0 to 15-0
Mymensingh	...	...	...	15 9	13 4	16 0	...	...	...	3 4 0	3 4 0	3 2 0	12 0t	12 4	12 8	8-0 to 9-0	6 0 0	12-0 to 30-0
Tipperah	...	...	...	12 12	13 14	17 0	...	...	...	3 6 0	3 4 0	3 4 0	11 8u	12 4	12 8	6-0 to 9-0	5-0 to 7-0	7-0 to 16-0
Chittagong	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	16 0	40 0	40 0	80 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	2 14 0	9 0v	9 0	13 0	7-8 to 11-4	6-0 to 7-8	7-8 to 10-8
Noakholly	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	14 0	...	...	...	3 6 0	3 6 0	3 2 0	10 0w	10 0	11 0	...	...	...
Chittagong Hill Tracts	...	...	...	...	...	...	320 0	320 0	320 0	6 0 0	6 0 0	3 8 0	6 4	6 1	10 0	...	...	...
Hill Tipperah	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	14 0	...	...	...	3 4 0	3 4 0	3 6 0	11 0	11 0	10 0	7 8 0	6 0 0	13 0 0
Behar.																		
Patna	...	...	...	29 8	29 8	30 0	130 0	130 0	130 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	3 2 0	10 8	10 8	10 9	...	...	...
Gya	...	...	...	23 8	25 0	26 0	180 0	180 0	180 0	...	3 5 0	3 4 0	12 0x	12 0	11 8	2-8 to 3-0	3-0 to 5-0	6-0 to 8-0
Shahabad	...	...	...	27 0 to 28 0	28 1	30 0	120 0	110 0	120 0	3 1 0	3 1 0	3 0 0	12 8y	12 8	13 0	4 0 0	5-0 to 6-0	6-0 to 7-8
Durbhunga	...	...	...	24 0	25 0	25 0	160 0	160 0	130 0	3 10 0	3 10 0	...	10 0z	10 0	11 0	3-0 to 5-0	3-8 to 5-0	4-8 to 10-0*
Mozufferpore	30 0	40 0	33 0	23 0	25 0	25 0	140 0	140 0	140 0	3 6 0	3 6 0	3 2 0	11 8z1	11 8	12 8	...	...	...
Sarun	...	...	...	26 0	27 0	28 0	140 0	160 0	160 0	3 6 0	3 8 0	3 8 0	11 0z2	11 0	11 0	4-12 to 7-8	4-0 to 6-0	6-0 to 10-0
Chumparun	30 0	30 0	31 0	27 0	28 0	30 0	...	...	...	3 10 0	3 6 0	...	11 0z3	11 8	10 8	6 0 0	4 0 0	6 0 0
Monghyr	...	...	...	25 13	26 4	31 8	126 0	126 0	126 0	3 2 3	3 2 3	3 1 0	12 0z4	12 1	12 10	3 12 0	4 0 0	5-10 to 7-8
Bhágulpur	...	...	...	24 0	24 10	29 10	126 8	151 8	151 8	3 0 6	3 3 1	...	12 0z5	12 10	12 10	4-0 to 5-0	4-0 to 5-0	6-0 to 10-0
Purneah	...	...	...	22 0	20 0	23 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	...	...	4 10 0	10 0z6	10 0	8 0	4-11 to 5-10	4-0 to 5-0	7-0 to 16-0
Maldah	...	...	...	22 0	23 0	26 0	120 0	160 0	120 0	3 4 0	3 7 0	3 0 0	11 0	11 0	12 0	...	...	...
Sonthal Pergunnahs	...	...	...	21 0	20 0	20 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	...	4 7 0	...	10 0	9 0	10 8	...	...	...
Orissa.																		
Cuttack	14 7	13 2	14 7	17 1	18 6	22 5	80 0	80 0	160 0	2 12 0	2 12 0	3 0 0	14 0	14 0	13 0	5 10 0	4 0 0	7-8 to 10-0
Pooree	...	...	...	18 6	18 6	15 0	104 0	104 0	100 0	2 12 0	2 12 0	2 12 0	14 0z7	14 0	14 8	7 0 0	5 0 0	8-0 to 10-0
Balasore	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	16 0	120 0	120 0	160 0	...	...	...	9 2z8	8 0	13 0	...	...	...
CHOTA NAGPORE.																		
South-Western Frontier Agency.																		
Hazáribágh	30 0	30 0	33 0	19 0	18 0	21 0	240 0	240 0	240 0	3 15 3	3 15 3	3 12 9	9 0z9	9 0	10 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	8 0 0
Lohardugga	29 0	29 0	38 0	14 0	14 0	19 0	110 0	120 0	120 0	4 2 0	4 2 0	4 0 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	3-0 to 4-8	3-8 to 5-0	6-0 to 12-0
Singbhoom	...	...	...	24 0	24 0	24 0	160 0	160 0	180 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	4 7 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	3 0 0	4 8 0	5-0 to 12-0
Manbhoom	...	...	...	17 0	17 0	17 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	3 9 0	3 7 0	3 12 0	10 8z10	10 0	11 0	4 11 0	4 0 0	10 0 0

* In the interior retail prices of common rice vary from 31-8 to 39-6 seers.
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 prices of salt are as follow:—Kooshtea 12-12 seers, Meherpore 12 seers and Chooadanga 12-8 seers and Ranaghat 13 seers.
h In the sub-divisions retail prices of salt are as follow:—Satkhira and Bagurhat 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:—Lalbaga 11 seers, Jungipore 10 seers, and Kandi 11-8 seers.
k Retail prices of salt at Raigunge 11-8 seers and Neetpore 12 seers.
l In Nattore and Nowgong retail price of salt 12 seers.
m In the sub-divisions retail prices of salt are as follow:—Gaibanda 10 seers, Nilphamari 12 seers.
n In Serajgunge retail price of salt 12 seers.
o Retail price of salt at Kurseong 8 seers and Silligoree 10 seers.
p Retail Price of salt at Fallacotta in Alipore sub-division 10 seers.
q In the sub-divisions retail prices of salt are as follow:—Manickgunge 11 seers, Moonshegunge 10 seers 10-11 chittacks, and Naraingunge 13-4 seers.
r In the sub-divisions retail prices of salt are as follow:—Goalundo 10-8 seers, Madaripore 12 seers, Bitanga 11 seers, and Gopalgunge 12-12 seers.
s In the sub-divisions retail prices of salt are as follow:—Patuakhali 10-10 seers, 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, Jamalpore 11 seers, and Nitrokona 12-5 seers.
u In the sub-divisions retail prices of salt are as follow:—Brahmanberriah 12 seers and Chandpore 12-8 seers.
v Retail price of salt at Kumeriah 10 seers, and Hathazaree and Cox's Bazar 8 seers.
w In the interior retail prices of salt range from 8 to 12-4 seers.
x In Nowada retail price of salt 10 seers.
y In the sub-divisions retail prices of salt are 10-8 to 11 seers.
z In the sub-divisions retail prices of salt are as follow:—Madhubani 9 seers and Tajpur 12 seers.
z1 In the interior retail prices of salt range from 9 to 12 seers.
z2 In the sub-divisions retail price of salt are as follow:—Sewan 11-4 seers, and Gopalgunge 12 seers.
z3 In the interior retail prices of salt range from 10 to 12 seers.
z4 In the sub-divisions retail prices of salt are as follow:—Beguserai 10 seers and Jamui 11 seers.
z5 In the sub-divisions retail prices of salt are as follow:—Banka and Soopoie 11 seers and Muddehpoora 10 seers.
z6 In the sub-divisions retail prices of salt are as follow:—Kissengunge 8 seers and Arrareah (at Maneegunge) 11 seers.
z7 In Khoorda retail price of salt 13 seers.
z8 Retail price of salt at Bhadrak 10 seers.
z9 Retail price of salt at Chutra 10 seers and Khurruckdiha 11-8 seers.
z10 Retail price of salt at Raghanathpore 11 seers, and Burrabazar 10-8 seers.

PRICES CURRENT OF FOOD-GRAINS THROUGHOUT INDIA FOR THE 2nd HALF OF JUNE 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. Past fortnight.	Great Millet. Corresponding fortnight of 1882.	Bajrah Millet (Cumboo, Bajra). *Penicillaria Spicata.* Present fortnight.	Bajrah Millet. Past fortnight.	Bajrah Millet. Corresponding fortnight of 1882.
		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
Assam.	Sylhet	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Cachar																		
	Goálpára																		
	Gáro Hills																		
	Kámrúp																		
	Darrang																		
	Nowgong																		
	Sibságar																		
	Lakhimpur																		
	Khási & Jaintiá Hills																		
	Nága Hills																		
N. W. Provinces.	Debra Dún	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Saharanpur	20 15½	20 15½	19 5½	31 3	32 4	27 15	8 9½	8 9½	9 11	11 13	11 13	12 14	26 14	26 14	25 13	17 3	17 3	23 10½
	Muzaffarnagar	19 4	19 12	17 0	35 0	35 5	29 11	6 9	6 9	6 9	12 2	12 2	14 5	33 0	33 0	24 6	26 6	26 6	22 0
	Meerut	18 0	18 8	18 0	30 0	30 0	24 0	7 0	7 0	6 0	14 0	14 0	16 0	29 0	29 0	25 0	20 0	21 0	21 0
	Bulandshahr	19 0	19 14	19 4	23 0	27 8	23 4	6 0	6 0	6 0	10 0	10 5	11 0	26 0	28 0	23 0	16 0	18 0	30 0
	Aligarh	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Kumaun	15 0	15 0	17 0	18 0	18 0	17 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	12 0	12 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Garhwál	22 0	22 0	23 8	23 0	23 0	25 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	...	...	...	30 0*	30 0*	30 0*
	Bijnor	19 13	20 4	16 0	31 12	31 12	24 3	16 11	10 4	11 4	12 2	11 13	12 6	23 10	24 12	21 6	21 6	21 6	18 0
	Moradabad	19 11	20 5	18 12	30 10	31 4	25 0	10 10	10 10	9 6	13 12	13 12	13 12	23 2	23 2	23 12	14 6	14 6	19 6
	Budaun	19 8	19 8	17 6	29 6	30 0	21 9½	8 6	8 6	9 9½	13 3	14 1½	15 0	...	...	16 12½	...	...	18 0
	Bareilly	18 2	18 2	16 14	25 10	26 4	25 0	7 8	7 8	8 2	13 2	13 2	13 12	23 12	23 12	20 0	18 12	18 12	20 10
	Sháhjahánpur	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Taráí Pergunnahs	21 4	23 0	19 0	32 8	37 8	30 0	8 12	8 12	7 8	14 0	13 12	12 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Muttra	17 0	18 0	16 12	24 8	25 8	21 8	7 0	7 0	...	12 0	12 0	14 8	22 0	22 0	22 0	20 0	20 0	18 0
	Agra	16 12	16 8	16 12	24 0	23 8	20 8	5 12	5 12	6 0	12 0	12 0	14 0	24 0	24 0	22 0	21 0	21 0	20 0
	Farukhabad	18 4½	19 6½	16 7	26 6	27 11	21 1	7 2	7 2	8 3	12 9½	12 9½	14 10	26 12	26 7	21 13½	20 5	20 3	20 7½
	Mainpuri	18 0	18 10	18 0	24 8	27 8	21 0	4 0	4 8	5 0	10 0	10 8	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Etáwah	17 0	17 0	17 0	20 8	20 8	22 8	6 0	6 0	6 0	12 8	12 8	14 8	24 0	24 0	16 0	22 8	22 8	16 0
	Etah	19 6	19 4	19 0	27 0	27 0	23 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	14 0	14 0	13 0	22 0	22 0	...	22 0	20 8	18 0
	Jalaun	18 0	19 0	19 0	20 0	22 0	20 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	11 0	11 0	13 0	25 0	25 0	28 0	22 0	23 0	22 0
	Jhánsi	21 9½	23 0	21 4	38 14	40 0	33 3	10 0	10 0	8 8	17 0	17 0	15 0	33 6	35 0	27 2½	...	...	...
	Lalitpur	21 0	22 0	21 8	40 0	40 0	37 0	9 0	9 0	10 0	13 0	13 0	12 0	36 0	38 0	30 0	30 0	30 0	26 0
	Cawnpore	18 4	18 8	17 8	26 8	28 0	24 8	10 0	10 0	10 8	14 0	14 0	15 0	27 0	28 0	24 0	23 0	23 0	24 0
	Fatehpur	16 10	17 6	16 2	25 0	26 0	21 10	11 4	11 4	11 4	15 8	15 8	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bánda	23 0	23 0	17 8	34 0	34 0	25 0	8 0	8 0	9 0	14 8	14 8	13 8	33 0	34 0	30 0	33 0	33 0	...
	Allahabad	17 10	18 2	16 10	28 8	29 8	24 0	10 8	10 0	11 8	16 0	17 8	17 8	32 0	32 0	28 0	31 0	30 8	27 0
	Hamirpur	18 4	19 2	15 0	17 0	...	22 0	10 0	9 0	10 0	...	...	...	28 2	24 0	22 0	...	...	...
	Jaunpur	20 8	20 8	18 5	31 12	32 12	28 15	7 12	7 12	8 7	14 2	14 2	16 14	...	...	...	...	...	22 9
	Gorakhpur	18 14	18 14	18 0	25 3	27 0	27 3	13 1	12 9½	14 6¼	16 3	16 3	18 13	...	28 13	...	...	...	...
	Basti	18 0	19 0	18 0	32 0	36 0	23 0	13 12	13 12	16 0	16 0	16 0	17 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Azamgarh	18 6	18 6	19 3	25 1	25 14	30 4	10 5	10 5	8 14	14 12	14 12	17 11	29 8	29 8	...	20 10	20 10	20 10
	Mirzapur	17 0	17 8	16 8	26 0	27 0	23 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	14 8	14 8	18 0	29 0	29 0	26 0	27 0	28 0	26 0
	Benares	16 4	17 1½	16 13	25 8	25 4	25 6	10 9	11 11	12 7	16 4	17 5½	18 15½	28 12	28 12	28 3	28 12	28 12	28 11½
	Gházipur	19 5	19 5	19 5	27 0½	27 0½	27 11	9 0	9 0	10 15½	16 1½	16 1½	20 15½	25 12	25 12	33 7½	26 6½	26 6½	25 12
	Balía	18 4	18 12	16 4	27 8	28 4	26 4	10 0	10 0	10 0	18 12	18 12	17 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Pilibhít	20 8	21 2	17 10	35 8	36 4	29 12	15 0	15 0	14 8	16 4	16 8	16 4	18 12	...	...	...	...	...
Oudh.	Lucknow	18 1	18 9½	16 7	28 12	27 14	23 9	6 0	6 0	6 0	13 12	13 2½	14 1½	30 10	30 8	22 8	24 10	24 8	23 4
	Unáo	18 8	18 8	17 0	24 0	26 0	24 0	11 0	11 0	10 0	14 0	14 0	16 0	28 0	30 0	...	23 0	24 0	...
	Bára Banki	18 0	18 8	16 4	28 0	29 0	24 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	14 0	15 0	15 0	32 0	33 0	31 0	21 0	22 0	20 0
	Sitapur	21 14½	22 4	20 0	36 0	35 0	27 2	8 0	8 0	8 0	16 0	16 0	17 0	32 0	32 0	20 0	26 0	26 0	19 0
	Hardui	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Kheri	22 8	24 0	19 0	35 0	36 0	28 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	14 0	16 0	15 0	45 0	45 0	30 0	...	...	...
	Fyzabad	17 8	18 0	17 0	29 8	29 0	25 0	10 0	10 0	11 4	17 0	17 0	17 8	36 0	36 0	...	...	...	...
	Bharaich	19 0	19 0	17 0	42 0	42 0	38 0	10 0	10 0	9 0	17 0	17 0	18 0	37 0	38 0	32 0	20 0	20 0	13 0
	Gonda	22 4	22 9½	19 8	41 12	42 0	34 8	13 14	14 4	15 12	16 0	16 2	17 8	41 0	41 12	36 8	23 4	23 12	24 4
	Rai Bareli	18 12	19 4	18 6	26 8	27 8	22 14	...	...	...	15 4	15 6	15 12	...	...	23 0	22 0	20 0	18 0
	Sultánpur	28 8	21 8	19 12	32 0	32 0	29 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	17 0	17 0	19 0	...	...	...	...	20 0	20 0
	Partábgarh	20 3	20 11	18 7	30 13	32 9	27 7	16 0	15 10	15 6	17 5	17 5	16 13	...	...	...	...	...	...
Punjab.	Delhi	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Gurgaon																		
	Karnal																		
	Hissar																		
	Rohtak																		
	Sirsa																		
	Umballa																		
	Ludhiana																		
	Simla																		
	Jullundur																		
	Hoshiárpur																		
	Kangra																		

Districts.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragu, Suwee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nuglee). *Panicum Miliaceum, &c.* Present fortnight.	Lesser Millets. Past fortnight.	Lesser Millets. 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.	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.	R a.	R a.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.
Sylhet	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cachar																		
Goálpára																		
Gáro Hills																		
Kámrúp																		
Darrang																		
Nowgong																		
Sibságar																		
Lakhimpur																		
Khási & Jaintiá Hills																		
Nága Hills																		
Debra Dún	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 14½	12 14½	12 6	12 10½	12 9	12 1	...	5 0 0	...
Saharanpur	...	...	...	26 14	27 15	23 10½	150 8	150 0	150 0	12 6	12 6	11 8	11 8	11 10	11 4	12 0 0	5 0 0	4 0 0
Muzaffarnagar	...	...	...	27 8	27 8	22 0	110 0	110 0	132 0	12 8	12 8	12 0	12 0	12 0	11 8	5 0 to 6-0	5 0 0	8-0 to 10-0
Meerut	...	...	...	26 0	26 8	21 0	110 0	110 0	110 0	12 0	12 0	11 8	...	...	...	3 0 0	5 0 0	...
Bulandshahr	...	...	...	24 12	25 0	21 2	130 0	140 0	130 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Aligarh	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 6	8 0	8 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	4-0*l* to 8-0*p*	5 0 0	8-0*b* to 10-0*c*
Kumaun	...	...	...	12 8	12 8	12 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	8 8	8 8	8 0	7 13	7 13	7 0	4 0 0	5 0 0	8-0 to 10-0
Garhwál	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	9 0	280 0	280 0	200 0	...	...	...	10 13	11 4	10 2	3 8 0	4 0 0	7 8 0
Bijnor	...	...	...	23 1	22 8	19 11	135 0	135 0	135 0	12 10	12 10	12 0	12 8	12 8	11 14	4 0 0	5 0 0	...
Moradabad	...	...	...	23 2	23 12	20 15	125 0	125 0	162 8	11 6	11 6	11 4	10 12½	11 1½	10 3	...	4 0 0	...
Budaun	...	...	...	23 6	23 11	18 4½	192 0	192 0	192 0	12 8	12 8	11 14	11 14	11 14	11 4	2-8 to 3-0	4 0 0	6-0 to 8-0
Bareilly	...	...	...	22 8	22 8	20 0	100 0	125 0	125 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sháhjahánpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 0 0	10 0
Taráí Pergunnahs	...	...	...	21 0	22 0	17 8	120 0	120 0	120 0	14 0	15 0	11 4	13 8	14 0	11 0	4 0 0	5 0 0	...
Muttra	...	...	...	24 8	25 0	21 4	140 0	140 0	120 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	13 0	12 0	12 0	4 8 0	4 0 0	7-0 to 10-0
Agra	...	...	...	24 0	24 0	20 8	100 0	100 0	100 0	13 8	13 8	12 8	13 0	13 0	12 0	3-0 to 4-0	...	...
Farukhabad	...	...	...	24 9½	24 15	21 6	156 8	156 8	156 8	12 4	12 4	11 3½	11 6	11 6	10 12	...	...	...
Mainpuri	...	...	...	24 0	23 0	20 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	12 0	12 0	10 8	11 0	10 0	10 0	4 0 0	4 8 0	8 0 0
Etáwah	...	...	...	21 0	24 0	22 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	12 0	12 0	10 8	11 0	11 0	10 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	...
Etah	...	...	...	24 8	23 8	20 0	160 0	160 0	140 0	12 0	12 2	12 8	12 0	12 0	12 8	...	...	...
Jalaun	...	...	...	23 0	32 0	28 0	140 0	140 0	120 0	11 0	11 0	12 0	10 0	10 0	11 0	3 0 0	5 0 0	8 0 0
Jhánsi	...	...	...	31 0	33 6	27 4½	200 0	200 0	200 0	11 0	11 0	11 14	10 0	10 0	11 2	4 0 0	6 0 0	...
Lalitpur	...	...	...	27 14	31 6	27 4½	200 0	200 0	200 0	11 0	12 0	11 0	10 8	10 8	10 12	3 0 0	5 0 0	...
Cawnpore	...	...	...	33 0	33 8	32 0	160 0	160 0	140 0	13 4	13 4	12 12	13 0	13 0	12 8	...	5-0 to 6-0	...
Fatehpur	...	...	...	27 8	29 0	23 8	145 0	145 0	140 0	11 0	11 0	9 10	10 12	10 12	9 6	2-0 to 2-8	3-8 to 4-0	...
Bánda	...	...	...	28 4	28 4	21 10	200 0	200 0	200 0	11 0	11 0	11 12	10 12	10 12	11 4	2-4 to 4-0	5 0 0	...
Allahabad	...	...	...	37 0	37 0	29 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	12 0	12 0	11 8	11 0	11 0	10 12	...	...	...
Hamirpur	...	...	...	29 4	29 4	23 2	130 0	130 0	130 0	10 11	11 13	10 11	9 11	10 0	10 0	...	...	...
Jaunpur	...	...	...	29 4	28 0	26 0	140 0	140 0	140 0	10 12	10 12	9 11	10 10	10 10	9 9	3 0 0	4 0 0	...
Gorakhpur	...	...	...	31 1	31 1	25 7	148 12	148 12	169 8	10 9½	11 0	...	10 6½	10 13	10 6½	...	3-0 to 4-0	...
Basti	...	...	...	29 11	28 13	26 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 8	8 8	8 8	8 0	8 0	8 0	3 4 6	3 12 0	6 9 0
Azamgarh	...	...	...	30 0	30 0	26 0	150 0	150 0	140 0	9 3	9 3	9 3	9 13	9 13	8 8	3 4 3	3 8 0	4-11*c* to 5-12-6*b*
Azamgarh	...	...	...	25 13	25 13	25 1	147 8	147 8	147 8	11 0	11 0	10 0	10 0	8 0	8 0	3 4 0	4 0 0	4 8 0
Mirzapur	...	...	...	27 0	27 0	22 0	90 0	90 0	100 0	9 4	...	11 4	10 2	10 2	10 2	1 12 0	4 8 0	...
Benares	...	...	...	25 8½	25 8	23 5	110 0	110 0	120 0	10 15½	10 15½	10 5	10 5	10 5	9 10½	...	...	...
Gházipur	...	...	...	28 15¼	28 15¼	27 11	128 12	128 12	103 0	11 4	11 4	10 0	11 4	11 4	10 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	7 8 0
Balía	...	...	...	28 12	28 12	28 12	90 0	100 0	100 0	13 8	13 8	12 12	12 12	12 12	11 12	3-0 to 4-0	4 0 0	7 0 0
Pilibhít	...	...	...	23 2½	23 12	18 8	150 0	150 0	150 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lucknow	...	...	...	24 7½	24 11½	20 11	115 0	115 0	120 0	11 0	11 0	10 8	10 0	10 8	9 8	3 0 0	4 0 0	7 8 0
Unáo	...	...	...	26 0	27 0	22 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	11 0	3 0 0	4 0 0	7 8 0
Bára Banki	...	...	...	26 0	25 0	22 0	130 0	130 0	130 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	11 0	11 0	10 0	...	3 8 0	...
Sitapur	...	...	...	28 0	27 8	20 4	160 0	160 0	160 0	12 7	12 4	12 0	11 8	11 4	10 8	4 0 0	4 0 0	...
Hardui	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kheri	...	...	...	27 8	28 0	18 8	160 0	160 0	200 0	12 0	12 0	11 4	11 0	11 0	10 0	4 0 0	5 8 0	6 0 0
Fyzabad	...	...	...	28 0	28 0	22 12	120 0	120 0	120 0	11 0	11 0	12 0	10 0	10 0	11 0	1-14 to 3-12	3-8 to 5-4	7-8 to 9-6
Bharaich	...	...	...	28 0	28 0	27 0	160 0	160 0	200 0	...	...	...	9 8	9 8	9 0	3 0 0	4-0*g* to 5-0*s*	8-0*b* to 10-0*c*
Gonda	...	...	...	30 0	28 0	26 12	200 0	200 0	240 0	11 12	11 10	11 8	11 8	11 6	11 0	2 13 0	3 8 0	6 10 6
Rai Bareli	...	...	...	34 0	33 6	19 12	200 0	200 0	160 0	...	...	...	10 0	9 8	9 0	2 0 0	3-0 to 3-8	6-0 to 7-8
Sultánpur	...	...	...	24 8	25 4	23 12	160 0	160 0	160 0	12 0	12 4	12 0	11 12	12 0	11 12	3 0 0	5 0 0	7 8 0
Partábgarh	...	...	...	31 8	31 0	26 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	...	...	11 0	10 10	10 11	10 11	...	...	...
Delhi	...	...	...	27 13	27 8	23 3	200 0	200 0	200 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gurgaon																		
Karnal																		
Hissar																		
Rohtak																		
Sirsa																		
Umballa																		
Ludhiana																		
Simla																		
Jullundur																		
Hoshiárpur																		
Kangra																		

* Mandwa.

b Stands for Blacksmith. *c* Stands for Carpenter. *g* Stands for Grasscutter. *l* Stands for labourer. *p* Stands for Ploughman. *s* Stands for Syce.

PRICES CURRENT OF FOOD-GRAINS THROUGHOUT INDIA FOR THE 2nd HALF OF JUNE 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. Past fortnight.	Great Millet. Corresponding fortnight of 1882.	Bajrah Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria Spicata.* Present fortnight.	Bajrah Millet. Past fortnight.	Bajrah Millet. 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	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Siálkot																		
	Gurdáspur																		
	Lahore																		
	Ferozepore																		
	Gujránwála																		
	Ráwalpindi																		
	Jhelum																		
	Gujrát																		
	Shahpúr																		
	Mooltan																		
	Jhang																		
	Montgomery																		
	Muzaffargarh																		
	Dera Ismail Khán																		
	Dera Ghazi Khán																		
	Bannu																		
	Peshawar																		
	Kohát																		
	Házára																		
Central Provinces.	Nágpur	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bhandára																		
	Chánda																		
	Wardha																		
	Bálaghát																		
	Jubbulpore																		
	Saugor																		
	Damoh																		
	Seoni																		
	Mandla																		
	Betúl																		
	Chhindwára																		
	Hoshangabad																		
	Narsinghpur																		
	Nimár																		
	Raipur																		
	Sambalpur																		
	Bilaspur																		
British Burma.	*Arakan Division.*	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Akyab																		
	Northern Arakan																		
	Kyoukpyoo																		
	Sandoway																		
	Pegu Division.																		
	Rangoon Town																		
	Tharrawaddy																		
	Prome																		
	Irrawaddy Division.																		
	Henzada																		
	Bassein																		
	Thonegwa																		
	Thayetmyo																		
	Tenasserim Division.																		
	Moulmein Town & Amherst																		
	Tavoy																		
	Mergui																		
	Toungoo																		
	Shwaygyin																		
	Salween																		
Hyderabad Assigned Districts.	Secunderabad	14 13	15 8	16 5	...	...	...	7 8	7 8	6 13	10 3	10 3	9 13	23 0	23 14	23 14	27 0	27 0	...
	Bolarum	16 9	18 1	16 11	...	...	...	7 11	7 11	7 1	9 5	9 5	8 12	25 11	28 5	23 7	...	...	...
	Chudderghat	14 0	14 0	13 0	...	...	...	7 8	7 8	6 0	9 8	9 8	8 0	25 0	24 0	24 0	33 0	33 0	33 0
	Amráoti	16 0	16 0	16 0	10 8	10 8	10 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	26 0	25 0	26 0	15 0	15 0	20 0
	Akola	17 0	17 0	16 0	...	...	...	7 0	7 0	8 0	13 0	13 0	12 0	25 0	28 0	30 0	21 0	21 0	24 0
	Ellichpur	15 0	15 0	14 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	8 0	8 0	6 0	10 0	10 0	8 0	23 0	22 0	22 0	21 0	22 0	20 0
	Buldana	18 0	18 0	19 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	11 0	24 0	24 0	32 0	21 0	20 0	28 0
	Wun	19 0	19 0	14 0	...	...	...	9 0	9 8	7 0	13 8	13 8	10 8	29 4	31 4	30 0	...	...	...
	Básim	21 0	21 0	20 0	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	5 0	13 0	14 0	13 0	28 0	27 0	32 0	...	...	...

Districts.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nuglee). *Panicum Miliaceum, &c.* Present fortnight.	Lesser Millets. Past fortnight.	Lesser Millets. Corresponding fortnight of 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.	Average wages per month. Able-bodied Agricultural Labourer.	Average wages per month. Syce or Horse-keeper.	Average wages per month. Common Mason, Carpenter, or Blacksmith.
	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	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.
Amritsar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Siálkot																		
Gurdáspur																		
Lahore																		
Ferozepore																		
Gujránwála																		
Ráwalpindi																		
Jhelum																		
Gujrát																		
Shahpúr																		
Mooltan																		
Jhang																		
Montgomery																		
Muzaffargarh																		
Dera Ismail Khán																		
Dera Ghazi Khán																		
Bannu																		
Peshawar																		
Kohát																		
Házára																		
Nágpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bhandára																		
Chánda																		
Wardha																		
Bálaghát																		
Jubbulpore																		
Saugor																		
Damoh																		
Seoni																		
Mandla																		
Betúl																		
Chhindwára																		
Hoshangabad																		
Narsinghpur																		
Nimár																		
Raipur																		
Sambalpur																		
Bilaspur																		
Arakan Division.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Akyab																		
Northern Arakan																		
Kyoukpyoo																		
Sandoway																		
Pegu Division.																		
Rangoon Town																		
Tharrawaddy																		
Prome																		
Irrawaddy Division.																		
Henzada																		
Bassein																		
Thonegwa																		
Thayetmyo																		
Tenasserim Division.																		
Moulmein Town & Amherst																		
Tavoy																		
Mergui																		
Toungoo																		
Shwaygyin																		
Salween																		
Secunderabad	29 9	29 9	...	16 12	16 12	17 4	130 0	130 0	125 0	10 14	10 14	10 8	10 6	10 6	10 0	...	...	...
Bolarum	...	...	...	19 2	19 15	17 13	116 14	116 14	116 14	...	...	...	10 12	10 12	10 12	...	...	...
Chudderghat	...	...	...	17 0	17 8	17 0	80 0	80 0	80 0	...	...	...	9 12	9 12	9 8	...	...	...
Amráoti	...	...	...	18 0	18 0	20 0	64 0	64 0	64 0	12 8	12 8	12 0	12 0	12 0	11 8	4 0 0	7 0 0	15 0 0
Akola	8 0	8 0	7 0	17 0	18 0	21 0	64 0	64 0	64 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	7 8 0	7 0 0	22 8 0
Ellichpur	...	...	...	16 0	17 0	16 0	64 0	64 0	64 0	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	9 0	6 0 0	7 0 0	15 0 0
Buldana	...	...	...	17 0	18 0	24 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	10 0	5 10 0	7 8 0	22 8 0
Wun	...	...	...	19 0	19 0	22 0	300 0	300 0	100 0	...	...	...	11 4	11 8	8 0	5 10 0	7 0 0	15 0 0
Básim	...	...	...	20 0	21 0	25 0	64 0	64 0	64 0	11 0	10 12	9 8	10 0	10 0	9 0	6 0 0	6 8 0	20 0 0

PRICES CURRENT OF FOOD-GRAINS THROUGHOUT INDIA FOR THE 2nd HALF OF JUNE 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. Past fortnight.	Great Millet. Corresponding fortnight of 1882.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria Spicata.* Present fortnight.	Bulrush Millet. Past fortnight.	Bulrush Millet. 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	11 7	12 4	12 2	12 12	13 7	13 1	9 14	10 2	10 2	10 15	10 15	11 1	27 12	27 1	24 12	...	...	...
	Kolar	...	...	...	11 2	11 2	12 0	11 11	11 11	13 15	15 3	15 3	15 3	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Túmkúr	14 0	14 0	14 8	13 0	13 0	13 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	13 0	13 0	12 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Mysore	10 8	11 0	10 4	...	...	...	10 8	12 0	10 12	12 0	13 0	11 12	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Hassan	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Shimoga	14 11	14 11	12 10	16 13	16 13	14 11	11 9	11 9	10 8	15 12	15 12	12 10	34 10	34 10	27 5	...	...	...
	Kadur	14 0	14 0	16 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	14 0	14 0	12 0	16 0	16 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Chitaldroog	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Coorg	Coorg	9 5	8 15	7 15	10 2	10 1	8 7	13 1	14 5	10 11	18 0	17 14	13 2	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rajpootana	Jeypore	16 8	16 8	16 8	23 0	23 0	22 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	22 0	24 0	20 0	19 0	20 0	19 0
	Kishengurh	17 8	15 12	15 8	22 8	23 8	22 0	11 0	8 0	7 0	12 0	9 8	8 0	23 0	24 0	22 0	17 0	18 4	19 0
	Kerrowlee	19 6	18 6	17 0	26 14	26 13	20 0	12 8	12 8	13 8	13 12	13 12	15 0	26 14	26 13	20 0	22 8	23 0	17 8
	Ulwur	19 3	19 7	17 0	26 9	26 11	21 8	8 10	8 10	8 0	10 10	10 10	11 11	23 7	24 12	22 2	22 14	23 8	16 0
	Bhurtpore (City)	18 1	19 8	17 8	28 4	29 12	22 8	7 12	8 0	6 8	9 6	9 13	11 0	27 4	27 8	23 8	22 12	21 8	19 8
	Ajmere	15 8	15 0	14 8	23 0	21 12	21 0	5 0	5 0	5 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	16 0	16 0	19 0	14 0	14 0	16 0
	Deoli Cantonment	19 4	19 2	16 0	25 6	25 4	19 5	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	10 8	23 0	23 4	20 0	18 0	18 0	16 1
	Erinpura	16 0	16 6	16 10	27 8	27 6	29 0	...	...	...	8 2	9 0	8 0	20 0	20 0	25 0	19 0	20 0	23 0
	Sirohee	13 4	14 0	17 0	25 0	25 0	28 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	8 0	8 0	8 4	18 0	18 0	17 0	18 0	18 0	21 0
	Abu	12 0	12 0	15 6	18 12	18 12	22 12	6 12	6 10	6 8	8 4	8 10	8 0	...	...	...	14 7	14 8	15 4
	Anadra	13 4	13 4	17 2	21 4	21 12	26 4	7 8	7 4	7 0	9 0	9 4	9 0	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	21 0
	Hilly Tracts of Meywar	20 0	20 0	18 8	26 0	26 0	26 0	...	...	...	16 0	15 0	17 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Meywar (Oodeypore)	13 10½	13 4¼	14 1	17 15¼	16 12¾	18 5¾	10 2½	10 8¾	10 15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bánswára (Meywar Agency)	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Partábgarh („)	15 11½	15 0½	15 5	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	10 15	11 4	11 4	13 7	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Marwar (Jodhpore)	15 10	15 5	14 11	20 10	20 0	20 0	6 4	6 4	6 4	7 8	7 8	6 14	21 4	20 0	20 0	18 4	17 13	17 8
	Bikaneer	11 11	11 11	12 0	...	...	...	3 8	3 8	3 1	6 4	6 4	6 8	...	...	...	19 12	19 12	17 10
	Boondee	21 0	21 4	16 8	30 8	30 0	25 8	10 0	10 0	9 8	11 0	10 8	10 0	25 0	...	26 0	...	...	...
	Kotah	20 0	20 0	16 4	25 0	25 0	21 0	10 0	10 0	8 12	13 0	13 0	11 0	26 0	26 0	20 0	15 0	15 0	16 0
	Tonk	19 0	19 0	13 14	25 4	26 0	19 6	7 8	7 0	7 0	8 8	9 12	10 0	25 8	26 0	20 15	...	...	16 0
	Jhallawar	18 8	19 14	15 4	23 9	23 9	15 2	...	...	...	8 13	8 13	8 13	23 7	23 7	16 4	17 2	18 5	13 5
	Shahpoora	17 7	17 2	17 12	23 4	30 0	21 0	13 12	13 15	10 0	16 3	17 0	13 8	18 3	19 0	18 0	17 0	16 4	17 0
	Dholpur	17 2	17 9	16 8	25 12	25 12	21 9	10 2	10 2	10 2	11 4	11 4	12 6	23 10	23 8	20 10	22 8	22 5	18 12
Central India	Indore, Gwalior, Goona, Baghelkhand (Sutna)	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Districts.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo Murhwa, Nuglee), *Panicum Miliaceum, &c.* Present fortnight.	Lesser Millets. Past fortnight.	Lesser Millets. Corresponding fortnight of 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.	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.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.
Bangalore	31 7	32 11	25 12	29 12	30 8	29 4	84 0	84 12	96 0	13 0	13 0	12 4	12 12	12 12	11 11	...	...	...
Kolar	37 2	37 2	28 13	31 15	33 0	31 15	172 6	172 6	172 6	13 8	13 8	12 10	13 3	13 3	12 5	...	...	...
Túmkúr	40 0	43 0	31 0	34 0	33 0	36 0	340 0	340 0	340 0	8 8	10 0	11 0	8 0	9 8	10 8	...	...	...
Mysore	27 0	27 0	20 0	32 0	32 0	27 0	75 0	78 0	72 0	8 12	8 12	8 4	8 8	8 8	8 0	...	...	...
Hassan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Shimoga	32 1	33 1	27 14	29 6	27 5	29 6	480 0	480 0	480 0	10 8	10 8	10 8	9 7	9 7	10 0	...	...	...
Kadur	32 0	32 0	25 0	30 0	30 0	23 0	64 0	64 0	64 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	11 0	...	...	...
Chitaldroog	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Coorg	24 4	24 13	19 7	26 5	26 12	21 11	110 0	110 0	110 0	9 7	9 13	9 7	8 15	9 10	8 10	...	...	...
Jeypore	...	...	...	21 4	21 4	17 8	...	...	...	14 8	14 8	13 8	14 4	14 4	13 0	4 0 0	5-0 to 6-0	8-0 to 10-0
Kishengurh	...	...	...	24 0	23 8	21 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	15 12	16 0	4 0 0	5-0 to 6-0	8-0 to 10-0
Kerrowlee	...	...	...	25 10	27 8	19 0	...	...	...	13 14	...*	13 10	13 0	*	13 8	...	...	...
Ulwur	...	...	...	26 6	27 15	20 15	...	...	...	15 12	15 12	15 13	15 0	15 0	15 6	...	...	...
Bhurtpore (City)	...	...	...	26 0	27 8	20 8	...	...	...	13 5	13 5	14 8	13 0	13 0	14 0	...	...	...
Ajmere	...	...	...	23 0	23 0	20 8	70 0	70 0	70 0	17 0	17 0	...	15 0	15 0	15 0	...	...	...
Deoli Cantonment	...	...	...	25 5	25 3	19 2	...	...	...	13 12	14 0	...	13 8	13 8	13 1	...	...	...
										R a. p.	R a. p. per md.	R a. p						
Erinpura	...	...	...	20 4	20 6	23 0	160 0	160 0	170 0	2 13 9	2 13 9	3 1 2	13 0	13 0	12 0	6 0 0	6 0 0	12 0 0
Sirohee	...	...	...	18 0	18 0	20 8	160 0	160 0	160 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	3 5 0	12 5	12 5	11 7	4 11 0	...	9 6 0
Abu	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	18 12	160 0	160 0	160 0	3 8 0	3 8 0	3 12 0	11 8	11 8	10 8	...	...	...
Anadra	...	...	...	17 8	17 4	21 0	...	...	...	3 4 0	3 4 0	3 8 0	12 4	12 4	11 8	...	...	...
Hilly Tracts of Meywar	...	...	...	24 0	23 0	24 0	†	‡	‡	3 10 0	3 10 0	...	11 0	11 0	10 8	...	...	...
Meywar (Oodeypore)	...	...	...	17 3	16 6½	16 12¾	200 0	200 0	200 0	S. Ch. 9 9 R a. p.	S. Ch. 9 9 R a. p. per md.	S. Ch. 10 2½ R a. p.	9 6	9 6	9 12¼	...	...	...
Bánswára (Meywar Agency)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Partábgarh („)	...	...	...	20 15	20 5	19 11	...	...	...	2 6 9	...	...	16 9	17 0	10 0	6 0 0	4 13 0	12-0 to 16-0
Marwar (Jodhpore)	...	...	...	20 0	19 6	18 2	...	...	...	2 9 0	2 9 0	2 9 0	15 10	15 5	15 0	...	...	...
Bikaneer	...	...	...	17 8	17 8	17 8	...	...	...	S. Ch. ...	S. Ch. ...	S. Ch. ...	11 8	11 8	11 8	...	...	...
Boondee	...	...	...	31 8	29 0	24 8	160 0	160 0	140 0	12 4	12 8	11 12	12 0	12 4	11 8	5 10 0	5 10 0	7-8 to 15-0
Kotah	...	...	...	28 0	28 0	23 8	240 0	240 0	240 0	12 12	14 0	12 4	12 4	13 8	11 12	...	...	...
Tonk	...	...	...	26 0	26 8	18 15	160 0	160 0	160 0	12 8	13 4	12 10	12 0	13 0	12 7	3 12 0	2 13 0	7-8 to 15-0
Jhallawar	...	...	...	24 12	25 14	20 1	...	...	...	10 8	10 8	9 13	10 4	10 4	9 11	...	...	...
Shahpoora	...	...	...	23 3	23 0	19 6	160 0	160 0	160 0	13 2	13 14	13 8	13 0	13 6	13 4	4 11 0	4 11 0	9 6 0
Dholpur	...	...	...	25 1	25 9	20 10	...	...	...	12 15	12 15	12 15	12 2	12 2	12 3	...	...	...
Indore, Gwalior, Goona, Baghelkhand (Sutna)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

* Not received. † Ten pies per bundle. ‡ 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 Net Indian Sea and Land Customs Revenue (excluding Salt Revenue) for the first three months of the official year 1883-84, and of the twelve preceding years.

(IN THOUSANDS OF RUPEES.)

YEAR.	FOR THE THREE MONTHS, APRIL TO JUNE.																								TOTAL BRITISH INDIA.			YEAR.
	BENGAL.				BOMBAY.				SINDH.				MADRAS.				BRITISH BURMA.											
	On Imports of Liquors.	On other Imports.	On Exports.	Total Revenue.	On Imports of Liquors.	On other Imports.	On Exports.	Total Revenue.	On Imports of Liquors.	On other Imports.	On Exports.	Total Revenue.	On Imports of Liquors.	On other Imports.	On Exports.	Total Revenue.	On Imports of Liquors.	On other Imports.	On Exports.	Total Revenue.	On Imports of Liquors.	On other Imports.	Total Import Revenue.	Export Revenue.	Total Revenue.			
1871-72	2,46	16,87	5,35	24,68	2,37	7,46	1,11	10,94	27	24	32	83	94	2,99	3,89	7,82	35	1,11	6,69	8,15	6,39	28,67	35,06	17,36	52,42			1871-72.
1872-73	3,19	15,58	5,68	24,45	1,52	10,34	1,09	12,95	26	22	79	1,27	1,03	3,37	3,16	7,56	91	1,27	11,85	14,03	6,91	30,78	37,69	22,57	60,26			1872-73.
1873-74	2,24	15,12	3,85	21,21	1,69	8,65	1,12	11,46	30	15	29	74	1,05	3,42	3,86	8,33	90	1,19	11,04	13,13	6,18	28,53	34,71	20,16	54,87			1873-74.
1874-75	3,06	16,42	3,36	22,86	1,70	8,74	1,01	11,45	30	11	26	67	91	3,70	3,21	7,82	1,11	1,79	8,09	10,99	7,08	30,76	37,84	15,95	53,79			1874-75.
1875-76	3,08	19,81	4,36	27,25	1,88	10,38	2,88	15,14	28	28	66	1,22	1,13	3,60	3,92	8,65	1,10	1,08	14,60	16,78	7,47	35,15	42,62	26,42	69,04			1875-76.
1876-77	3,38	15,70	2,66	21,74	2,08	9,12	44	11,64	34	14	7	55	1,47	3,30	2,26	7,03	1,30	1,40	9,92	12,62	8,57	29,66	38,23	15,35	53,58			1876-77.
1877-78	3,80	19,07	3,06	25,93	2,61	10,90	47	13,98	55	22	13	90	1,35	1,85	48	3,68	1,38	1,56	8,49	11,43	9,69	33,60	43,29	12,63	55,92			1877-78.
1878-79	3,39	16,13	3,24	22,76	2,27	10,62	58	13,47	48	11	9	68	1,51	2,60	1,14	5,25	2,12	1,84	9,96	13,92	9,77	31,30	41,07	15,01	56,08			1878-79.
1879-80	2,89	15,23	1,93	20,05	2,40	8,32	63	11,35	71	21	7	99	1,30	1,91	1,30	4,51	1,84	1,46	12,40	15,70	9,14	27,13	36,27	16,33	52,60			1879-80.
1880-81	3,33	12,59	1,85	18,17	2,29	10,75	53	13,57	1,21	25	8	1,54	1,41	2,49	2,44	6,34	1,32	1,87	12,64	15,83	9,56	28,35	37,91	17,54	55,45			1880-81.
1881-82	3,59	13,46	3,15	20,20	2,85	10,95	58	14,28	1,14	36	11	1,61	1,24	2,51	2,14	5,89	1,90	1,91	13,82	17,63	10,72	29,09	39,81	19,80	59,61			1881-82.
1882-83	3,85	1	3,42	7,28	3,02	—68*	50	2,84	92	2	18	1,12	1,42	...	1,11	2,53	2,32	1	18,99	21,32	11,53	—64*	10,89	24,20	35,0[illegible]			1882-83.
1883-84	3,62	3	4,81	8,46	2,93	14	34	3,31	97	1	16	1,14	1,28	1	1,55	2,84	2,25	5	15,56	17,86	10,95	24	11,19	22,42	33,61			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, 23rd July 1883.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

RAILWAY TRAFFIC.

No. XXV OF 1883.

APPROXIMATE STATEMENT OF GROSS RECEIPTS AND EXPENSES OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

Last return received.	Railways.	Total mean length open.	RECEIPTS FOR WEEK ENDING 1ST JULY 1882. Total.	Per mile open.	Total mean length open.	RECEIPTS FOR WEEK ENDING 30TH JUNE 1883. Total.	Per mile open.	TOTAL RECEIPTS FROM 1ST APRIL TO 1ST JULY 1882. Total.	Per mile open per week.	TOTAL RECEIPTS FROM 1ST APRIL TO 30TH JUNE 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
7th July 1883	Eastern Bengal	172	96,394	560	207	1,12,365	543	9,66,272	428	12,01,243	446	2,34,971	...
7th ditto	Oudh and Rohilkhund	547	1,10,009	201	547	1,06,779	195	14,78,914	206	17,36,301	244	2,57,387	...
7th ditto	Sind, Punjab & Delhi	676	2,18,996	324	748	2,89,091	386	25,89,629	291	33,07,119	344	7,17,490	...
30th June 1883	Madras	858	1,94,549	227	861	1,30,061	151	18,81,623	167	17,07,276	153	...	1,74,347
30th ditto	South Indian	655	1,05,151	161	655	85,758	131	10,71,792	125	10,37,776	122	...	34,016
7th July 1883	Great Indian Peninsula	1,458	4,89,385	336	1,458	5,37,004	368	1,07,89,029	566	1,17,13,414	618	9,24,385	...
30th June 1883	Bombay, Baroda and Central India	461	3,06,309	664	461	1,74,085	378	35,13,198	580	38,22,698	638	3,09,500	...
	TOTAL	4,827	15,20,793	315	4,937	14,35,143	291	2,22,90,457	351	2,45,25,827	382	22,35,370	...
	State.												
7th July 1883	East Indian	1,507	8,44,197	560	1,509	11,55,469	766	1,17,02,020	591	1,40,90,792	719	23,88,772	...
7th ditto	Calcutta and South-Eastern	33	11,595	351	56	7,695	137	55,751	146	80,964	120	25,213	...
7th ditto	Nalhati	27	1,582	59	27	1,397	52	18,708	53	21,491	61	2,783	...
7th ditto	Northern Bengal	233	46,361	199	230	42,833	186	4,95,325	162	5,28,106	177	32,781	...
7th ditto	Tirhoot	85	11,035	130	166	13,538	82	1,70,182	153	2,16,830	102	46,648	...
2nd June 1883	Patna-Gya	57	9,477	166	...	(a)	...	(b)94,551	181	(c)93,015	181	...	1,536
7th July 1883	Muttra-Hathras	29	2,746	95	29	2,287	79	31,453	83	34,493	91	3,040	...
7th ditto	Cawnpore-Furrakhabad	87	10,190	117	87	7,506	86	89,601	78	90,223	80	622	...
7th ditto	Dildarnagar-Ghazipur	12	1,039	87	12	817	68	14,888	94	15,691	101	803	...
7th ditto	Rajputana-Malwa	1,117	3,61,944	324	1,117	2,76,200	247	31,08,867	212	36,07,200	248	4,98,333	...
7th ditto	Wardha Coal	45	24,966	555	45	20,413	454	1,83,075	309	2,11,067	361	27,992	...
7th ditto	Nagpur & Chhattisgarh	98	11,197	114	149	15,033	101	2,13,705	166	5,25,271	271	3,11,566	...
7th ditto	Rangoon and Irrawaddy Valley	161	26,992	168	161	22,173	138	4,37,520	207	4,14,614	198	...	22,906
7th ditto	Sindia	75	7,414	99	75	6,147	82	86,004	88	84,837	87	...	1,167
7th ditto	Punjab Northern	412	88,853	216	419	58,159	139	8,08,918	155	7,85,237	143	...	23,681
7th ditto	Indus Valley and Kandahar	660	1,15,715	175	660	2,16,312	328	11,34,439	131	22,23,025	259	10,88,586	...
7th ditto	Muttra-Achnera	23	1,850	80	23	1,090	47	16,817	55	19,582	65	2,765	...
7th ditto	Kaunia-Dhurla	32	1,188	37	32	1,673	52	21,026	50	25,256	61	4,230	...
7th ditto	Rewari-Ferozepore	...	...	...	89	8,900	100	...	...	84,617	73	84,617	...
	TOTAL	3,186	7,34,144	230	3,377	7,02,173	208	69,80,830	167	90,61,519	203	20,80,689	...
	Native States.												
7th July 1883	Bhavnagar-Gondal	194	12,978	67	193	15,846	82	3,25,672	127	3,67,270	146	41,598	...
30th June 1883	Nizam's	121	33,553	277	121	15,117	125	2,38,883	150	1,98,693	126	...	40,190
23rd ditto	Mysore	86	18,341	213	...	(a)	...	(d)60,453	57	(e)60,829	59	576	...
7th July 1883	Jodhpore	19	29	2	19	670	35	(f)35	...	10,056	41	10,021	...
	TOTAL	420	64,901	155	333	31,633	95	6,24,843	118	6,36,848	117	12,005	...
	GRAND TOTAL	9,940	31,64,035	318	10,156	33,24,418	327	4,15,98,150	319	4,83,14,986	361	67,16,836	...
	GROSS ESTIMATED EXPENSES	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,91,35,149	147	2,31,91,193	173	...	...
	NET RECEIPTS	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,24,63,001	172	2,51,23,793	188	26,60,792	...

(a) Return not received.
(b) Total receipts from 1st April to 3rd June 1882.
(c) Total receipts from 1st April to 2nd June 1883.
(d) Total receipts from 1st April to 24th June 1882.
(e) Total receipts from 1st April to 23rd June 1883.
(f) Total receipts from 24th June to 1st July 1882.

R. A. SARGEAUNT, *Major, R.E.,*
Offg. Under-Secretary.

SIMLA,
The 21st July 1883.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

IRRIGATION BRANCH.

IRRIGATION OPERATIONS IN BENGAL FOR THE OFFICIAL YEAR 1883-84.

Areas leased for Irrigation up to the end of April 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.	Sugar-cane.	Bhadoi.	Hot weather.	Total.	Grand Total.	Rainfall, 1883-84. During month.	Rainfall, 1883-84. Up to end of month.	Rainfall, 1882-83. During month.	Rainfall, 1882-83. 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	289·50	89·06	180	746	...	...	...	48	...	...	20	68	68	0·03	0·03	1·69	1·69	The khurreef leases expired with the official year 1882-83.
		Gobri	372·82	218·09	109·23	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...					
		Pattamoondee	1,042	27·80	20	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	4	6	6					
		High Level, Section I	675	158·50	13	5	...	...	...	...	67	...	...	1	68	68					
		Taldunda, 1st Reach	1,300	188·00	188	* 267	152	...	...	...	23	...	...	...	23	23					
		Ditto, 2nd do.	650	44·00	44																
		Matchgong	650	98·00	98	21	596	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...					
	Balasore	High Level, Section II	727·16	...	...	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...					
		Ditto do. III	727·16	189·44	...	122	144	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...					
		Total	...	...	...	611	1,638	...	...	...	140	...	...	25	165	165	...	...	...	...	
	Total of the corresponding period of last year.		...	...	...	...	...	...	123,523	...	...	5	...	...	5	123,528	...	...	...	...	
South-Western.	Midnapore	Midnapore	1,411	67	...	...	...	...	53,455	...	...	...	...	...	...	53,455	3·41	3·41	2·68	2·68	Leases for 36,833 acres expired on the 31st March 1883.
	Howrah	Panchkoorah	522	19	...	...	...	...	9,801	...	...	...	...	...	...	9,801	2·09	2·09	1·51	1·51	
		Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	63,256	...	...	...	...	...	...	63,256	...	...	...	...	
	Total of the corresponding period of last year.		...	...	...	...	...	...	103,862	...	...	...	...	...	...	103,862	...	...	...	...	
Sone.	Shahabad	Western Main	4,342	788	*	1,286	389	3,633	...	...	...	396	...	...	396	4,029	...	...	...	...	** No part of the discharge in the Buxar Division was utilized for irrigation during month. Main Western Canal series were closed from 6th to 16th April 1883.
		Buxar	1,226	71	*	2,505	641	11,636	...	...	...	2,089	...	...	2,089	13,125					
		Arrah	1,660	462	387	10,060	6,606	51,852	...	...	...	1,375	...	2,464	3,839	55,691	...	...	0·05	0·05	
	Patna and Gya	Eastern Main	1,466	71	58	...	93	211	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	211	0·18	0·18	...	...	
		Patna				65	2,415	10,918	...	...	...	8	...	65	73	10,991					
		Total	...	...	...	13,916	10,144	77,653	...	...	...	3,868	...	2,529	6,397	84,050	...	...	...	...	
	Total of the corresponding period of last year.		...	...	...	...	...	44,041	...	...	...	11,667	...	...	11,667	55,708	...	...	...	...	
		Grand Total	...	...	...	14,527	11,782	77,653	63,256	...	140	3,868	...	2,554	6,562	147,471	...	...	...	...	
	Grand total of the corresponding period of last year.		...	...	...	...	...	44,041	227,685	...	...	11,672	...	...	11,672	283,398	...	...	...	...	

The 2nd July 1883.

G. F. E. S. NEILL, *Major, M.S.C.,*
Under-Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal,
P. W. Department.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

IRRIGATION OPERATIONS OF FASL KHARIF IN THE PUNJAB FOR 1883-84 UP TO 31st MAY 1883.

Canal Division.	Water distributed during May 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	4·5	3,073·60	1,071	...	...	Gurdáspur	7,017	1·0	0·5	Cotton	16,633	On the Bári Doáb Canal the demand for water during the month was moderate, owing to the cultivators having been occupied in harvest operations. The prospects of the present crop are favorable. There is a decrease of 819 acres as compared with the corresponding period of last year.
2nd Division, Main Branch, Lower	4·6	4·0		996	...	...	Amritsar	17,003	1·1	2·0	Rice	933	
2nd do., Lahore Branch	3·35	3·1		635	...	...	Lahore	26,846	1·3	4·7	Sugarcane	8,969	
Passed out of Escapes	...	...	...	110	...	...	... ...	...	...	...	Others	24,331	
Total Bári Doáb Canal	...	...	3,073·60	2,812	...	...	... ...	50,866	...	...	... ...	50,866	
Corresponding period of last year	...	...	3,073·60	2,451·88	...	...	... ...	51,685	...	...	... ...	51,685	
Western Jumna Canal. Karnál Division	4·33	4·51	2,546	486	...	321,614 kuries, bullies, &c.; 4,664 maunds fire-wood; and 11,863 cubic feet wood.	Umballa	307	0·79	1·97	Cotton	13,879	The operations on the Western Jumna Canal during the month show a decrease of 15,417 acres as compared with those of May 1882; the difference averages nearly 3,100 acres for each of the five following districts: Karnál, Hissár, Jínd, Rohtak, and Delhi. There is a total decrease of 13,377 acres of sugarcane in the whole Circle as compared with last year, which is attributed to the low price of sugar prevailing, owing to the large crop of last year.
Delhi do.	5·70	5·83		845			Karnál	7,385	1·37	1·22	Rice	140	
Hánsi do.	9·00	7·78		870			Delhi	17,137	0·60	0·90	Sugarcane	31,278	
Do. Bulla Head	8·80	7·41		245			Rohtak	16,004	0·45	1·10	Others	7,417	
Passed out of Escapes	...	...	...	250	...		Hissár	8,601	0·50	1·00	... ...	...	
							Jhínd	2,904	0·20	0·80	... ...	...	
							Bíkaner	298	...	...	... ...	...	
							Kalsia State	78	...	...	... ...	...	
Total Western Jumna Canal	...	...	2,546	2,696	...	321,614	... ...	52,714	...	...	... ...	52,714	
Corresponding period of last year	...	...	2,546	2,612	...	109,024	... ...	68,131	...	...	... ...	68,131	
Inundation Canals. Upper Sutlej Division	...	...	...	...	...	...	Lahore	600	...	...	Detail not obtainable for want of establishment.	...	On the Inundation Canal there is a decrease of 100,816 acres as compared with the corresponding period of the previous year, which is wholly due to the low state of the rivers during the month.
Lower Sutlej and Chenab Division	...	...	...	...	...	...	Montgomery	1,600	...	...		...	
Indus Canals	...	...	...	...	...	...	Mooltan	34,565	0·4	1·5		...	
Muzaffargarh Canals	...	...	...	...	...	...	Dera Gházi Khan	4,143	0·54	...	... ...	...	
							Muzaffargarh	52,344	...	...	... ...	...	
Total Inundation Canals	...	...	...	...	...	...	... ...	93,252	...	...	... ...	93,252	
Corresponding period of last year	...	...	...	...	...	...	... ...	194,068	...	...	... ...	194,068	
Perennial Canals, Grand Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	... ...	103,580	...	...	... ...	103,580	
Do. corresponding period of last year	...	...	...	...	...	...	... ...	119,816	...	...	... ...	119,816	

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 24th JULY 1883.

GENERAL REMARKS.—Although a general break in the rains seems now to have set in, yet during the early part of the week to which the reports relate good rain fell throughout India, except in some districts of the Punjab. In Bombay the fall was heavy along the Western Ghats, but some deficiency is reported in parts of the Southern Mahratta Country. In Baroda and Surat the excessive rainfall of previous weeks has been succeeded by light showers. A break would be beneficial in parts of Central India. In Rajputana the rainfall has been light, but favourable; and the tanks have generally a sufficiency of water, except in Marwar where they are empty.

In Burma the rainfall though below average has been generally sufficient. Good rain has fallen all over Bengal; at Burdwan the fall was exceptionally heavy, but in some parts of that district and in Rajshahye, Rungpur, and Purneah more is needed for transplanting of rice. Rain continues to hold off in Gauhati; elsewhere in Assam the fall has been sufficient. Seasonable weather prevails over the Central Provinces, and prospects there are very favourable. In the North-Western Provinces and Oudh ample rain fell in all reporting districts up to the 24th instant, and the crops are reported to be doing well. In the Punjab the fall has been very partial, and more rain is much wanted in several districts.

Harvesting continues in the Madras Presidency, and standing crops are generally in good condition, except in parts of Coimbatore and Tanjore where they are suffering from want of rain. Sowings for the *kharif* have nearly been completed in the Bombay Presidency, Central India, and the Central Provinces, and are in full progress in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh and the Punjab. The cotton crop is being weeded in the Central Provinces and Berars and promises well. Transplanting of rice is being pushed on in Bengal and Assam. In the former province harvesting of early rice and jute continues, and indigo manufacture has been commenced. Ploughing is nearly finished in Burma, and rice seedlings are being transplanted.

The crops in the Deccan are seriously threatened by locusts. Cattle-disease is reported from most districts.

Cholera appears to be prevalent in Bombay, the Central Provinces, and parts of Bengal; and a severe epidemic is said to exist in the city of Agar in Central India.

Prices are fluctuating.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week under report.	State of agricultural prospects.
Madras—(July 25th)		
Bellary ...	·43 (average of six stations).	Standing crops generally good; harvest paddy, yield average.
Kurnool ...	·84 (average of eight stations).	Standing crops good; small-pox in one and cattle-disease in six taluks.
Ganjam ...	1·52 (average of sixteen stations).	Standing crops red gram, gingelly, and sugarcane thriving; cholera slight at Chicacole; cattle-disease slight at Berhampur.
Kistna ...	1·25 (average of twelve stations).	Standing crops promising; fever, guinea-worm, small-pox, and cattle-disease slight.
Chingleput (Madras) ...	1·66 (average of ten stations).	Standing crops good where water available; harvest *kar*, paddy, &c., yield half; small-pox and cattle-disease slight in two taluks; cholera in one village, 1 death.
Coimbatore ...	·13 (average of six stations).	Condition of wet crops good; dry crops in parts of three taluks suffering for want of rain, and in parts of two taluks attacked by insects; harvest *cholam* and *cumboo* in parts, yield average; *cheena* in one taluk; 5 deaths from fever in parts of two taluks.
Tanjore ...	·43 (average of six stations).	Standing crops generally good, except in parts of one taluk not flourishing for want of sufficient rain; 37 deaths from cholera; cattle-disease in parts of two taluks.
Madura ...	·58 (average of four stations).	Standing crops fair; harvest paddy and dry crops in parts.
Malabar ...	5·67 (average of fourteen stations).	First crop progressing in all taluks; small-pox slight in all taluks; fever and cattle-disease in parts, latter slight; cholera in Palghat, 6 deaths.
Travancore ...	·555	Paddy in good condition; fever prevails. *General Remarks.*—General prospects fair.
Bombay—(July 25th)		
Kurrachee ...	·30; average of ten other stations, 2·39.	Small-pox in eight villages in districts, 12 fresh cases, 3 deaths, 10 remaining sick; river at Kotri on 23rd 18 feet 2 inches, against 17 feet 11 inches on same date last year; fever in five talukas; *kharif* sowings progressing; wheat, red rice, and *bajri* in Kurrachee 26, 32 and 36, in Manjhand 32, 24 and 48, in Sakro 16, 28 and 38, and in Mirpur Botoro 22, 30 and 34 lbs. per rupee respectively.
Hyderabad ...	Rain in ten talukas—average fall 2·33.	River 3 inches more than on same date last year; small-pox in seven and cattle-disease in two talukas; prices of food-grains steady since last week.
Ahmedabad ...	·58	Total rainfall 14·77; sowing progressing; wheat 26½ and *bajri* 30 lbs. per rupee.
Baroda ...	·56	Total rainfall 32·16; sowing of *kharif* in progress; transplantation of rice in Kadi division commenced; health good; *bajri* 27 and rice 24 lbs. per rupee.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week under report.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bombay—*contd.*		
Surat ...	·84	Total rainfall 37·36; sowing operations continue; cattle-disease in Olphad; cholera in Burdoli and Bulsar; *juari* 38 and *nagli* 43 lbs. per rupee.
Nasik ...	At Igatpuri, 12·30; at Peint, 7·79; slight in other places.	Cholera in all talukas except Malegaon, Baglan, and Peint, deaths 99; *kharif* sowings progressing vigorously; wheat 25, *bajri* 28, and rice 22 lbs. per rupee; young locusts appearing in several talukas, old ones still in a few.
Colaba (Bombay) ...	Light rain daily; total of week 1·42.	Total rainfall to date 53·39, being 12·53 above average; abnormal temperature 2° warm; vapour in air slightly in excess of normal; abnormal wind northerly from 20th to 23rd, wind normal on all other days.
Poona ...	Rain in four talukas—maximum 5·0 in Mawal, minimum ·57 in Khed.	Cholera cases 510, fatal 205; *bajri* 37 and *juari* 46 lbs. per rupee, in Poona *bajri* 32 and *juari* 41 lbs. per rupee.
Ahmednagar ...	Slight rain in all talukas, except Shrigonda, Karjat, and Rahuri.	Cholera cases 1,355, 663 deaths; cattle-disease in Karjat and Parner; *juari*—maximum 66 lbs. per rupee in Jamkhed, minimum 45 lbs. in Kopargaon; *bajri*—maximum 54 lbs per rupee in Jamkhed, minimum 33 lbs. in Kopargaon.
Sholapur ...	·41	Total rainfall 13·71; *kharif* sowings nearly completed; *juari* 62 and *bajri* 52 lbs. per rupee; cholera cases 745, deaths 352.
Dharwar ...	2·59 in Hangal; 1·94 in Hubli; slight elsewhere.	Crops good; sowings retarded in Kalghatgi and Hangal by excessive moisture and in Navalgand and Ron by want of rain; public health good; 1 case of cholera in Ron; slight cattle-disease in Kalghatgi; *juari* 74 lbs. per rupee in Ranibennur and Kod, 48 to 63 lbs. per rupee elsewhere; rice 32 and wheat 43 lbs. per rupee.
Kanara ...	In Karwar, 12·89; in Kumpta, 20·20; in Sirsa, 10·08; in Hallial, 4·0.	Total rainfall 95·68; weeding continues, also transplanting in some places; sugarcane and garden crops healthy; small-pox in Karwar, Kumpta, Bhatkal, and Sidapur; fever in some places; cattle-disease in Sidapur; common rice in Karwar 12¼ seers per rupee, in district average 13½ seers.
Raikot ...	·25	Total rainfall 21·25; weather cool; general health fair; sowing operations continue; cholera in some villages of Halar; *bajri* 29 and *juari* 35 lbs. per rupee.
		General Remarks.—Rain throughout the Presidency and Sind, wanted in parts of the Southern Mahratta Country; sowing and transplanting of rice still in general progress; locusts in Nasik, Khandesh, Tanna, Colaba, and Ratnagiri; cholera in all districts of the Deccan, in Tanna, Colaba, Surat, and Kaladgi; small-pox, fever, and cattle-disease in a few districts.
Bengal—(July 25th)		
Chittagong ...	13·28	Weather seasonable; prospects of crops fair; *amun* doing well; prices stationary; cattle-disease still reported; general health good.
Dacca ...	3·24	Paddy being sown; *aus* paddy being harvested; *amun* paddy, sugarcane, and other crops thriving well; jute damaged by worms in Nawabgunge.
24-Pergunnahs (Calcutta)	4·76	Prospects good; early crops promise well; *amun* being transplanted; public health generally good; rivers rising.
Moorshedabad ...	5·0	Transplanting operations being pushed on vigorously owing to recent rain; *aus* also much benefited by it; health on the whole good; cattle-disease has broken out in thana Shamshergunge.
Rajshahye ...	2·58, good rain during week.	Paddy being transplanted; more rain necessary for transplanting; some fever reported.
Burdwan ...	14·40; Culna 9·52; Cutwa 5·3.	Transplanting in progress; prospects favourable except in Cutwa, where more rain wanted; public health fair.
Rungpore ...	1·27	Weather hot; *aus* rice and jute being harvested; prospects of *amun* rice and sugarcane good; more rain wanted; cholera still somewhat prevalent in some parts of district.
Bhagalpur ...	2·68, fair rainfall	Everywhere prospects of crops good.
Purneah ...	3·65	More rain required for transplanting winter rice; health fair; slight fever; rivers rising again.
Patna ...	4·55	Ploughing and sowing going on rapidly; prospects of crops good.
Durbhunga ...	3·9	Transplanting progressing well; prices stationary; health good.
Hazaribagh ...	5·50; ample rain during week.	Weather cloudy and seasonable; prospects of crops good; public health good.
Cuttack ...	3·27	*Sarad* rice progressing well; *beali* rice being weeded; public health good; a few cases of cholera in the town.
		General Remarks.—Rain in varying quantities fell throughout these provinces during the week; it has generally been pretty good for agricultural purposes, though certain districts still complain of its insufficiency; state of the early crops has been improved, and transplanting of late rice is now being carried on with vigour; harvesting of early rice and jute is going on in parts of Central and Eastern Bengal, and indigo manufacture has commenced in Behar; in Orissa re-sowing is being made on the flooded tracts from which the waters have now receded; cholera is still prevalent in Gya, and is epidemic in one thana of Lohardugga, otherwise the public health is reported to be fair.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week under report.	State of agricultural prospects.
N. W. Provinces and Oudh—		
Benares (July 24th)	11·7; Chandausi, 10·5; Gangapur, 7·7.	The late rains have done immense good to the *kharif* crops; no sickness of men or cattle; prices steady.
Allahabad („ 25th)	Abundant and constant rain in all tahsils, except Bara; general average, 5·6; Bara, 1·4.	*Kharif* sowings nearly completed and crops doing well; cholera diminished in district, but has appeared in city in mild form; prices generally fallen.
Gorakhpur („ 23rd)	Rain general, 3·9 since the 17th instant.	*Kharif* sowings in progress; some cattle-disease; prices rising.
Jhansi („ „)	·7; Mau, ·5; Moth, 2·0; Garotha, [illegible]	Sowing in progress; health good; people engaged on field work.
Agra („ 24th)	From 2·9 to 8·1 in all parganas.	*Kharif* sowings continue; fever in two parganas; sporadic cholera in one pargana; prices steady.
Bareilly („ „)	Ample and general rain.	Sowings everywhere progressing; slight fall in the price of barley and wheat, *juari* and *arhar* risen; health remains satisfactory.
Meerut („ „)	3·0; Shardana, 3·4; Bagpat, 5·4; Mowana, 3·2; Ghaziabad, 2·2; Hapur, 3·1.	Weather seasonable; *kharif* crops sown; health good; prices stationary.
Kumaun („ „)	Rain not heavy, but sufficient and general.	Crops very good; general health good; cattle-disease continues; prices stationary.
Lucknow („ „)	10·8; Maliabad, 5·1; Mohanlalganj, 8·0.	Prices steady; prospects favourable; public health good.
Partabgarh („ „)	Sadr, 4·0; Kunda, 5·5; Patti, 4·3.	*Kharif* sowings nearly completed; slight small-pox reported in Patti; general health good; prices almost stationary.
Sitapur („ „)	General rain throughout district; average, 8·0.	Prices stationary.
Fyzabad („ „)	Sadr, 5·5; Akbarpur, 8·1; Bikapur, 4·7; Tanda, 5·4.	Weeding going on; public health good; cattle-disease in part of district.
Rae Bareli („ 23rd)	Good rain all over the district; Sadr, 4·1 and ·09.	Weather cloudy; agricultural operations in progress; prices stationary.
Cawnpore („ 24th)	Average in nine parganas, 5·4.	Cholera decreasing; *kharif* sowings in progress all over the district; prices almost stationary.
Farukhabad („ „)	Abundant and well distributed rain fell throughout the week.	The sowing of the early *kharif* crops nearly completed, and the land is in good condition for sowings of *juari* and *bajri*.
		General Remarks.—Ample rain has fallen in all reporting districts during the week, doing much good; the *kharif* sowings are progressing well, and are nearly completed in a number of districts; the general health is good, and cholera seems to be abating; prices are fluctuating.
Punjab—(July 24th)		
Delhi ...	1·60	Health good; *kharif* ploughings in progress; slight rise in prices.
Hissar ...	.....	Health good; *kharif* sowings in progress; crop prospects good; prices falling.
Umballa ...	3·70	More rain wanted; health fair; *kharif* sowings in progress; prices stationary.
Jullundur ...	·50	More rain much wanted; health fair; crops backward; prices stationary.
Amritsar ...	4·90	Health good; prices steady.
Sialkot ...	1·0	More rain wanted; *kharif* sowings in progress; health good; slight fall in prices.
Ferozepore ...	3·60 at tahsil Zira, less elsewhere.	Health good; *kharif* ploughings and sowings in progress; prices rising.
Lahore ...	No rain	Rain wanted; health good; prices stationary.
Rawalpindi ...	1·50	A few cases of fever in Kahuta tahsil; *kharif* sowings completed; prices rising.
Mooltan ...	.....	Health good; crop prospects favourable; prices slightly falling.
Dera Ismail Khan ...	·1	Health good; *kharif* sowings commenced; prices steady.
Peshawar ...	1·90	Health good; prices stationary.
		General Remarks.—Rain has fallen in nearly every district, but more is needed; health good, except in the Umballa, Jullundur, and Rawalpindi districts; *kharif* sowings in progress.
Central Provinces (July 25th)		
Nagpur ...	1·75	Weather cloudy, with light showers; sowings almost completed; cholera prevalent throughout the district, 776 cases, 360 deaths; cattle-disease prevalent; prices steady.
Jubbulpore ...	4·77	Weather cloudy and rainy; *kharif* sowings continue; weeding of cotton commenced; prospects favourable; prices stationary.
Saugor ...	3·42	Rainfall deficient; sowings almost finished; weeding in progress; prospects good; prices steady; health good.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week under report.	State of agricultural prospects.
Central Provinces— *contd.*		
Sambalpur (July 21st)	10·91	Weather wet but seasonable; prospects good; health good; common rice 45 seers per rupee.
Seoni („ 24th)	Heavy rain since 23rd after break of one week.	Transplanting of rice commenced; 10 deaths from cholera; prices stationary.
Hoshangabad ...	3·21	Weather cloudy and rainy; weeding in progress; 7 deaths from small-pox; wheat 15 and rice 9 seers per rupee.
Khandwa ...	·30	Prospects good; 62 deaths from cholera in Burhanpur; wheat 15, *juari* 20, and rice 15 seers per rupee.
Raipur ...	2·91	Prospects good; 4 deaths from cholera at Nandgaon. *General Remarks.*—Weather cloudy, with light rain; prospects of crops very favourable; prices steady; severe cholera in some places.
British Burma— **(July 26th)**		
Akyab ...	20·46	Total rainfall up to date 95·00; 6 deaths from cholera in town and three in district, otherwise public health good; 147 deaths of cattle in three townships, in others health of plough cattle good; ploughing nearly completed; sowing commenced.
Rangoon ...	3·23	Total rainfall up to date 36·23; public health good; price of paddy from Rs. 88 to Rs. 89 per 100 baskets.
Bassein ...	6·85	Total rainfall up to date 45·81; 2 deaths from cholera in Bassein township, otherwise public health good; 44 deaths of cattle in two townships; ploughing progressing; transplanting begun in parts of the district.
Prome ...	3·68	Total rainfall up to date 26·49; public health good; 14 deaths of plough cattle in Shwaydoung; about 32,500 acres already ploughed; more rain wanted in a few circles in the Shwaylay and Shwaydoung townships.
Tenasserim (Moulmein) ...	10·76	Total rainfall up to date 81·38; 2 deaths from cholera in one township, otherwise public health in Moulmein and district good; 938 deaths of cattle in five townships; about 90 per cent. fields ploughed; health of plough cattle generally good; sowing progressing; about 30 per cent. fields sown; crop prospects favourable; nurseries, health, ploughing, and sowing somewhat disturbed on account of high water; health of cattle good; nearly 20 acres of crops destroyed by crabs; transplanting progressing; state of supply of seedlings for transplanting fair.
Toungoo ...	6·78	Total rainfall up to date 35·50; public health good; health of plough cattle good; ploughing progressing rapidly; price of paddy Rs. 64 per 100 baskets.
Kyoukpyoo (July 26th)	12·26	Total rainfall up to date 78·32; public health and health of cattle good; half the district ploughed; a fourth of the district sown; cost of ploughing per acre, inclusive of hire of cattle and wages of labourers, Rs. 6.
Sandoway („ „)	18·17	Total rainfall up to date 95·11; public health good; ploughing and sowing progressing; about 4,218 acres ploughed; reports of area sown out in nurseries not received; ploughing wages Rs. 4-8 in northern township.
Hanthawaddy („ „)	.....	Public health and health of cattle good; ploughing progressing; price of paddy varying from Rs. 80, 85 and 95 per 100 baskets.
Pegu („ „)	6·11	Total rainfall up to date 54·41; public health good; slight cattle-disease in Pounglin township; ploughing and sowing progressing; price of paddy from Rs. 75 to Rs. 80 per 100 baskets.
Tharrawaddy („ „)	6·60	Total rainfall up to date 48·02; public health good; 38 deaths of cattle in two townships; health of plough cattle in all other townships good; ploughing and sowing progressing; ploughing wages from 30 to 70 baskets per man; price of paddy from Rs. 90 to Rs. 95 per 100 baskets.
Thonegwa („ „)	5·58	Total rainfall up to date 38·53; public health good; 1 death of cattle in Daybayeh township, otherwise health of plough cattle good; ploughing continues; some damage caused by crabs to nurseries in two townships.
Henzada („ „)	6·69	Total rainfall up to date 39·13; public health good; 7 deaths of cattle in Zaloon township; ploughing progressing, about one-half ploughed, one-seventh transplanted; general appearance of young plants good.
Thayetmyo („ „)	1·33	Total rainfall up to date 19·50; public health good; ploughing continues; transplanting going on.
Shwaygyin („ „)	11·82	Total rainfall up to date 66·75; public health good; 55 deaths of cattle in Zokeehake circle; ploughing progressing rapidly; area ploughed five-eighths of whole; sowing commenced generally; price of paddy Rs. 75 per 100 baskets. *General Remarks.*—Rainfall steady, but up to date less than recorded at same time last year; public health good; cattle-disease mild, and not on increase except in Amherst, where mortality is heavy; ploughing nearly completed; sowings well in hand and transplanting commenced; prices keeping steady.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week under report.	State of agricultural prospects.
Assam—(July 25th)		
Gauhati ...	·74	Weather hot and sultry; public health fair; cattle-disease in the interior; *aku* paddy being reaped; rain much wanted for transplanting of *sali* paddy.
Sylhet ...	5·02	State and prospects of crops favourable; public health good; small-pox in part of the district.
Cachar ...	4·19	Weather very warm; transplanting *aus* crops nearly finished and that of *sali* crops progressing; common rice 16 seers per rupee; small-pox still reported; general health good.
Dibrugarh ...	4·93	Weather seasonable; transplanting of *sali* crop progressing; public health good.
Mysore and Coorg— **(July 25th)**		
Bangalore ...	2·5	Standing crops in good condition; prospects favourable; public health good.
Mysore ...	1·0	Standing crops in good condition; prospects and health good.
Mercara ...	Heavy rain, 14·80	The Cauvery river in full flood; *ragi* crop in Nanjarajapatna taluk thriving; transplantation of rice commenced; second blossom of coffee failed; labour still scarce; work on coffee estates backward; price of food-grains stationary; public health good, save in Nanjarajapatna taluk where small-pox prevails. *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— **(July 25th)**		
Amraoti ...	·29	*Kharif* crops thriving; prospects good; wheat 16 [illegible] seers per rupee.
Akola ...	2·44	Cotton being weeded, other crops progressing favo[illegible]
Hyderabad ...	Average of week ·80	Total rainfall from 1st January 12·24; *kharif* crops [illegible] sowings in some places commenced, in others gro[illegible] pared; tanks have not yet received sufficient [illegible] prevails in two talukas—Asfnagar and Shahabad; [illegible] prices of wheat 15, coarse rice 10¾, white *juari* 22½, yellow *juari* 28¼, and *tur* 24¼ seers per current sicca rupee.
Central India States— **(July 25th)**		
Indore ...	·99	A break in the rains is desirable; a few cases of cholera, otherwise health good.
Morar (Gwalior) ...	2·98	Health good; weather cloudy and cool.
Sutna ...	4·46; rain general	Health good.
Rutlam ...	.....	No report received.
Sehore ...	2·18	Weather cloudy, with occasional showers; crops and public health good.
Neemuch ...	·43	*Makka* and *juari* crops in progress; weather seasonable; public health good.
Goona ...	[illegible]	Weather cloudy; *kharif* sowings completed; health good; wheat 24 seers per rupee.
Bhopal ...	.....	No report received.
Agar ...	.....	A severe epidemic of cholera in the Agar city.
Nowgong ...	3·71	Weather seasonable; *kharif* prospects good; cholera prevalent in parts; prices steady.
Bhopawar ...	.....	Prospects good; a break in the rains required.
Rajputana—		
Abu (July 25th)	3·64	Total rainfall to date 36·40; heavy clouds and high winds.
Sirohi („ 22nd)	1·78; satisfactorily light showers, but of frequent occurrence.	Tanks and wells full; health and crop prospects good; weather pleasant.
Marwar („ 20th)	·98	Tanks all empty, water obtained from wells with difficulty; health and crops good; weather still close and sultry; prices stationary.
Meywar („ 22nd)	[illegible]	Tanks, wells, and health good; crop prospects very [illegible]; weather seasonable.
Harowti („ 21st)	Dimoli, 2·47; Tonk, 2·11; Kotah, ·98; previous week Kotah, 1·87; Shahpura, 1·58.	Few cases of sporadic cholera; sowings nearly completed; prospects favourable; health good; prices falling.
Jhallawar („ 20th)	1·35	*Makka* crops doing well; health fair.
Ajmere („ 24th)	·15	Crops looking well; a few cases of cholera and slight cattle-disease.
Jeypore („ [illegible])	·70	Cholera abating; prices almost stationary.
Bhurtpore	[illegible]	No report received.
Dhaur (July 24th)	Average [illegible]	Tanks and wells filling; 34 deaths from cholera in Ramgurh tahsil, in other tahsils cholera decreasing; *kharif* sowings continue.
Nepal—(July 30th)		
Katmandu ...	[illegible]	Agricultural prospects good; weather seasonable.

T. W. HOLDERNESS,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

Printed and Published by the Superintendent of Government Printing, [illegible] India.

SUPPLEMENT TO

The Gazette of India.

Nº 31.} CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, AUGUST 4, 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.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE STATEMENTS OF PRICES CURRENT OF FOOD-GRAINS FOR THE 1st HALF OF MAY 1883 AND 2nd HALF OF JUNE 1883 PUBLISHED IN PAGES 1176, 1177, 1360, 1361, 1364, 1365, 1366, 1367, 1368 AND 1369 OF THE SUPPLEMENT TO THE "GAZETTE OF INDIA," DATED 9th JUNE AND 28th JULY 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, Murhwa, Nuchee, &c.), *Panicum Miliaceum, Panicum Frumentaceum*, &c. Present fortnight.	Lesser Millets. Past fortnight.	Lesser Millets. 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.
	1st half of May 1883.																					
Central Provinces.	Nágpur	18 8	18 8	17 4	...	...	...	9 12	9 12	8 8	16 0	18 4	16 0	28 12	29 12	24 12	20 0	21 0	18 0	...	...	...
	Bhandára	21 4	22 8	22 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	11 4	21 0	20 0	21 0	38 4	35 12	24 12	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Chánda	21 0	20 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	15 0	31 0	31 0	32 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Wardha	19 0	19 0	21 8	...	...	...	12 0	10 0	8 12	14 0	14 0	12 0	26 0	30 0	31 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bálaghát	20 0	22 0	25 0	...	...	...	18 0	18 0	17 8	26 0	27 0	26 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Jubbulpore	20 0	20 0	19 0	25 0	26 0	26 0	12 0	13 0	11 8	14 0	12 0	11 0	29 0	27 0	23 0	20 0	21 0	18 0	...	...	...
	Saugor	25 0	25 0	22 0	30 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	8 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	...	32 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Damoh	30 0	29 0	26 0	30 0	...	...	14 0	14 0	12 8	15 0	15 0	12 0	48 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Seoni	22 0	23 0	24 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	13 8	17 0	18 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Mandla	26 0	28 0	28 8	...	...	...	15 0	16 0	16 8	18 0	19 0	19 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Betúl	17 0	17 0	18 8	...	...	...	11 0	10 0	9 0	12 0	11 0	10 0	20 0	19 0	24 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Chhindwára	23 0	21 0	22 0	...	...	...	11 0	10 0	9 0	15 0	14 0	14 0	30 0	30 0	28 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Hoshangabad	14 15	15 8	15 8	...	...	...	4 0	4 8	8 0	10 0	11 0	11 4	...	21 0	27 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Narsinghpur	19 8	19 0	19 0	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	10 0	12 0	12 0	10 0	...	...	...	19 0	22 0	22 0	...	...	...
	Nimár	16 0	16 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Raipur	22 0	22 0	31 0	...	...	...	22 0	20 0	21 8	26 0	32 0	38 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sambalpur	22 0	22 0	28 0	...	...	...	38 0	38 0	36 0	52 0	52 0	52 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Biláspur	36 0	36 0	54 0	...	...	...	32 0	32 0	36 0	49 0	50 0	63 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	2nd half of June 1883.																					
Bombay.	Godavery (revised.)	10 13	10 13	12 10	...	...	...	11 14	10 14	13 14	14 14	14 17	14 17	23 0	23 0	27 13	...	...	...	...	...	...
Punjab.	Delhi	18 12	19 1	18 8	29 0	24 0	24 0	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	13 0	12 0	12 0	11 0	19 0	20 0	20 0	...	...	...
	Gurgaon	20 0	21 0	19 0	27 0	31 0	24 0	...	...	...	10 0	13 0	13 0	24 0	28 0	22 0	22 0	23 0	20 0	...	...	...
	Karnal	20 0	18 0	18 8	33 0	31 0	29 0	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	13 0	28 0	28 0	25 0	27 0	27 0	16 0	...	...	...
	Hissar	20 0	20 0	17 0	30 0	30 0	30 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	10 0	30 0	30 0	25 0	25 0	25 0	26 0	...	...	...
	Rohtak *a*	20 0	21 0	17 8	27 0	25 0	25 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	9 0	26 0	27 0	24 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sirsa *b*	23 0	24 0	22 0	40 0	35 0	35 0	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	13 0	38 0	38 0	33 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Umballa	21 0	24 0	21 8	41 0	32 0	30 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	11 0	32 0	32 0	28 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Ludhiana	26 0	26 0	23 0	41 0	...	36 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	42 0	44 0	32 0	23 0	28 0	22 0	...	...	...
	Simla *c*	17 0	17 0	14 8	21 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Jullundur *d*	26 0	25 0	22 8	40 0	40 0	36 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Hoshiárpur	25 0	25 0	25 0	40 0	40 0	35 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Kangra	23 0	23 0	24 0	36 0	36 0	40 0	...	...	...	14 0	12 0	10 0	28 0	36 0	28 0	25 0	17 0	0 0	...	...	...
	Amritsar *e*	25 0	23 0	24 0	39 0	39 0	37 4	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Siálkot	26 8	23 4	27 8	39 0	40 0	41 0	...	...	...	13 8	13 8	12 0	40 0	39 0	28 0	25 0	23 0	18 0	...	...	...
	Gurdáspur	30 0	34 0	30 0	32 0	30 0	30 0	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	15 0	37 0	36 0	27 0	25 0	22 0	24 0	...	...	...
	Lahore	22 0	36 0	32 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	16 0	35 0	35 0	28 0	25 0	14 0	14 0	...	...	...
	Ferozepore	23 0	38 0	38 0	30 0	30 0	30 0	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	10 0	40 0	40 0	28 0	25 0	14 0	14 0	...	...	...
	Gujránwalla	24 0	42 0	42 0	50 0	50 0	50 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	11 0	45 0	45 0	32 0	25 0	14 0	14 0	...	...	...
	Ráwalpindi *f*	28 8	28 0	21 4	45 0	40 0	35 0	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	12 0	36 0	36 0	26 0	25 0	35 0	35 0	...	...	...
	Jhelum	27 0	25 0	23 0	37 0	30 0	30 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	11 0	32 0	32 0	23 0	37 0	37 0	29 0	...	...	...
	Gujrát *g*	29 0	28 8	27 5	42 0	39 0	28 0	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	12 0	50 0	50 0	21 0	50 0	28 0	28 0	...	...	...
	Shahpur	32 0	32 0	20 0	55 0	53 0	31 0	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	13 0	44 0	44 0	19 0	48 0	19 0	19 0	...	...	...
	Mooltan *h*	16 12	16 12	16 8	27 0	29 0	24 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	10 0	30 0	30 0	25 0	27 0	27 0	24 0	...	...	...
	Jhang *i*	22 8	23 0	21 0	32 0	34 0	31 0	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	12 0	30 0	35 0	14 0	33 0	32 0	18 0	...	...	...
	Montgomery	19 0	20 0	19 8	32 0	32 0	27 0	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	5 0	30 0	30 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Muzaffargarh	20 0	20 0	18 8	29 0	29 0	27 0	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	5 0	25 0	25 0	18 0	25 0	25 0	18 0	...	...	...
	D. I. Khan *j*	23 12	23 4	17 15	38 0	26 0	12 6	...	...	...	8 12	8 12	8 0	31 0	42 0	27 0	38 0	37 14	23 12	...	...	...
	D. G. Khan *j*	18 12	18 12	18 12	33 0	35 0	25 10	...	...	...	8 12	8 12	7 0	40 0	40 0	29 0	40 0	40 0	20 0	...	...	...
	Bannu	35 0	36 0	27 8	47 0	51 0	40 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	10 0	52 0	52 0	28 0	42 0	42 0	22 0	...	...	...
	Peshawar	25 10	24 10	18 8	42 0	41 0	36 2	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	9 0	39 0	38 0	27 0	31 0	33 0	12 0	...	...	...
	Kohát *k*	23 9	22 10	15 5	45 0	44 0	31 14	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	12 0	42 0	42 0	22 0	14 0	13 0	12 6	...	...	...
	Hazára	27 0	...	19 0	41 0	...	32 0	...	...	...	16 0	18 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	...	...	...
Central Provinces.	Nágpur	17 4	17 4	16 8	...	...	...	9 12	9 12	8 8	16 0	16 0	16 0	31 0	12 31	12 24	12 0	...	...	...	...	...
	Bhandára	22 8	22 0	19 4	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	10 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	35 0	35 0	24 12	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Chánda	19 0	20 0	17 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 8	13 8	12 0	27 0	29 0	21 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Wardha	20 0	20 0	20 4	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	8 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	37 0	36 0	27 0	25 0	23 0	25 0	...	...	...
	Bálaghát	20 0	20 0	17 0	...	...	...	16 0	18 0	15 0	26 0	26 0	22 0	35 0	35 0	28 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	...	...	...
	Jubbulpore	19 0	19 0	16 8	22 0	23 0	20 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	16 0	16 0	15 0	25 0	26 0	28 0	28 0	23 0	22 0	...	...	...
	Saugor	23 0	24 0	19 0	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	8 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	45 0	45 0	32 0	36 0	36 0	35 0	...	...	...
	Damoh	26 0	26 8	23 0	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	13 0	14 0	15 0	14 0	36 0	36 0	26 0	35 0	35 0	20 0	...	...	...
	Seoni	23 0	22 0	17 8	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	12 8	18 0	18 0	16 0	...	32 0	21 0	42 0	45 0	23 0	...	...	...
	Mandla	25 0	25 0	20 8	...	...	...	14 0	15 0	16 8	18 8	18 0	12 0	...	37 0	23 0	37 0	37 0	29 0	...	...	...
	Betúl	19 0	17 0	18 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	10 0	21 0	21 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Chhindwára	25 0	25 0	18 0	...	...	...	9 0	10 0	8 0	11 0	14 0	14 0	30 0	30 0	24 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Hoshangabad	14 5	14 5	14 6	...	...	...	4 0	4 0	4 0	9 0	9 0	10 0	21 0	21 0	21 0	19 0	19 0	18 0	...	...	...
	Narsinghpur	18 0	18 8	14 8	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	10 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	30 0	30 0	22 0	21 0	21 0	9 0	...	...	...
	Nimár	16 0	16 0	14 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	11 0	11 0	19 0	19 0	21 0	19 0	21 0	...	...	...
	Raipur	22 0	23 0	29 0	...	...	...	20 0	21 0	21 0	36 0	34 0	40 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sambalpur	17 8	19 0	28 0	...	...	...	36 0	36 0	40 0	40 0	45 0	47 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Biláspur	32 0	30 0	54 0	...	...	...	36 0	32 0	54 0	54 0	50 0	81 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	120 0	...	...
British Burma.	Arakan Division. Sandoway	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 2	...	27 7	19 2	...	33 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Pegu Division. Rangoon Town	11 2	11 2	16 4	...	...	...	11 0	12 0	13 13	11 8	12 3	15 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Tharrawaddy	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 2½	7 2½	4 4½	7 14½	7 14½	17 2½	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Prome	12 2	12 2	28 3	...	...	...	12 3	12 3	12 12	14 7	14 7	17 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

* No wholesale sale sold.
(*a*) Wheat, barley, jowar, gram, and salt have risen.
(*b*) Salt (retail) fallen. Wheat, barley, bajra, jowar and gram risen. The great rise in barley and jowar is due to the grains being largely purchased and stored in granaries.
(*c*) Prices generally fallen.
(*d*) Jowar rising.
(*e*) Wheat and jowar falling; gram and salt rising.
(*f*) Rice, bajra, and gram rising; wheat, salt, and wool falling.
(*g*) A slight fall in wheat and gram. Barley rising.
(*h*) Barley rising.
(*i*) Wheat, barley, jowar, and salt rising; bajra and gram falling.
(*j*) Barley, jowar, bajra rising; gram and salt falling.
(*k*) The prices of rabi crops are falling, and those of jowar and firewood have risen slightly.

Districts.	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.	Average wages per month. Syce or Horse-keeper.	Average wages per month. Common Mason, Carpenter, or Blacksmith.
	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.
1st half of May 1883.												
Nágpur	0 12	0 12	0 13	8 12	11 4	11 0	0 12	0 12	11 8	5 0 0	6 0 0	11 4 0
Bhandára	0 12	0 12	0 13	8 12	11 0	11 0	0 12	0 12	10 0	5 10 0	5 0 0	9 6 0
Chánda	0 11	0 11	0 11	8 11	11 0	11 0	0 11	0 11	8 0	4 11 0	4 8 0	10 4 0
Wardha	0 11	0 11	0 11	8 11	11 0	11 0	0 12	0 12	8 10	5 12 0	5 0 0	9 0 0
Bálaghát	0 12	0 12	0 12	8 12	11 0	11 0	0 12	0 10	8 10	5 0 0	5 0 0	10 0 0
Jubbulpore	0 11	0 11	0 11	8 11	11 0	11 0	0 12	0 11	8 10	5 0 0	5 0 0	10 0 0
Saugor	0 10	0 10	0 10	8 10	11 0	11 0	0 12	0 10	8 12	5 0 0	5 0 0	10 0 0
Damoh	0 9	0 10	0 11	8 12	11 0	11 0	0 12	0 11	8 12	5 0 0	5 0 0	10 0 0
Seoni	0 11	0 11	0 11	8 12	11 0	11 0	0 12	0 11	8 12	5 0 0	5 0 0	10 0 0
Mandla	0 9	0 10	0 10	8 12	11 0	11 0	0 12	0 10	8 12	5 0 0	5 0 0	10 0 0
Betúl	0 11	0 11	0 11	8 11	11 0	11 0	0 12	0 11	8 12	5 0 0	5 0 0	10 0 0
Chhindwára	0 9	0 9	0 9	8 11	11 0	11 0	0 12	0 11	8 12	5 0 0	5 0 0	10 0 0
Hoshangabad	0 9	0 9	0 8	8 12	11 0	11 0	0 12	0 12	8 12	5 0 0	5 0 0	10 0 0
Narsinghpur	0 10	0 10	0 10	8 12	11 0	11 0	0 12	0 12	8 12	5 0 0	5 0 0	10 0 0
Nimár	0 11	0 11	0 11	8 12	11 0	11 0	0 12	0 12	8 12	5 0 0	5 0 0	10 0 0
Raipur	0 12	0 12	0 13	8 12	11 0	11 0	0 12	0 12	8 12	5 0 0	5 0 0	10 0 0
Sambalpur	0 12	0 12	0 13	8 12	11 0	11 0	0 12	0 12	8 12	5 0 0	5 0 0	10 0 0
Biláspur	0 12	0 12	0 13	8 12	11 0	11 0	0 12	0 12	8 12	5 0 0	5 0 0	10 0 0
2nd half of June 1883.												
Godavery (revised.)	0 13	0 12	0 13	8 14	10 14	10 13	8 14	10 14	10 13	8 14 10		
Delhi	0 100	0 140	0 160	0 11	0 11	0 14	0 13	12 13	12 13	12 13	8 5 0	0 12 0
Gurgaon	0 140	0 140	0 160	0 11	0 11	0 14	0 13	12 13	12 13	12 13	0 4 0	0 15 0
Karnal	0 140	0 140	0 160	0 11	0 11	0 14	0 13	12 13	12 13	12 13	7 14 0	0 15 0
Hissar	0 80	0 80	0 80	0 12	0 12	0 14	0 15	14 15	14 15	14 15	0 5 8	0 15 0
Rohtak *a*	0 100	0 100	0 100	0 12	0 12	0 14	0 13	11 12	11 12	11 12	0 5 8	0 11 0
Sirsa *b*	0 120	0 120	0 120	0 13	0 13	0 14	0 11	0 12	0 12	0 12	0 5 0	0 10 0
Umballa	0 140	0 140	0 130	0 14	0 14	0 13	0 12	0 12	0 12	0 12	0 5 0	0 10 0
Ludhiana	0 100	0 100	0 100	0 11	0 11	0 14	0 11	0 11	0 11	0 11	0 5 0	0 10 0
Simla *c*	0 80	0 80	0 80	0 10	0 10	0 14	0 11	0 11	0 11	0 11	0 5 0	0 10 0
Jullundur *d*	0 110	0 110	0 100	0 14	0 14	0 14	0 11	0 11	0 11	0 11	0 5 0	0 10 0
Hoshiárpur	0 110	0 110	0 110	0 14	0 14	0 14	0 13	12 13	12 13	12 13	0 5 0	0 12 0
Kangra	0 140	0 140	0 140	0 11	0 11	0 14	0 11	0 11	0 10	0 11	0 4 0	0 15 0
Amritsar *e*	0 80	0 80	0 80	0 14	0 14	0 14	0 14	13 14	13 14	13 14	7 14 0	0 15 0
Siálkot	0 130	0 130	0 120	0 15	0 15	0 16	0 15	14 15	14 15	14 15	0 5 8	0 11 0
Gurdáspur	0 120	0 120	0 120	0 13	0 13	0 15	0 12	0 13	0 12	0 12	0 4 0	0 10 0
Lahore	0 90	0 90	0 80	0 13	0 13	0 14	0 13	0 13	0 14	0 14	0 5 0	0 15 0
Ferozepore	0 65	0 65	0 65	0 13	0 13	0 13	0 13	0 13	0 13	0 13	0 5 2	0 15 0
Gujránwalla	0 95	0 95	0 95	0 14	0 15	0 15	0 14	0 14	0 14	0 14	0 5 8	0 12 0
Ráwalpindi *f*	0 90	0 90	0 90	0 15	0 15	0 15	0 15	0 15	0 15	0 15	0 5 0	0 12 0
Jhelum	0 100	0 100	0 100	0 16	0 16	0 16	0 16	0 16	0 16	0 16	0 5 0	0 11 0
Gujrát *g*	0 120	0 120	0 120	0 16	0 16	0 16	0 16	0 16	0 16	0 16	0 8 0	0 15 0
Shahpur	0 100	0 100	0 100	0 *	0 *	0 *	0 16	0 16	0 15	0 15	0 7 0	0 10 0
Mooltan *h*	0 320	0 320	0 320	0 17	0 17	0 17	0 16	0 16	0 16	0 16	0 5 0	0 10 0
Jhang *i*	0 90	0 90	0 90	0 15	0 15	0 15	0 14	0 14	0 14	0 14	0 4 8	0 8 0
Montgomery	0 200	0 200	0 200	0 14	0 14	0 14	0 14	0 14	0 14	0 14	0 6 12	0 13 8
Muzaffargarh	0 200	0 200	0 200	0 13	0 13	0 11	0 12	0 12	0 12	0 12	0 5 0	0 12 0
D. I. Khan *j*	0 80	0 80	0 80	0 *	0 *	0 *	0 14	0 14	0 13	0 13	0 6 0	0 16 8
D. G. Khan *j*	0 125	0 125	0 125	0 *	0 *	0 *	0 18	0 18	0 53	0 53	0 7 8	0 16 14
Bannu	0 100	0 100	0 100	0 50	0 50	0 55	0 47	0 53	0 53	0 53	5 10 0	0 15 0
Peshawar	0 80	0 80	0 80	0 120	0 120	0 120	0 100	0 100	0 80	0 80	0 6 0	0 15 0
Kohát *k*	0 91	0 86	0 91	0 54	10 54	10 55	4 52	4 52	0 53	0 53	0 7 0	0 17 0
Hazára	12 76	0 114	12 76	8 91	12 91	12 109	0 61	0 61	0 95	0 95	0 8 0	0 22 4
Nágpur	0 140	0 140	0 140	0 ...	...	0 13	0 12	0 12	0 12	0 12	0 6 0	0 15 0
Bhandára	0 150	0 150	0 130	0 12	8 12	11 8	11 8	12 8	12 8	12 8	0 5 0	0 12 0
Chánda	0 ...	0 ...	0 360	0 ...	...	11 8	11 8	11 8	11 8	11 8	0 4 0	0 12 0
Wardha	0 120	0 120	0 120	0 10	0 15	0 15	0 14	0 14	0 14	0 14	0 6 0	0 15 0
Bálaghát	0 275	0 275	0 275	0 9	0 9	0 13	0 13	0 13	0 13	0 13	0 5 8	0 11 0
Jubbulpore	0 160	0 160	0 160	0 11	0 11	0 11	0 11	0 11	0 11	0 11	0 5 0	0 10 0
Saugor	0 200	0 200	0 200	0 9	0 8	0 8	0 8	0 8	0 8	0 8	0 4 0	0 8 0
Damoh	0 240	0 240	0 240	0 ...	...	0 11	0 11	0 9	0 10	0 10	0 5 0	0 9 0
Seoni	0 220	0 220	0 200	0 11	0 11	0 11	0 10	0 10	0 9	0 9	0 5 0	0 9 0
Mandla	0 256	0 256	0 200	0 ...	...	0 11	0 9	8 10	8 9	8 9	0 5 0	0 9 0
Betúl	0 320	0 320	0 320	0 10	0 10	0 11	0 10	0 10	0 10	0 10	0 5 0	0 10 0
Chhindwára	0 160	0 160	0 160	0 11	0 11	0 11	0 11	8 11	8 11	8 11	0 5 0	0 10 0
Hoshangabad	0 144	0 144	0 160	0 11	0 10	0 10	0 10	0 10	0 10	0 10	0 5 0	0 10 0
Narsinghpur	0 120	0 120	0 120	0 13	0 13	0 13	0 13	8 12	8 12	8 12	0 6 0	0 12 0
Nimár	0 120	0 120	0 120	0 9	0 9	0 9	0 8	0 10	0 9	0 8	0 4 0	0 8 0
Raipur	0 ...	0 ...	0 ...	0 9	0 9	0 9	0 8	0 9	0 8	0 8	0 4 0	0 8 0
Sambalpur	0 120	0 120	0 120	0 ...	...	0 9	0 8	0 7	0 7	0 7	0 3 0	0 6 0
Biláspur	0 324	0 324	0 320	0 14	13 14	13 14	13 14	13 14	13 14	13 14	7 14 0	0 14 0
Arakan Division. Sandoway	0 50	11 50	11 50	11 22	10 22	10 22	10 22	10 22	10 22	10 22	0 12 0	0 15 0
Pegu Division. Rangoon Town	11 25	5 25	5 29	9 15	9 16	9 18	10 17	8 13	8 13	8 13	0 12 0	0 15 0
Tharrawaddy	0 ...	0 ...	0 ...	0 ...	0 ...	0 ...	0 ...	0 ...	0 ...	0 ...	0 12 to 15	0 30 0
Prome	0 ...

SUPPLEMENT TO THE STATEMENTS OF PRICES CURRENT OF FOOD-GRAINS FOR THE 1st HALF OF MAY 1883 AND 2nd HALF OF JUNE 1883, PUBLISHED IN PAGES 1176, 1177, 1360, 1361, 1364, 1365, 1366, 1367, 1368 AND 1369 OF THE SUPPLEMENT TO THE "GAZETTE OF INDIA," DATED 9th JUNE AND 28th JULY 1883—*concluded.*

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, Murhwa, Nuglee, &c.), *Panicum Miliaceum*, *Eleusine Coracana*, &c. Present fortnight.	Lesser Millets. Past fortnight.	Lesser Millets. 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.
	2nd half of June 1883.																					
	IRRAWADDY DIVISION.																					
British Burma—*contd.*	Henzada	...	..	...	...	...	...	11 15	11 15	14 15	15 10	15 10	19 8	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bassein	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 14	11 11	19 12	13 9	13 13	22 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Thonegwa	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 6	9 6	11 9	12 3	12 3	14 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Thayetmyo	10 1	10 1	...	...	...	...	8 10	10 3	..	11 13	12 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	TENASSERIM DIVISION.																					
	Moulmein	12 2	...	10 0	...	...	...	12 8	...	12 10	13 14	...	20 4	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...
	Tavoy	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 6	12 6	13 12	17 15	17 15	22 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Mergui	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 6	16 4	17 5	20 3	21 12	21 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Toungoo	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 13	12 13	18 15	14 3	14 3	21 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Shwaygyin	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 13	9 13	12 12	10 6	11 5	15 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Coorg	Coorg	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rajpootana	Bánswára (Meywar Agency)	20 0	20 0	21 4	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	10 0	17 8	17 8	18 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Central India	Indore	14 2	14 12	11 12	...	...	...	9 3	9 3	9 3	10 0	10 0	10 14	18 0	17 12	20 0	18 0	18 7	19 3	...	...	...
	Gwalior	16 3	16 1	14 12	24 0	24 0	20 9	7 5	7 5	7 5	9 2	9 8	9 10	22 13	23 7	19 3	18 4	19 3	15 9	...	...	...
	Goona	24 8	24 8	20 0	20 0	20 0	17 0	10 8	10 0	9 8	11 0	10 8	10 0	32 0	32 0	24 0	20 0	20 0	17 0	...	...	...
	Baghelkhand (Sutna)	24 2	23 6	21 0	12 8	12 13	33 6	7 4	8 0	8 0	18 0	17 10	19 1	34 2	34 5	35 0	32 0	31 5	24 0	...	...	...

Districts.	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.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.
Henzada	...	...	...	183 8	183 8	183 8	29 9	29 9	29 9	29 9	19 8	29 9	15 0 0	12 0 0	22 0 0
Bassein	11 9	11 9	14 0	237 0	237 0	172 11	26 0	26 0	25 6	19 8	35 7	29 5½	14 0 0	13 0 0	45 0 0
Thonegwa	18 6	18 6	16 13	123 0	123 0	184 8	39 6	39 6	39 6	35 7	18 15	35 7	20 0 0	15 0 0	30 0 0
Thayetmyo	14 12	15 3	...	245 0	215 0	...	25 5	25 5	28 0	18 15		24 5	...	...	...
Moulmein	12 2	...	11 1	220 0	...	220 0	32 5	...	47 7	22 12	16 1	35 8	...*	12 0 0	25 0 0
Tavoy	...	...	...	309 3	399 3	399 3	24 2	24 2	24 2	16 1	14 7½	16 1	15 0 0	12 0 0	10 to 30
Mergui	...	...	...	428 0	428 0	428 0	24 5	24 5	36 8	14 7½	18 12	29 3	15 0 0	15 0 0	30 0 0
Toungoo	12 9	12 9	12 9	210 0	240 0	210 0	25 2	29 6	...	18 12	18 14	...	10 0 0	12 0 0	45 0 0
Shwaygyin	...	...	...	250 0	250 0	250 0	25 4	32 3	32 3	18 14	...	18 14	15 0 0	12 0 0	60 0 0
Coorg	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 8 0	8 0 0	22 8 0
Bánswára (Meywar Agency)	32 8	30 0	35 0	...	...	...	R a. p. per mau 4 0	R a. p. mau ...	R a. p. nd. ...	10 0	10 0	11 4	4 0 0	4 0 0	9 to 15
Indore	17 7	17 6	18 7	100 0	100 0	100 0	S. C. 12 0	S. C. 11 6	S. C. 11 8	10 14	10 14	10 14	5 0 0	6 0 0	15 0 0
Gwalior	22 3	23 5	18 15	127 12	127 12	109 8	...	...	...	11 5	11 6	11 5	4 11 0	5 0 0	10 0 0
Goona	31 8	31 8	24 0	320 0	320 0	200 0	12 0	12 0	11 8	11 8	11 8	11 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	15 0 0
Baghelkhand (Sutna)	35 12	35 9	29 8	160 0	160 0	160 0	11 7	11 9	12 1	10 9	10 8	11 5	3 8 0	4 8 0	12 5 0

* R100 for a season.

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 1883-84.

Areas leased for Irrigation up to the end of May 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, 1883-84. During month.	Rainfall, 1883-84. Up to end of month.	Rainfall, 1882-83. During month.	Rainfall, 1882-83. 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	...	...	...	...	...	440	...	48	..	...	20	68	508	4·69	4·72	9·18	10·87	Canals were laid dry for clearance during the month. Five years' khurreef leases for 440 acres were completed during the month.
		Gobri	373·82	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...					
		Pattamoondee	1,042	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	4	6	6					
		High Level, Section I	675	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	67	...	...	1	68	68					
		Taldunda, 1st Reach	1,300	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23	...	...	...	23	23					
		Ditto, 2nd do.	650	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...					
		Matchgong	650	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...					
	Balasore	High Level, Section II	727·16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	129	...	...	129	129					
		Ditto do. III	727·16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...										
		Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	440	...	140	129	...	25	294	734	...	...	...	...	
	Total of the corresponding period of last year.		...	...	...	...	...	...	123,823	...	111	8	...	...	119	123,942	...	...	...	...	
South-Western.	Midnapore	Midnapore	1,411	37	...	...	...	...	53,855	...	...	...	...	...	...	53,855	1·21	4·82	7·27	9·95	
	Howrah	Panchkoorah	532	10	...	...	...	...	9,801	...	...	...	...	...	...	9,801	4·21	6·21	8·63	10·19	
	Total		...	...	...	...	...	...	63,656	...	...	...	...	...	...	63,656	...	...	...	...	
	Total of the corresponding period of last year.		...	...	...	...	...	...	103,862	...	...	...	...	...	...	103,862	...	...	...	...	
Sone.	Shahabad	Western Main	4,342	773	...	598	188	3,752	...	...	...	381*	...	...	381	4,133	...	...	0·40	0·40	* The sugarcane areas returned last month were incorrect.
		Buxar	1,226	48	...	...	...	12,313	...	...	...	1,932*	...	...	1,932	14,245					
		Arrah	1,660	527	499	10,557	4,469	51,852	...	...	...	1,464	154	6,108	7,726	59,578	...	...	1·57	1·62	
	Patna and Gya	Eastern Main	1,466	...	...	...	73	214	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	214	...	0·18	1·96	1·96	
						67	2,571	10,918	...	...	...	8	...	67	75	10,993					
		Patna																			
	Total		...	...	...	11,222	7,301	79,049	...	...	...	3,785	154	6,175	10,114	89,163	...	...	...	...	
	Total of the corresponding period of last year.		...	...	...	...	...	45,748	...	...	3,425	12,409	...	...	15,834	61,582	...	...	...	...	
	Grand Total		...	...	...	11,222	7,301	79,049	64,096	...	140	3,914	154	6,200	10,408	153,553	...	...	...	...	
	Grand total of the corresponding period of last year.		...	...	...	...	...	45,748	227,685	...	3,536	12,417	...	...	15,953	289,386	...	...	...	...	

The 10th July 1883.

C. W. ODLING,
Under-Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal,
P. W. Department.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

COMPARATIVE RETURN OF TRAFFIC CARRIED ON THE UPPER AND LOWER GANGES CANALS FOR THE HALF-YEARS ENDING 30th SEPTEMBER 1882 AND 1881.

	Demands.		Collections during current half-year.	Balance uncollected.	Corresponding period of previous year.		Nature of cargo.	Current half-year.			Corresponding period of previous year.		
	Balance from previous half-year.	For current half-year.			Demands.	Collections.		Up.	Down.	Total.	Up.	Down.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Tollage.	R	R	R	R	R	R		Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
Private boats	781	6,400	7,095	87	6,892	6,859	Grain	35,286	78,308	113,594	24,538	29,053	53,591
Government boats.	...	588	588	...	415	415	Cotton	249	9,665	9,914	10	4,245	4,255
Rafts	...	2,261	2,261	...	1,932	1,932	Oilseeds	17,308	53,454	70,762	314	28,642	28,956
Carrying operations.							Salt	2,627	88,314	90,941	1,729	75,117	76,846
							Metals	11,947	5,353	17,300	21,631	3,103	24,734
							Miscellaneous goods	47,687	29,449	77,136	49,451	59,483	108 934
Boating	...	234	234	...	557	557	Building materials.	151,407	113,620	265,027	130,725	169,810	300,535
Fines and sundries.	...	134	134	...	48	48	Firewood	28,147	86,654	114,801	9,900	62,182	72,082
Ground-rent	...	193	193	...	185	185	Bamboos	51	248,520	248,571	974	141,170	142,144
							Timber	2,447	94,909	97,356	3,665	100,232	103,897
Total	781	9,810	10,505	87	10,029	9,996	Miscellaneous timber.	1,095	2,558	3,653	2,994	782	3,776
Upper Ganges Canal.	404	6,146	6,505	45	6,208	6,191							
Lower ditto	377	3,664	4,000	42	3,821	3,805							
Total	781	9,810	10,505	87	10,029	9,996	Total	298,251	810,804	1,109,055	245,931	673,819	919,750

	Tonnage.						Ton mileage.					
	1882.			1881.			1882.			1881.		
	Upper Ganges Canal (Local).	Lower Ganges Canal (Local).	Upper and Lower Ganges Canals (through).	Upper Ganges Canal (Local).	Lower Ganges Canal (Local).	Upper and Lower Ganges Canals (through).	Upper Ganges Canal (Local).	Lower Ganges Canal (Local).	Upper and Lower Ganges Canals (through).	Upper Ganges Canal (Local).	Lower Ganges Canal (Local).	Upper and Lower Ganges Canals (through).
1	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
Tollage.												
Private boats												
Government boats.												
Rafts												
Carrying operations.												
Boating												
Fines and sundries.												
Ground-rent												
Total	21,349	11,480	7,909	20,667	6,356	7,033	1,024,310	969,296	1,914,450	926,235	465,229	1,780,634
Upper Ganges Canal.												
Lower ditto												
Total												

	Value of goods.						Number of passengers.					
	1882.			1881.			1882.			1881.		
	Upper Ganges Canal (Local).	Lower Ganges Canal (Local).	Upper and Lower Ganges Canals (through).	Upper Ganges Canal (Local).	Lower Ganges Canal (Local).	Upper and Lower Ganges Canals (through).	Upper Ganges Canal (Local).	Lower Ganges Canal (Local).	Upper and Lower Ganges Canals (through).	Upper Ganges Canal (Local).	Lower Ganges Canal (Local).	Upper and Lower Ganges Canals (through).
1	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38
Tollage.												
Private boats												
Government boats.												
Rafts												
Carrying operations.												
Boating												
Fines and sundries.												
Ground-rent												
Total	R 3,98,966	R 7,97,282	R 7,83,309	R 3,25,407	R 3,29,765	R 661,063	858	16	69	629	Nil	41
Upper Ganges Canal.												
Lower ditto												
Total												

ALLAHABAD,
The 23rd May 1883.

W. P. V. HÖRST,
Offg. Asst. Secy. to Govt., N. W. P. and Oudh, P. W. D., I. B.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

COMPARATIVE RETURN OF TRAFFIC CARRIED ON THE AGRA CANAL FOR THE HALF-YEARS ENDING 30TH SEPTEMBER 1882 AND 1881.

	Demands.		Collected during current half-year.	Balance uncollected.	Same period of previous year.		Nature of cargo.	Current half-year.			Corresponding period of previous year.		
	Balance from previous half-year.	For current half-year.			Demands.	Collections.		Up.	Down.	Total.	Up.	Down.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	R	R	R	R	R	R		Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
Tollage.													
Private boats	...	643	643	...	725	725	Grains	1,100	14,950	16,050	100	38,640	38,740
Government boats	...	364	364	...	343	343	Cotton	...	1,185	1,185	...	950	950
Rafts	...	...	...	...	1,086	1,086	Oil-seeds	...	...	...	...	2,024	2,024
Carrying operations.							Salt	...	...	...	100	...	100
							Metals	...	...	...	...	...	...
							Miscellaneous goods	1,395	7,775	9,170	4,189	3,375	7,564
							Building materials	39,227	4,695	43,922	50,315	300	50,615
							Firewood	...	755	755	...	775	775
Boating (Government)	...	408	408	...	1,296	1,296	Bamboos	...	235	235	...	...	...
							Timber	...	1,790	1,790	...	1,750	1,750
Fines	...	...	...	...	...	...	Miscellaneous materials	...	...	...	300	33,594	33,894
Ground-rent	...	...	..	...	...	...							
Total	...	1,415	1,415	...	3,450	3,450	Total	41,722	31,385	73,107	55,004	81,408	136,412

	Tonnage		Ton mileage.		Value of goods.		Number of passengers.	
	1882.	1881.	1882.	1881.	1882.	1881.	1882.	1881.
1	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
	Tons.	Tons.	Miles.	Miles.	R	R	No.	No.
Tollage.								
Private boats								
Government boats								
Rafts								
Carrying operations.								
Boating (Government)	2,686	3,900	286,879	533,700	1,02,429	1,73,572	Nil.	Nil.
Fines								
Ground-rent								
Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...

ALLAHABAD,
The 23rd May 1883.

W. P. V. HÖRST,
Offg. Asst. Secy. to Govt., N. W. P., P. W. D., I. B.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

REPORTS ON THE STATE OF THE SEASON AND PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 31st JULY 1883.

GENERAL REMARKS.—The rainfall of the past week has been deficient over the southern districts of the Madras Presidency. In Bombay rain is urgently wanted in parts of the Southern Mahratta Country; elsewhere the fall has been light, but sufficient for present wants. The Indus river has again fallen below its normal level in Sind, and a scarcity of water is felt in consequence. Throughout Rajputana and Central India the weather is generally favourable, but more rain is much needed in Marwar where the tanks continue empty. In Hyderabad also the tanks are not yet quite full, but the *kharif* crops are doing well. In British Burma the rainfall up to date in the Arakan and Tenasserim divisions is below that of the previous year, but so far appears to have been sufficient. In the Irrawaddy delta it exceeds the average. In parts of Assam and in two divisions of Bengal a deficiency in the rainfall is retarding the rice crop, but prospects are on the whole satisfactory. Except in Jubbulpore and Sambalpur, light rains have been generally prevalent in the Central Provinces during the week under report, and the weather continues cloudy and seasonable. In the North-Western Provinces and Oudh hot westerly winds are reported from Meerut, and rain is urgently wanted in that district and in Saharanpore. In most other districts rain averaging from one to two inches fell during the week. The Punjab has been practically rainless, and rain is urgently required.

The standing crops in Madras and Mysore, except in two districts where the rainfall has been deficient, promise well, and are being harvested in some places. Rice is still being transplanted in Bombay. Some damage has resulted from excessive wet in Dharwar, and locusts are becoming more numerous in the Deccan. *Kharif* sowings have for the most part been completed in Hyderabad, Central India, Rajputana, the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, and the Central Provinces, and the young crops which are generally in good condition are being weeded. In the Punjab ploughing and sowing are still going on.

Transplanting of rice is being pushed forward in Assam and Bengal wherever the weather is favourable; and harvesting of early rice and jute has commenced. Ploughing is nearly finished in Burma, and transplanting and sowing are in progress.

Cattle-disease and cholera are generally more prevalent.

Prices continue to fluctuate, and are rising in parts of the North-Western Provinces and Punjab.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week under report.	State of agricultural prospects.
Madras—(Aug. 1st)		
Bellary ...	·97 (average of five stations).	Standing crops generally good; harvest paddy, yield average.
Kurnool ...	1·69 (average of nine stations).	Standing crops thriving; cattle-disease in six taluks.
Ganjam ...	2·8 (average of nineteen stations).	Standing crops red gram, gingelly, and sugarcane thriving; cattle-disease slight.
Kistna ...	1·07 (average of twelve stations).	Standing crops good; small-pox, guinea-worm, and cattle-disease slight.
Chingleput (Madras) ...	·39 (average of five stations).	Standing crops good where water available; harvest *kar*, paddy, &c., yield half; small-pox, measles, and cattle-disease slight in parts.
Coimbatore ...	·8 (average of eight stations).	Standing crops good, except dry crops suffering from want of rain, in parts of three taluks, and from insects in parts of three taluks; harvest *cholum*, *ragi*, and *cumboo* in parts; cholera in four taluks; 18 deaths; fever in two taluks.
Tanjore ...	·21 (average of five stations).	Standing crops generally good, except in parts of two taluks where they are not flourishing for want of sufficient rain; 23 deaths from cholera.
Madura ...	.....	Standing crops fair in four taluks; harvest paddy and dry crops in parts; cholera slight in one village.
Malabar ...	9·93 (average of fourteen stations).	First crop progressing in all taluks; small-pox slight in all taluks; fever and cattle-disease in parts, latter slight; cholera slight in Palghat, 3 deaths.
Travancore ...	7·61	Paddy in good condition; 1 death from small-pox, fever prevails. *General Remarks.*—General prospects fair; rain wanted in southern districts.
Bombay—(Aug. 1st)		
Kurrachee ...	*Nil*; average of five stations 1·0.	Strong monsoon winds; river at Kotri on 30th 17 feet 5 inches, against 18 feet 10 inches last year; small-pox in five villages in districts, 8 fresh cases, no deaths, 4 remain sick; *kharif* transplanting in progress and seed being sown; fever in five talukas; wheat, red rice, and *bajri* in Kurrachee 26, 32 and 36, in Kotri 32, 32 and 32, in Ghorabari 20, 32 and 40, and in Jati 20, 32 and 44 lbs. per rupee, respectively.
Hyderabad ...	In Kandiari 1·10 on 15th.	River fallen, was 1 feet 5 inches lower on 30th July 1883 than on same date last year; small-pox in six and cattle-disease and fever in two talukas; prices of food-grains remain unchanged.
Ahmedabad ...	·14	Total rainfall 14·91; sowings continue; transplantation commenced; wheat 26½ and *bajri* 29½ lbs. per rupee.
Baroda ...	·06	Total rainfall 32·22; sowing of *kharif* continues; health good; *bajri* 27 and rice 24 lbs. per rupee.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week under report.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bombay—*contd.*		
Surat ...	·54	Total rainfall 37·90; sowing operations continue; fever in Jalalpur and Pardi; cholera in Surat, 9 cases, 6 deaths and at Balsar 13 cases, 6 deaths; *juari* 36½ and *nagli* 42¾ lbs. per rupee.
Nasik ...	Igatpuri, 6·81; Peint, 2·39; slight elsewhere.	Cholera in ten talukas, but abating, deaths 111; *kharif* sowings continue; young locusts in six talukas, old in a few; wheat 27, *bajri* 28, and rice 22 lbs. per rupee.
Colaba (Bombay) ...	Very little rain—total of week ·59.	Total rainfall to date 53·98, being 8·24 above average; abnormal temperature 1° to 2° warm; vapour in air normal; abnormal wind northerly.
Poona ...	Rainfall in six talukas—maximum 6·0 at Mawal; minimum ·11 at Indapur.	Young crops good; cholera cases 734, fatal 196; *bajri* 37 and *juari* 46 lbs. per rupee; in Poona *bajri* 32 and *juari* 41 lbs. per rupee.
Ahmednagar ...	Very slight rain in Sangamner, Akola, and Newasa talukas; *nil* in others.	Sowing of *kharif* completed in Shrigonda, Kopergaon, and Akola; cholera 1,089 attacks, 599 deaths; *juari*—maximum 66 lbs. per rupee in Jamkhed, minimum 45 lbs. in Kopergaon; *bajri*—maximum 54 lbs. per rupee in Jamkhed, minimum 33 lbs. in Kopergaon.
Sholapur ...	·31	Total rainfall 14·02; *kharif* sowings completed; *juari* 64 and *bajri* 53 lbs. per rupee; cholera 723 cases, 300 deaths.
Dharwar ...	Maximum in Hangal, 3·32; minimum in Navalgund, ·09	Rain badly wanted in Navalgund and Gadag talukas, including the two pettas Nargund and Mundargi and in Ron taluka, where sowing is hindered; standing young crops rice, *ragi*, *sawan*, and sugarcane good in other talukas, except in Hangal and Kalghatgi, where they have been slightly injured owing to excessive moisture and where therefore break is desired; *juari* sowing partly finished; slight fever in Mugud and Mundargi; two cholera cases in Ron; *juari* 57 and rice 33 lbs. per rupee.
Kanara ...	Karwar, 5·61; Kumpta, 11·43; Sirsi, 14·70; Hallial, 4·80.	Total rainfall 101·29; transplanting almost completed; weeding continues; rice plants and garden crops healthy; small-pox subsiding; slight fever throughout the district; cattle-disease in Siddapur; common rice in Karwar 12½ seers per rupee, in district average 13¾ seers per rupee.
Rajkot ...	*Nil*	Weather cool and cloudy; general health fair; sowing operations completed; cholera in some villages of Halar; *bajri* 29 and *juari* 36 lbs. per rupee.
		General Remarks.—Slight rain in all districts, except Sind owing to the river being low; want of water is generally felt in Sind; rain urgently wanted in parts of the Southern Mahratta Country; sowing and transplanting of rice still in progress; locusts in Nasik, Khandesh, Tanna, Colaba, Satara, and Ratnagiri; cholera in all districts of the Deccan and Konkan; small-pox, fever, and cattle-disease in a few districts.
Bengal—(Aug. 1st)		
Chittagong ...	4·84	Weather rainy and hot; prospects of crops fair; transplanting of *amun* commenced; prices steady; cholera and cattle-disease not yet ceased.
Dacca ...	3·50	Paddy being sown; *aus* paddy and jute being harvested; prospects good.
24-Pergunnahs (Calcutta)	5·17	Prospect of *aus* and *amun* crops satisfactory; transplanting of *amun* going on briskly; public health good; rivers rising.
Moorshedabad ...	1·70	Rain has done good to standing crops; transplanting of *amun* continues: public health generally good.
Rajshahye ...	·83	Moderate rain in north of district; crops doing well, but more rain will be required soon.
Burdwan ...	1·68	Rainfall generally sufficient; transplanting in progress; prospects fair; fever has begun to show itself.
Rungpore ...	1·03	Weather hot; more rain generally wanted for transplanting of *amun* rice; *aus* rice and jute still being cut; cholera reported from Kaligunge.
Bhagalpur ...	2·86	Prospects of crops good.
Purneah ...	1·06	Prospects of crops fair, but more rain now wanted; farming operations normal; health fair; rivers rising.
Patna ...	1·83	Prospects of crops good; transplanting of rice seedlings commenced; public health good.
Durbhunga ...	1·78	Prospects good; transplanting going on well; prices rising slightly; health good.
Hazaribagh ...	2·43	Weather cloudy and showery; transplanting operations commenced; prospects generally good; health good.
Cuttack ...	1·58	*Sarad* rice being transplanted; state of crops reported favourably; price of rice stationary; public health good.
		General Remarks.—The rainfall of the week has been generally moderate; in Calcutta and its neighbourhood there has been heavy rain for the last two days; want of more rain is still complained of in parts of Rajshahye and Bhagalpur Divisions and in Singbhoom, elsewhere cultivation of *amun* rice is proceeding well; prospects of all early crops and of sugarcane are generally reported to be favourable; harvesting of *aus* rice and jute is proceeding in some districts; in Gya cholera is still very prevalent, and in Lohardugga it is spreading, it also still lingers in some other districts; fever is said to be making its appearance in a few districts.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week under report.	State of agricultural prospects.
N. W. Provinces and Oudh—		
Benares (July 31st)	2·1; Chandausi, 1·5; Gangapur, 3·0.	All *kharif* sowings, except of *aghani* rice, completed; no sickness of men or cattle; prices steady.
Allahabad (Aug. 1st)	Average 1·4	Weather still cloudy; more rain wanted in Bara; *kharif* crops generally doing well; cholera much diminished; prices slightly fallen.
Gorakhpur (July 30th)	Fair rain	Cloudy sky; *kharif* sowings completed; a little cholera and some cattle-disease.
Jhansi („ „)	No rain for the last five days.	Weather cloudy; weeding of cotton and *juari* commenced; sowing of *til* in progress; transplanting of rice postponed for want of sufficient rain; prices fluctuating; health good.
Agra („ 31st)	·1 to ·5 in four parganas.	*Kharif* sowings continue; fever and small-pox in one pargana; sporadic cholera in two parganas; prices steady.
Bareilly („ „)	Sufficient rain	Sowings continue; prices nearly stationary; cattle-disease has appeared in north and south-east of districts; health of people continues good.
Meerut („ „)	Hapur, ·9; Mowana, 1·4; slight drizzle at Sardhana.	Westerly wind, hot and dry; rain much wanted; irrigation from canals and wells being resorted to; *kharif* all sown and *rabi* ploughing commenced; health good; prices show a tendency to rise.
Kumaun („ „)	Less rain than last week.	Crops fair; general health good, except fever in one or two places; cattle-disease continues; prices unchanged.
Lucknow („ „)	Tahsil Lucknow, 4·8; Maliabad, 2·1; Mohanlalganj, 2·5.	*Kharif* sown; prospects very favourable; condition of the people and cattle good; prices of food-grains steady.
Partabgarh („ „)	Sadr, 2·0; Kunda, 4·8; Patti, ·7.	Prices stationary; *jarhan* being planted; outcrops doing well; general health good.
Sitapur („ „)	Average 2·9	*Kharif* prospects good; health good.
Fyzabad („ „)	Sadr, 1·7; Akbarpur, 1·8; Bikapur, 2·5; Tanda, 2·1.	Prospects of crops good; public health good.
Rae Bareli („ 30th)	General rain throughout the district; Sadr, 2·8.	*Kharif* sowings in progress; health of men and condition of cattle good; prices steady.
Cawnpore („ 31st)	Average in nine parganas 2·4.	General health and prospects good; prices almost stationary.
Farukhabad („ „)	.....	Weather warm; sky slightly overcast; a good break in the rains has done much good; health good.
		General Remarks.—In most districts there has been a fair fall of rain during the week, and the prospects of the crops appear to be good; in Jhansi, however, the transplanting of rice has been postponed for want of rain, and in Meerut and Saharunpore more rain is urgently wanted; general health is good, and cholera seems to be disappearing; prices are rising in Meerut and Saharunpore, but are as a rule stationary.
Punjab—(July 31st)		
Delhi ...	No rain	Rain wanted; health good; *kharif* ploughings continue; slight rise in prices.
Hissar ...	No rain	Health good; *kharif* sowings continue; prices rising.
Umballa ...	·40	More rain wanted; health fair; *kharif* sowings in progress; prices rising.
Jullundur ...	No rain	Rain much wanted; health fair; crops backward; prices rising.
Amritsar ...	No rain	Health good; rise in prices.
Sialkot ...	No rain	Rain much wanted; health good; prices rising.
Ferozepore ...	No rain	Health good; *kharif* ploughings and sowings in progress; prices rising.
Lahore ...	Slight rain	More rain much wanted; health good; crop prospects uncertain; prices rising.
Rawalpindi ...	2·5	Health good; *kharif* prospects favourable; fall in prices.
Mooltan ...	No rain	Health and crop prospects good; prices steady.
Dera Ismail Khan ...	No rain	Health good; *kharif* sowings in progress; prices stationary.
Peshawar ...	No rain	Health good; prices stationary.
		General Remarks.—Slight rain in a few districts, but much more is wanted throughout the province; health good, except in the Umballa and Julludur districts; *kharif* sowings in progress; prices of food-grains have risen in many districts.
Central Provinces—(Aug. 1st)		
Nagpur ...	1·21	Weather cloudy; prospects good; 780 cases of cholera, 319 deaths in the district; prices steady.
Jubbulpore ...	5·62	Weather cloudy and rainy; sowings approaching completion; weeding continues; cotton and other crops thriving; cholera in places; wheat 21 and rice 14 seers per rupee.
Saugor (July 31st)	1·4	Rain deficient; weeding of cotton and other crops in progress; prospects favourable; prices steady; health good.
Seoni ...	·59	Weather cloudy; 10 deaths from cholera; wheat 22¾ and rice 15½ seers per rupee.
Hoshangabad ...	.....	Weather cloudy and hot; weeding continues; small-pox 25 cases, 1 death; wheat 15 and rice 9 seers per rupee.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week under report.	State of agricultural prospects.
Central Provinces— *contd.*		
Khandwa ...	·26	Weather cloudy; prospects good; cholera prevalent in Barhanpur, 257 cases, 96 deaths; wheat 16½, *juari* 18¾, and rice 16 seers per rupee.
Raipur ...	2·27	Prospects favourable; price of rice falling, of wheat rising.
Sambalpur (July 28th)	5·2	Weather stormy and rainy; prospects good; fever increasing; common rice 45 seers per rupee.
		General Remarks.—Weather cloudy, with showers; prospects favourable; prices steady; cholera is still severe in some places.
British Burma— (Aug. 1st)		
Akyab ...	11·84	Total rainfall up to date 106·84; 4 deaths from cholera in town, 8 in district; 63 deaths of cattle in three townships; in other townships health of plough cattle good; ploughing nearly completed; sowings partly commenced.
Rangoon ...	8·32	Total rainfall up to date 44·55; public health good; price of paddy from Rs. 95 to Rs. 101 per 100 baskets.
Bassein ...	9·27	Total rainfall up to date 55·28; 2 deaths from small-pox in Bassein township, otherwise public health good; 82 deaths of cattle in five townships; ploughing much advanced; transplanting progressing.
Prome ...	·86	Total rainfall up to date 27·35; 5 deaths from small-pox in Shwaylay, otherwise public health and health of cattle good; 42,400 acres have been ploughed; seedlings in excellent condition.
Amherst (Moulmein) ...	11·67	Total rainfall up to date 93·05; public health in Moulmein and district good; 200 deaths of cattle in two townships; about 95 per cent. of fields ploughed; health of plough cattle generally good; sowing progressing; about 60 per cent. of fields sown broadcast; prospects of crops favourable; transplanting not begun; nurseries healthy; in Moulmein town high water prevents much progress in ploughing, sowing, and transplanting; 2 deaths of cattle reported; nurseries good; state of supply of seedlings for transplanting fair.
Toungoo ...	6·12	Total rainfall up to date 41·62; public health good; 2 deaths of cattle in Myoma township; ploughing progressing; health of plough cattle good.
Tharrawaddy ...	15·90	Total rainfall up to date 58·92; public health good; 25 deaths of cattle in Minhla townships, in all other township health of plough cattle good; ploughing and sowing progressing; price of paddy from Rs. 88 to Rs. 102 per 100 baskets.
Henzada ...	7·72	Total rainfall up to date 46·85; public health good; 11 deaths of cattle in Zalloon township; ploughing and transplanting progressing; supply of seedlings and general appearance of young plants good.
Thayetmyo ...	·60	Total rainfall up to date 20·10; public health good; 20 deaths of cattle in Ramu township; ploughing continues; transplanting going on.
Shwaygyin ...	15·08	Total rainfall up to date 81·83; public health good; 122 deaths of cattle in four circles of the Beelin township; ploughing progressing, except in some low lands which have been flooded; sowing and transplanting progressing; price of paddy Rs. 70.
Kyoukpyoo ...	15·07	Total rainfall up to date 93·39; public health good; 242 deaths of cattle in four circles of the Myaybone township; cattle-disease has abated in all but the Daingbone Circle, where the greatest number of deaths occurred; two-thirds of the district ploughed, and about half sown; prices of paddy from Rs. 20 to Rs. 25 per 100 baskets; rise in price expected.
Sandoway ...	29·42	Total rainfall up to date 124·53; public health good; ploughing progressing; ploughing wages from Rs. 4-8 to Rs. 6 per acre.
Hanthawaddy ...	.....	Public health and health of cattle good, except slight foot-and-mouth disease among the cattle in the Twantay township; ploughing and sowing progressing; ploughing wages from 60 to 70 baskets of paddy per man; price of paddy from Rs. 95 to Rs. 105 per 100 baskets.
Pegu ...	16·76	Total rainfall up to date 71·17; public health and health of cattle fair: sowings well forward; price of paddy from Rs. 85 to Rs. 90 per 100 baskets.
Tavoy ...	18·72	Total rainfall up to date 110·08; public health and health of cattle good; ploughing progressing; general appearance of plants good.
Mergui (14th July)	12·80	Total rainfall up to date 69·29; public health and health of cattle good; ploughing and sowing progressing; price of paddy Rs. 75 per 100 baskets.
Mergui (21st ")	[illegible]	Total rainfall up to date 75·74; public health and health of cattle good; ploughing and sowing progressing; price of paddy Rs. 75 per 100 baskets.
		General Remarks.—Rainfall in the Irrawaddy delta in excess of last year up to date; in Arakan and Tenasserim rather below last year up to date; public health good; cattle-disease somewhat abated and nowhere severe; ploughing nearly completed; sowings and transplanting well forward; appearance of young crops favourable; price of paddy fairly steady.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week under report.	State of agricultural prospects.
Assam—(Aug. 1st)		
Gauhati ...	2·46 for week ending 31st ultimo.	Weather hot and sultry; public health fairly good; cattle-disease still in the interior; *ahu* paddy being reaped; transplanting of *sali* paddy retarded for want of rain.
Sylhet ...	3·62	State and prospects of crops continue good; some damage done by insects in the Sunamgunj sub-division; small-pox still prevalent in Karimganj.
Cachar ...	1·62	Weather very hot; transplanting of *aus* crops not altogether finished, and that of *sali* crops continue; 2 deaths from cholera, 2 deaths from small-pox reported from Katigora, 1 from Lakhipur, and 1 from Sadr.
Dibrugarh ...	8·19	Weather seasonable; transplanting of *sali* crop vigorously pushing on; public health good.
Mysore and Coorg— (Aug. 1st)		
Bangalore ...	·65	Standing crops in good condition; prospects favourable; public health good.
Mysore ...	·53	Standing crops in good condition; prospects and health good.
Mercara ...	11·74	Crops getting on well; prices of food-grains stationary; public health good, though fever is slightly prevalent.
		General Remarks.—Light rain in Kolar district and a good fall in the other districts; standing crops in good condition; prospects favourable; public health generally good; average ruling prices—rice 13, *ragi* 32, and horse-gram 33 seers per rupee.
Berar & Hyderabad— (Aug. 1st)		
Amraoti ...	·49	Crops in good condition; prospects good; wheat 16 and *juari* 26 seers per rupee.
Akola ...	·22	Crops thriving; prospects good.
Hyderabad ...	Average 1·16	Total rainfall from 1st July 13·40; *kharif* crops prospering and being weeded; water-supply in tanks not yet sufficient for *abi* crops; cholera prevails in two talukas in a mild form; no cattle-disease; prices of wheat 15, coarse rice 19½, white *juari* 22¼, yellow *juari* 28¼, and *tur* 22 seers per current sicca rupee.
Central India States— (Aug. 1st)		
Indore ...	·03	Weather seasonable; a few cases of cholera in the Indore city and Residency limits; agricultural prospects favourable.
Morar (Gwalior) ...	·30	Health good; crops flourishing.
Sutna ...	6·10	Prospects favourable; health good.
Rutlam ...	.....	No report received.
Neemuch ...	·41	*Makka* crops in progress; general health good.
Goona ...	1·7	Health and crops good; wheat 24 seers per rupee.
Bhopal ...	.....	No report received.
Agar ...	1·89	Seventy-six cases of cholera at Agar, of which 42 proved fatal; agricultural prospects good.
Sehore ...	2·70	Crops and public health good.
Nowgong ...	2·92	*Kharif* prospects good; cholera prevalent in parts; prices steady.
Bhopawar ...	·90	Weather seasonable.
Rajputana—		
Abu (Aug. 1st)	·51; rain slight	Weather cloudy and windy.
Sirohi (July 29th)	No rain	Tanks and wells full; health and crop prospects good; weather seasonable.
Marwar (" 27th)	No rain	Rain much needed; tanks all empty; water obtained from wells with difficulty; health good; crop prospects much improved by last rain; winds sharp; prices stationary.
Meywar (" 29th)	No rain	More rain wanted; tanks, wells, and crop prospects good; health very good.
Harowti (" 28th)	Deoli, ·25; Tonk, ·16; Shahpura, ·12; Kotah, ·49.	Cholera continues, but confined to city, 15 deaths during week; crops progressing favourably; weather close; 14 cases, 1 fatal from choleraic diarrhœa in Shahpura, elsewhere health good.
Jhallawar (" 27th)	Rainfall partial; Patan, 2·89; Chaoni, ·89.	Health good; prospects fair.
Ajmere (" 31st)	No rain	Bright clear weather; high winds; health fairly good.
Jeypore (" ")	·12	Sowings completed; cholera abating; prices falling.
Bhurtpore ...	.....	No report received.
Ulwur (July 31st)	Average 1·06	Cholera decreasing.
Nepal—(July 27th)		
Katmandu ...	4·49	Agricultural prospects good; weather seasonable.

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Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

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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 JULY 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. Past fortnight.	Great Millet. Corresponding fortnight of 1882.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria spicata*. Present fortnight.	Bulrush Millet. Past fortnight.	Bulrush Millet. 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	10 5	11 13	5 14	...	...	...	17 13	17 13	17 13	22 13	22 13	19 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Vizagapatam	10 0	14 0	8 0	...	...	...	10 2	9 8	9 0	11 5	11 5	11 5	21 10	25 14	17 5	20 13	21 13	18 13
	Godavery	9 14	10 13	12 10	...	...	...	12 14	11 14	13 14	14 0	14 0	17 0	23 0	23 0	27 13	...	...	...
	Kistna	8 13	8 13	14 11	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	16 3	14 11	14 11	17 2	18 11	20 5	23 6	...	...	...
	Nellore	9 14	9 0	13 3	...	...	...	12 14	13 6	15 13	...	...	17 8	21 2	20 10	33 10	18 5	18 11	...
	Cuddapah	11 13	12 8	12 8	...	...	...	12 6	12 6	11 14	13 5	13 5	13 11	29 3	28 6	26 0	29 0	30 6	31 14
	Anantapur	13 6	13 6	14 6	...	...	...	11 13	11 13	13 14	12 5	12 5	15 2	30 14	30 14	30 14	30 2	30 2	18 13
	Bellary	16 5	16 5	15 0	...	...	...	12 5	12 5	12 5	13 8	13 8	13 8	41 3	36 0	33 0	30 2	29 2	22 13
	Kurnool	12 11	12 6	13 6	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	10 10	11 6	11 6	11 6	33 10	32 14	29 6	31 3	30 0	22 8
	Madras	11 10	11 5	9 13	...	...	...	13 8	13 8	13 5	15 2	15 2	15 2	22 5	21 10	23 0	23 13	25 2	25 0
	Chingleput	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 14	13 14	15 0	15 2	15 8	15 14	...	...	...	24 2	21 2	...
	North Arcot	10 3	9 11	11 6	...	...	...	13 2	14 6	14 0	14 8	16 14	17 5	27 5	29 2	32 3	29 3	26 6	28 14
	South Arcot	10 14	10 14	10 2	...	...	...	15 11	16 8	15 11	16 10	17 2	16 10	...	...	...	25 6	26 3	26 14
	Tanjore	11 6	11 6	11 0	...	...	...	17 13	17 13	17 13	...	...	...	31 13	31 13	36 10	30 6	30 6	32 10
	Trichinopoly	9 10	10 10	9 10	...	...	...	15 2	15 13	15 13	16 0	16 5	16 0	...	...	30 13	26 11	26 11	29 3
	Madura	11 0	12 2	11 0	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	16 0	16 14	16 8	16 8	38 14	40 8	34 0	30 14	35 5	32 5
	Tinnevelly	9 10	9 14	9 3	...	...	...	15 14	15 2	15 8	16 6	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Coimbatore	13 14	14 13	11 8	...	...	...	13 14	14 6	13 8	15 6	15 6	14 8	27 0	26 2	27 13	27 0	28 10	31 13
	Nilgiris	10 10	10 10	9 14	...	...	...	11 3	11 3	9 10	12 0	12 0	11 3	21 10	20 0	20 0	21 0	19 10	19 10
	Salem	13 10	14 6	12 11	...	...	...	13 14	15 0	14 10	15 0	16 0	15 10	32 13	29 2	29 2	26 8	26 8	23 13
	South Canara	8 10	8 8	8 10	...	...	...	10 3	9 11	9 11	11 13	11 13	13 3	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Malabar	8 10	8 10	7 14	...	...	...	14 10	14 10	14 10	15 13	15 13	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bombay	Bombay	10 7	10 11	10 4	22 14	25 8	17 10	7 15	8 3	7 9	12 13	11 4	11 5	18 8	19 4	18 15	14 4	15 5	15 11
	Ahmedabad	12 0	12 0	12 8	19 8	19 8	...	7 8	7 8	31 0	12 8	12 0	8 0	17 0	17 8	17 0	15 8	15 0	14 8
	Kaira	11 7	11 7	12 5	21 5	21 5	20 0	9 11	9 11	10 0	13 5	16 0	15 4	16 0	16 0	17 12	13 15	14 4	15 4
	Surat	11 8	11 1	12 8	12 5	12 5	7 11	7 8	7 8	8 1	8 7	8 7	8 12	19 1	19 1	15 9	14 1	14 1	14 14
	Broach	12 4½	12 4½	12 5	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	10 6½	11 7	11 7	12 9	16 0	16 0	15 4	13 14	13 14	13 10
	Tanna (Salsette)	9 12	9 12	9 12	...	...	...	8 2	8 2	8 3	10 0	10 0	10 0	18 10	18 10	18 10	15 0	15 0	15 0
	Colába (Alibág)	9 0	9 0	9 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	7 0	12 8	12 8	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Khandesh (Dhulia)	14 0	14 0	14 2	...	...	...	7 10	7 10	7 4	9 15	9 15	10 15	16 0	16 0	23 13	14 4	14 4	18 14
	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	15 5	19 6
	Ahmednagar	14 1	13 6	14 1	...	...	...	9 6	9 6	9 9	13 12	13 12	11 12	22 1	22 0	28 0	17 7	17 6	23 8
	Poona	12 10	12 8	12 10	9 4	9 4	...	9 13	9 13	11 0	11 0	11 0	12 4	19 9	19 9	23 15	16 2	16 2	18 6
	Sholápur	14 8	14 8	14 1	...	...	...	10 6	10 6	10 7	11 5	11 5	11 5	28 7	26 12	31 15	22 0	22 0	23 14
	Kaládgi (Bagalkot)	19 8	17 8	19 0	15 8	15 8	14 0	6 12	6 12	6 8	10 12	10 12	9 0	27 8	25 8	35 0	25 0	24 0	29 0
	Satara	12 1	11 0	12 1	...	...	...	8 14	8 9	9 11	11 7	10 6	11 7	18 10	17 0	25 0	16 13	15 14	22 0
	Belgaum	16 8	16 8	19 0	14 0	14 0	13 0	10 8	10 8	10 0	11 0	11 0	10 8	15 11	15 13	27 0	18 0	18 0	24 0
	Dharwar (Hubli)	23 0	23 0	22 0	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	11 0	16 0	16 0	12 0	23 0	24 0	25 0	26 0	26 0	23 0
	Ratnágiri	9 14	9 14	10 9	...	...	...	8 9	8 9	7 13	13 7	14 2	12 11	...	...	18 3	13 8	13 8	14 11
	Kanara (Karwar)	10 6	11 8	9 0	...	1 6	...	8 0	7 0	8 0	11 10	12 4	11 8	16 8	16 0	16 0	...	...	...
	Pánch Maháls (Godhra)	11 6	11 6	11 6	...	...	...	11 6	11 6	11 6	15 0	15 0	15 0	22 13	22 13	22 8	16 0	16 0	16 0
	Aden	7 0	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	13 9	13 9	13 14	...	...	...	12 10	12 8	11 0	14 7	14 4	12 0	18 0	18 0	22 9	17 9	17 14	24 0
	Baroda	9 10	9 5	10 9½	14 0	14 0	14 12	8 3	7 14	8 12½	11 11	11 10	11 6	15 3	15 2	16 6	13 6	13 6	14 15
	Disa	13 8	13 8	13 4	...	...	...	6 14	6 14	6 6	9 0	9 0	8 11	17 0	17 0	17 8	16 8	16 13	16 0
	Nimach	17 4	15 4	14 0	21 0	21 0	18 0	9 0	9 0	8 8	10 0	10 0	10 0	22 0	20 0	18 8	12 0	12 0	16 0
	Nasirabad	16 13	16 12	16 8	23 9½	23 6½	22 3½	6 0	6 0	6 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	22 8	22 8	21 4½	17 8	17 8	16 8
	Rájkot	13 14	13 12	12 8	...	...	...	6 8	6 8	6 8	9 0	9 0	11 0	17 6	17 6	14 6	14 2	14 0	13 0
	Upper Sindh Frontier	14 4	14 4	14 4	24 8	25 8	26 0	11 4	12 4	11 4	13 4	16 4	20 0	32 0	32 0	32 0	32 0	32 0	28 0
	Karachi	13 0	13 0	12 5	23 0	23 0	21 8	9 8	9 5	9 8	16 0	16 0	17 0	22 0	23 0	22 0	18 0	18 0	18 0
	Haidarabad (Nakur)	18 0	16 0	16 0	32 0	30 0	25 0	13 0	13 0	12 0	19 0	20 0	20 0	28 0	28 0	26 0	24 0	25 0	25 0
	Shikarpur	14 0	14 6	13 5	24 0	27 9	25 2	12 0	12 4	13 2½	19 0	19 0	21 8	30 4	30 0	25 2	30 8	31 8	27 8
	Sukkur	14 8	14 8	14 8	29 8	29 8	28 0	11 8	12 8	11 4	17 8	19 8	18 8	29 8	29 8	29 8	27 8	27 8	24 4
	Thar & Parkar (Umarkot)	14 0	14 0	17 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 2	14 0	13 7	...	...	...	16 4	16 8	17 13
Bengal	*Western Districts.*																		
	Burdwan	16 0	16 0	14 0	30 0	20 0	45 0	17 4	18 12	22 0	22 8	23 13	24 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bancoorah	14 12	13 12	14 0	16 0	19 0	16 0	19 0	18 8	25 0	25 0	24 0	30 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Beerbhoom	15 [illegible]	15 0	13 8	...	...	...	16 8	18 0	18 0	21 0	22 8	24 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Midnapore	15 0	14 0	14 0	17 0	16 0	...	18 0	18 0	20 0	22 0	24 0	24 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Hooghly	13 8	13 8	18 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	10 0	18 8	18 8	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Howrah	13 4	13 4	13 0	...	...	...	13 8	13 4	16 0	17 8	19 8	19 8	...	...	...	...	...	...

Districts.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nuglee), *Panicum Miliaceum*, &c. Present fortnight.	Lesser Millets. Past fortnight.	Lesser Millets. Corresponding fortnight of 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.	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.	
Ganjam	32 3	35 3	35 3	33 5	40 0	26 10	215 13	215 13	215 13	...	...	...	13 13	13 13	13 13	Madras
Vizagapatam	20 3	21 3	24 3	29 3	32 13	22 3	87 8	87 8	93 5	14 10	14 10	15 3	14 0	14 5	14 10	
Godavery	29 2	29 2	33 10	32 8	31 8	25 3	194 6	194 6	194 6	14 10	14 10	14 10	14 10	14 10	14 10	
Kistna	25 0	26 8	33 13	26 3	26 13	21 6	145 13	145 13	145 13	15 11	15 11	16 0	15 3	15 3	15 11	
Nellore	25 8	23 11	36 6	23 2	23 2	27 5	93 5	93 5	186 10	14 13	15 13	14 13	14 13	15 13	14 13	
Cuddapah	30 0	30 0	31 8	35 5	34 6	29 3	194 6	194 6	194 6	17 2	17 2	16 10	16 10	16 10	16 3	
Anantapur	31 0	31 0	33 0	38 2	38 2	33 10	...	...	...	14 5	14 5	14 5	14 5	14 5	14 5	
Bellary	36 14	38 0	31 0	34 11	33 10	28 0	94 13	94 13	97 3	15 13	15 13	15 13	15 8	15 8	15 8	
Kurnool	...	...	29 10	26 10	26 8	24 6	176 14	186 10	190 8	14 6	14 6	14 6	14 0	14 0	14 0	
Madras	24 11	26 0	28 0	25 5	26 8	24 10	85 0	86 5	81 6	16 14	16 14	16 14	16 8	16 8	16 3	
Chingleput	24 11	24 11	27 6	25 0	25 0	23 6	92 5	92 5	92 5	17 5	17 13	17 5	17 0	17 5	17 0	
North Arcot	32 0	30 13	33 5	28 10	30 14	26 10	140 0	140 0	140 0	15 6	15 6	14 13	14 13	14 13	14 5	
South Arcot	26 3	27 0	28 6	29 11	29 5	29 11	201 11	201 11	201 11	18 6	18 6	19 5	18 0	18 0	18 14	
Tanjore	36 3	36 3*	39 5	28 0	28 0	29 11	194 6	194 6	194 6	15 10	14 11	15 10	15 3	14 11	15 3	
Trichinopoly	32 11	32 11	32 11	30 13	30 13	33 14	97 3	97 3	97 3	17 13	17 13	17 13	17 0	17 0	17 0	
Madura	41 13	41 13	32 8	37 6	37 6	34 11	170 2	155 8	170 2	17 5	17 5	16 6	16 13	16 13	16 0	
Tinnevelly	...	...	...	37 14	39 10	29 11	70 0	70 0	81 10	18 11	18 11	18 11	18 5	18 5	16 5	
Coimbatore	27 14	29 0	31 3	33 3	32 5	31 5	131 3	131 3	131 3	15 2	15 2	14 2	14 10	14 10	13 10	
Nilgiris	21 10	21 10	21 10	23 3	23 3	22 6	161 13	161 13	161 13	13 0	13 0	11 0	12 0	12 0	11 0	
Salem	30 13	32 8	30 13	35 8	39 6	35 8	151 10	151 10	151 10	16 0	16 0	16 6	15 6	15 6	15 5	
South Canara	17 10	17 10	19 6	21 3	22 3	21 3	111 13	111 13	116 6	14 13	15 6	11 0	13 13	14 11	10 0	
Malabar	21 14	21 14	23 6	26 14	26 14	25 3	121 8	121 8	121 8	14 6	14 6	13 8	13 8	13 8	12 10	
Bombay	12 6	13 4	19 13	15 4	16 0	16 4	59 9	62 6	64 14	14 6	14 6	14 6	14 6	14 6	14 6	Bombay
Ahmedabad	...	...	...	14 8	14 8	20 0	80 0	80 0	80 0	16 8	16 8	16 8	16 0	16 0	16 0	Ahmedabad
Kaira	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	21 5	80 0	80 0	80 0	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	16 0	Kaira
Surat	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	16 0	80 0	80 0	80 0	13 9	13 9	13 9	13 9	13 9	13 9	Surat
Broach	...	...	...	13 14	13 14	16 0	106 0	106 0	106 0	15 9	15 9	15 4	14 8½	14 8½	15 4	Broach
Tanna (Salsette)	25 11	25 11	25 11	13 4	13 4	14 15	71 1	71 1	71 1	14 5	14 5	14 5	13 4	13 4	12 12	Tanna (Salsette)
Colába (Alibág)	...	...	...	11 8	11 8	14 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	15 0	15 0	12 0	14 8	14 8	11 0	Colába (Alibág)
Khandesh (Dhulia)	...	...	...	15 2	15 2	17 1	140 0	140 0	140 0	15 0	15 0	14 2	14 14	14 14	14 0	Khandesh (Dhulia)
Násik	20 11	20 11	30 0	17 0	17 0	18 0	128 0	128 0	128 0	15 8	15 8	14 8	15 5	15 5	14 4	Násik
Ahmednagar	...	...	...	18 8	18 6	19 10	79 12	79 12	91 5	14 1	14 14	14 9	13 13	14 10	14 7	Ahmednagar
Poona	15 6	15 6	...	16 2	16 2	17 4	68 0	68 0	68 0	13 10	13 10	13 1	13 6	13 6	12 13	Poona
Sholápur	...	...	...	20 1	20 1	20 1	64 0	64 0	85 0	13 8	13 8	13 8	13 4	13 4	12 12	Sholápur
Kaládgi (Bagalkot)	...	...	...	18 8	16 8	14 0	100 0	100 0	120 0	10 0	11 0	11 8	9 8	10 8	11 0	Kaládgi (Bagalkot)
Satara	...	...	...	16 14	16 14	14 5	116 8	116 8	110 15	12 6	13 2	12 6	11 10	12 6	11 10	Satara
Belgaum	19 0	19 0	35 0	15 8	15 0	13 8	65 0	65 0	75 0	13 0	13 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	11 8	Belgaum
Dharwar (Hubli)	33 0	28 0	28 0	18 0	17 0	11 0	80 0	80 0	80 0	8 12	8 12	8 12	8 0	8 0	8 0	Dharwar (Hubli)
Ratnágiri	18 13	18 13	21 2	14 11	14 11	14 0	150 0	150 0	120 0	13 2	14 6	11 13	12 15	14 4	11 10	Ratnágiri
Kanara (Karwar)	16 8	16 0	21 0	13 0	12 8	12 0	213 5	213 5	213 5	12 0	12 0	11 8	11 8	11 0	10 8	Kanara (Karwar)
Pánch Maháls (Godhra)	26 10	26 10	23 0	22 13	22 13	25 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	15 4	15 4	15 4	Pánch Maháls (Godhra)
Aden	...	...	...	9 5	9 5	9 5	65 5	65 5	65 0	...	...	...	32 0	32 0	32 0	Aden
Asirgarh	...	...	...	18 2	18 0	19 13	160 0	160 0	160 0	11 10	11 14	12 1	11 10	11 14	12 1	Asirgarh
Baroda	18 1	17 8	...	15 3	14 9	17 9	...	...	81 11	14 5	14 6	14 5	14 0	14 0	14 0	Baroda
Disa	...	...	...	16 8	16 9	18 8	137 8	137 8	137 8	12 8	12 8	13 8	12 0	12 0	13 0	Disa
Nimach	...	...	...	20 8	20 0	17 8	160 0	160 0	160 0	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	11 0	Nimach
Nasirabad	...	...	...	25 15	25 6½	22 8½	80 0	80 0	85 0	16 2	16 2	16 6½	15 8	15 8	16 0	Nasirabad
Rájkot	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	16 6	70 0	75 0	77 8	60 0	60 0	55 0	50 0	50 0	48 0	Rájkot
Upper Sindh Frontier	60 0	60 0	40 0	24 8	24 8	20 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	12 12½†	12 12½†	12 5†	12 8†	12 8†	12 4†	Upper Sindh Frontier
Karachi	10 0	11 0	11 0	19 0	19 8	17 0	105 0	105 0	105 0	16 0	17 12	17 13	15 0	17 0	17 0	Karachi
Haidarabad (Nakur)	32 0	24 0	24 0	20 0	22 0	15 0	320 0	320 0	480 0	14 8	14 8	14 0	14 8	14 8	14 0	Haidarabad (Nakur)
Shikarpur	...	...	...	24 0	22 0	19 6	220 0	220 0	260 0	13 9	13 14	13 2	13 7	13 12	13 0	Shikarpur
Sukkur	...	...	...	23 8	23 8	19 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	13 8	13 8	13 8	13 0	13 0	13 0	Sukkur
Thar and Parkar (Umarkot)	...	...	...	...	...	...	120 0	120 0	160 0	13 11	14 12	10 11	13 11	14 12	10 11	Thar and Parkar (Umarkot)
										Prices per md. of 40 seers.						
										R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.				
Western Districts.																
Burdwan	...	...	...	21 8	22 0	23 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	3 0 8	3 1 0	2 13 0	12 4a	12 4	13 12	Burdwan
Bancoorah	...	...	...	17 12	18 0	18 0	280 0	320 0	280 0	3 3 6	3 3 6	3 0 0	12 0b	12 0	13 0	Bancoorah
Beerbhoom	...	...	...	21 8	21 0	22 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	3 12 6	3 12 6	3 3 0	10 0c	10 0	[illegible]	Beerbhoom
Midnapore	...	...	...	14 0	16 0	18 0	155 0	155 0	160 0	2 14 0	2 14 0	3 0 0	12 8d	13 0	[illegible]	Midnapore
Hooghly	...	...	...	17 0	17 0	20 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	2 14 0	2 14 0	2 14 0	13 9e	13 9	13 9	Hooghly
Howrah	...	...	...	16 4	16 8	20 0	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 10-12 seers and Raneegunge 13-4 seers.
b In the interior retail prices of salt range from 11 to 15 seers.
c In the interior retail prices of salt range from 9 to 13-4 seers.

* The correct figure is now furnished.
† In common use.
d In the sub-divisions retail prices of salt are as follow:—Ghattal 14-4 seers, and Contal 11 seers.
e In the Jehanabad retail price of salt 13-8 seers.

PRICES CURRENT OF FOOD-GRAINS THROUGHOUT

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 (Choium, Jowar), *Holcus Sorghum*. Present fortnight.	Great Millet. Past fortnight.	Great Millet. Corresponding fortnight of 1882.	Bulrush Millet (Cumnoo, Baira), *Penicillaria Spicata*. Present fortnight.	Bulrush Millet. Past fortnight.	Bulrush Millet. 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 4	14 0	14 0	19 6	20 0	23 2	10 12	10 5	10 0	16 0	16 0	20 0	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	...
	24-Pergunnahs	13 5	13 5	12 12	17 8	16 0	22 8	8 0	8 0	10 0	16 0	16 12	18 0	...	...	22 8	...	...	13 12
	Nuddea	14 8	14 8	14 8	26 0	...	26 0	15 4	15 4	16 13	17 4	16 13½	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Khoolna	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	17 0	16 0	24 0	25 0	22 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Jessore	14 8	14 8	16 0	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	18 0	22 12	22 12	22 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Moorshedabad	15 0	15 0	16 0	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	17 12	19 0	19 0	25 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Dinagepore	13 14	13 8	11 8	...	...	...	16 0	18 0	21 0	18 13	19 8	26 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Rajshahye	17 4	16 8	13 8 to 16 8	30 0	30 0	45 0	15 0 to 16 8	13 8 to 16 0	13 8	17 4 to 18 12	17 4 to 18 0	21 0 to 24 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Rungpore	13 5	11 7	16 0	...	...	...	13 5	13 5	17 0	20 0	17 3	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bogra	15 12	15 0	18 12	...	...	...	12 12	12 0	15 12	21 0	24 0	30 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Pubna	18 12	19 8	18 12	...		...	8 0	8 0	10 0	19 8	19 8	25 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Darjeeling	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	4 0	4 0	6 0	8 0	8 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Jalpáiguri	10 0	10 0	9 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	12 8	11 8	16 0	16 0	16 0	24 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Eastern Districts.																		
	Dacca	12 4	12 4	12 4	19 0	18 12	40 0	15 12	15 8	24 0	19 0	19 4	32 0	...	...	...	...	19 0	...
	Furreedpore	20 0	20 0	22 0	30 0	30 0	35 0	16 0	16 0	22 0	18 0	18 0	24 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Backergunge	...	...	...	...	...	...	19 0	19 0	20 0	21 0	21 0	24 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Mymensingh	11 0	11 8	11 0	...	...	...	15 8	16 0	22 8	19 8	17 8	28 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Tipperah	11 6	11 6	12 0	...	...	...	17 0	18 8	23 0	22 12	19 4	28 4	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Chittagong	12 0	12 0	9 0	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	16 0	20 0	20 0	24 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Noakholly	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	27 0	22 0	22 0	32 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Chittagong Hill Tracts	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 4	12 4	13 5	13 4	13 5	17 12	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Hill Tipperah	10 0	10 0	11 0	...	...	...	17 0	17 0	23 0	22 0	20 0	30 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Behar.																		
	Patna	17 8	17 8	16 8	32 0	32 0	34 0	14 0	14 0	11 8	18 0	19 0	21 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Gya	19 0	20 8	17 0	25 0	26 0	29 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	15 0	15 0	19 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Shahabad	17 0 to 17 8	17 0 to 18 0	14 8 to 16 8	24 0	25 0	28 0	11 0 to 11 8	11 0 to 12 0	17 0 to 20 0	15 0 to 17 0	15 0 to 16 0	21 0	...	...	...	28 0	32 0	...
	Durbhunga	18 0	17 0	14 0	30 0	37 0	32 0	12 0	13 8	14 0	16 0	18 0	17 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Mozufferpore	18 0	18 0	16 0	29 0	30 0	30 0	12 0	13 0	12 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sarun	17 0	17 0	15 0	26 0	27 0	28 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	18 0	18 0	20 0	28 0	30 0	29 0	...	...	...
	Chumparun	19 0	19 0	18 0	34 0	36 0	36 0	13 0	13 0	12 0	17 0	17 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Monghyr	18 14	18 10	16 12	25 3	27 14	33 9	13 10	13 14	15 12	15 12	15 12	21 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bhágalpur	16 6	16 6	15 2	27 12	27 12	30 4	15 2	15 2	17 11	17 10	21 7	21 7	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Purneah	20 0	16 0	15 0	...	...	...	15 0	16 0	20 0	18 0	17 0	22 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Maldah	17 0	17 0	16 0	...	...	...	16 0	14 0	16 0	19 0	16 0	21 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Southal Pergunnahs	14 0	14 0	13 0	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	18 0	22 0	22 0	23 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Orissa.																		
	Cuttack	14 7	13 2	14 7	...	...	...	13 2	13 2	15 12	21 0*	22 5	24 15	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Pooree	13 2	13 2	10 8	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	21 0	23 10	23 10	24 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bàlasore	14 0	14 0	16 0	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	26 0	28 0	28 0	32 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	CHOTA NAGPORE.																		
	South-Western Frontier Agency.																		
	Hazáribágh	15 0	16 0	15 0	20 0	18 0	...	10 0	10 0	11 0	16 0	16 0	19 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Lohardugga	16 0	16 0	17 0	21 0	22 0	24 0	18 0	18 0	21 0	22 0	22 0	24 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Singbhoom	18 0	18 0	20 0	32 0	32 0	28 0	36 0	36 0	36 0	40 0	40 0	40 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Manbhoom	13 0	13 0	13 0	...	...	...	17 0	17 0	19 0	27 0	27 0	31 0	...	...	...	...	...	...

* In the interior retail prices of common rice vary from 28-14 to 39-6 seers.
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 prices of salt are as follow:—Kooshtea 12-12 seers, Meherpore 12 seers, Chooadanga 12-8 seers and Ranaghat 13 seers.
h In Bagirhat retail price of salt 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 seers, and Kandi 11-8 seers.
k Retail prices of salt at Raigunge 11-8 seers and Neetpore 12 seers.
l In Nattore retail price of salt 12 seers.
m In the sub-divisions retail prices of salt are as follow:—Nilphamari 12 seers, and Kurigram and Gaibanda 10 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 Fallacotta in Alipore sub-division 10 seers.
q In the sub-divisions retail prices of salt are as follow:—Manickgunge 11 seers, Moonshegunge 10 seers 10-11 chittacks, and Naraingunge 13 seers.
r In the sub-divisions retail prices of salt are as follow:—Madaripore 12 seers, Bhanga 11 seers, and Gopalgunge 12-12 seers.
s In the sub-divisions retail prices of salt are as follow:—Patuakhali 9 2 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.

INDIA FOR THE 1st HALF OF JULY 1883—*continued.*

IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nagiee), *Panicum Miliaceum, &c.*			Gram.			Firewood.			Salt. Wholesale prices per maund of 40 seers.			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.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.		
															Central Districts.	
...	...	...	18 13	17 12	21 5	90 0	90 0	90 0	2 12 0	2 12 0	2 10 0	14 0	14 0	14 9	Calcutta	
...	...	...	17 8	18 12	18 0	80 0	90 0	90 0	2 14 0	2 14 0	2 12 0	13 5*f*	13 5	13 5	24-Pergunnahs	
...	...	...	20 0	20 0	21 5¼	...	...	...	3 0 0	3 0 0	2 14 1	11 10½*g*	11 10¼	12 13¾	Nuddea	
...	...	...	16 0	16 0	12 0	180 0	180 0	160 0	3 4 0	3 4 0	3 2 0	10 8¼	10 8	11 0	Khoolna	
...	...	...	19 12	20 0	18 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	3 2 0	3 4 0	3 2 0	11 0*i*	10 12	12 8	Jessore	
...	...	...	23 0	23 0	25 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	3 6 0	...	3 4 0	10 0*j*	10 0	12 8	Moorshedabad	
...	...	...	17 7	17 8	20 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	3 7 0	3 7 0	3 4 0	11 6*k*	11 8	12 0	Dinagepore	
...	...	...	20 10	21 0	22 8 to 24 6	240 0	240 0	240 0	...	...	...	12 0*l*	11 4	12 0	Rajshahye	
...	...	...	17 3	16 0	15 0	110 0	110 0	135 0	3 5 0	3 5 0	3 5 3	11 14*m*	11 14	11 8	Rungpore	
...	...	...	18 12	15 12	16 8	69 0	60 0	67 8	3 8 0	3 8 0	3 5 4	10 8	10 8	10 8	Bogra	
...	...	...	18 6	17 8	18 12	200 0	200 0	200 0	3 4 0	3 4 0	3 1 6	12 0*n*	12 0	12 12	Pubna	
9 0	9 0	9 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	128 0	128 0	160 0	4 8 0	4 8 0	4 8 0	8 0*o*	8 0	8 0	Darjeeling	
...	...	...	16 0	16 0	16 0	128 0	128 0	128 0	3 6 0	3 6 0	3 4 0	11 0*p*	11 0	11 0	Jalpáiguri	
															Eastern Districts.	
...	...	...	18 8	18 8	21 0	120 0	100 0	106 0	3 4 0	3 4 0	2 15 0	12 0*q*	12 0	13 5	Dacca	
...	...	...	16 0	16 0	12 0	120 0	120 0	...	3 7 0	3 7 0	3 5 4	11 8*r*	11 8	11 0	Furreedpore	
...	...	...	18 0	18 0	18 0	120 0	120 0	100 0	2 11 0	2 11 0	3 11 0	13 0*s*	13 0	10 9	Backergunge	
...	...	...	15 8	15 9	16 0	...	...	...	...	3 4 0	...	12 8*t*	12 0	12 8	Mymensingh	
...	...	...	16 0	12 12	18 0	...	...	...	3 5 0	3 6 0	...	12 0*u*	11 8	12 8	Tipperah	
...	...	...	12 0	12 0	16 0	40 0	40 0	80 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	2 14 0	9 0*v*	9 0	13 0	Chittagong	
...	...	...	12 0	12 0	14 0	...	...	...	3 2 0	3 6 0	3 2 0	10 0*w*	10 0	11 0	Noakholly	
...	...	...	...	...	...	320 0	320 0	320 0	6 4 0	6 0 0	3 8 0	6 0	6 4	10 9	Chittagong Hill Tracts	
...	...	...	12 0	12 0	14 0	...	...	...	3 4 0	3 4 0	3 6 0	11 0	11 0	10 0	Hill Tipperah	
															Behar.	
...	...	...	26 0	29 8	30 0	130 0	130 0	130 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	3 2 0	10 8	10 8	10 9	Patna	
...	...	...	23 0	23 8	26 0	180 0	180 0	180 0	...	...	3 4 0	12 0	12 0	11 8	Gya	
...	...	...	27 0 to 28 0	27 0 to 28 0	29 0 to 30 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	3 1 0	3 1 0	3 0 0	12 8*x*	12 8	13 0	Shahabad	
30 0	30 0	35 0	24 0	24 0	21 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	3 10 0	3 10 0	3 4 6	10 0*y*	10 0	11 0	Durbhunga	
...	...	...	22 0	23 0	25 0	140 0	140 0	140 0	3 7 0	3 6 0	3 4 0	11 8*z*	11 8	12 0	Mozufferpore	
30 0	30 0	30 0	26 0	26 0	27 0	160 0	140 0	160 0	3 6 0	3 6 0	3 6 0	11 0*z1*	11 0	11 0	Sarun	
...	...	...	28 0	27 0	28 0	...	...	...	...	3 8 0	3 8 0	11 8*z2*	11 0	10 8	Chumparun	
...	...	...	25 3	25 13	30 6	147 0	126 0	126 0	3 2 9	3 2 3	3 1 0	11 8*z3*	12 0	12 10	Monghyr	
...	...	...	24 0	24 0	28 6	138 6	126 8	126 4	3 1 0	3 0 6	3 0 6	12 10*z4*	12 10	12 10	Bhágalpur	
...	...	...	16 0	22 0	23 0	120 0	160 0	160 0	...	...	3 8 0	10 0*z5*	10 0	10 0	Purneah	
...	...	...	22 0	22 0	25 0	160 0	120 0	160 0	3 4 0	3 4 0	3 2 0	12 0	11 0	12 0	Maldah	
...	...	...	20 0	21 0	20 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	...	...	3 12 0	10 0	10 0	10 8	Sonthal Pergunnahs	
															Orissa.	
13 2	14 7	13 2	17 1	17 1	21 0	80 0	80 0	160 0	2 12 0	2 12 0	3 0 0	14 0	14 0	13 0	Cuttack	
...	...	...	18 6	18 6	15 0	100 0	104 0	100 0	2 12 0	2 12 0	2 12 0	14 0*z6*	14 0	14 8	Pooree	
...	...	...	14 0	14 0	16 0	120 0	120 0	160 0	...	...	...	9 2*z7*	9 2	13 0	Balasore	
															Chota Nagpur. *South-Western Frontier Agency.*	
30 0	30 0	36 0	18 8	19 0	19 0	240 0	240 0	180 0	4 2 0	3 15 3	3 11 3	9 0*z8*	9 0	10 0	Hazáribágh	
28 0	29 0	38 0	14 0	14 0	18 0	110 0	110 0	120 0	4 2 0	4 2 0	4 0 0	9 0*z9*	9 0	9 0	Lohardugga	
...	...	...	24 0	24 0	24 0	160 0	160 0	180 0	5 8 0	4 0 0	4 7 0	6 0	8 0	8 0	Singbhoom	
...	...	...	17 0	17 0	17 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	3 8 0	3 9 0	3 12 0	10 0*z10*	10 0	11 0	Manbhoom	

t In the sub-divisions retail prices of salt are as follow :—Brahmunberriah 12 seers and Chandpore 12-8 seers.
u Retail price of salt at Kumeriah 10 seers, and Hathazaree and Cox's Bazar 8 seers.
v In the interior retail prices of salt range from 8 to 12-4 seers.
x In the sub-divisions retail prices of salt are as follow :—Buxar 11-8 seers, Sasseram 11 seers, and Bhola 10 seers.
y In the sub-divisions retail prices of salt are as follow :—Madhubani 10 seers and Tajpur 11-8 seers.
z In Hajipore sub-division retail prices of salt in three reporting places 11 seers, and in one place 12 seers.
z1 In Gopalgunge retail price of salt 12 seers.
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 10 seers and Jamui 11 seers.
z4 In the sub-divisions retail prices of salt are as follow :—Banka 11 seers and Muddehpoora and Soopole 10 seers.
z5 In the sub-divisions retail prices of salt are as follow :—Kissengunge 8 seers and Arrareah (at Raneegunge) 10 seers.
z6 In Khoorda retail price of salt 13 seers.
z7 In Bhadrak retail price of salt 10 seers.
z8 Retail price of salt at Chutra 8 seers and Khurruckdiha 11-8 seers.
z9 Retail price of salt at Daltongunge 9 seers.
z10 Retail prices of salt at Burrabazar 10 seers, and Gobindpore 11 seers.

PRICES CURRENT OF FOOD-GRAINS THROUGHOUT INDIA FOR THE 1st HALF OF JULY 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. Past fortnight.	Great Millet. Corresponding fortnight of 1882.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra). *Penicillaria Spicata.* Present fortnight.	Bulrush Millet. Past fortnight.	Bulrush Millet. Corresponding fortnight of 1882.
		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
Assam.	Sylhet	13 4	13 4	11 12	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	17 0	17 8	17 8	35 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Cachar	9 2	9 2	10 10	16 0	12 13	16 0	12 13	13 5	17 12	16 0	16 0	21 5	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Goálpárá	20 0	20 0	22 0	...	...	...	12 0	13 0	13 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Gáro Hills	4 0	4 0	4 0	...	...	...	5 0	5 0	5 0	13 0	10 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Kámrúp	19 0	18 0	16 0	...	...	...	13 4	11 12	13 0	15 8	16 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Darrang	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	10 0	13 0	13 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nowgong	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 8	13 8	13 8	16 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sibságar	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 8	6 8	6 8	16 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Lakhimpur	8 0	8 0	8 0	7 0	7 0	10 0	6 0	6 0	8 0	11 0	11 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Khási & Jaintiá Hills	8 0	8 0	...	...	...	...	9 0	10 0	11 0	10 0	11 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nága Hills	...	...	...	...	...	...	5 0	5 0	5 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
N. W. Provinces.	Dehra Dún	17 8	18 8	18 0	30 0	30 0	29 0	6 8	6 8	6 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	24 0	24 0	22 0	24 0	26 0	18 0
	Saháranpur	19 5½	20 15½	19 5½	32 4	31 3	27 15	7 8½	8 9½	9 11	11 13	11 13	12 14	23 10½	26 1½	23 10½	21 8	17 3	21 8
	Muzaffarnagar	19 0	19 4	18 4	33 0	35 0	29 11	6 9	6 9	6 9	12 2	12 2	14 5	30 12	33 0	26 6	26 6	26 6	22 0
	Meerut	18 0	18 0	17 0	30 0	30 0	24 0	7 0	7 0	6 0	14 0	14 0	15 0	29 0	29 0	24 0	20 0	20 0	21 0
	Bulandshahr	19 4	19 0	19 8	28 0	28 0	24 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	9 11	10 0	10 0	26 0	26 0	24 0	16 0	16 0	20 0
	Aligarh	17 8	18 4	17 4	24 8	24 8	23 0	7 0	7 0	6 0	11 8	12 0	13 0	25 8	26 0	25 0	16 0	16 0	16 8
	Kumaun	14 0	15 0	16 0	18 0	18 0	17 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	12 0	12 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Garhwál	22 0	22 0	23 8	23 0	23 0	25 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	...	...	...	30 0*	30 0*	30 0*
	Bijnor	18 8	19 13	16 9	30 15	31 12	26 2	10 6	16 11	10 11	11 0	12 2	11 13	22 4	23 10	21 6	21 14	21 6	18 9
	Moradabad	19 1	19 11	18 2	28 12	30 10	23 12	9 1	10 10	9 6	13 12	13 12	13 12	23 2	23 2	23 12	15 10	14 6	19 6
	Budaun	18 4½	19 8	17 11	28 3	29 6	22 0¼	8 6	8 6	9 9¼	13 3	13 3	14 11	...	...	18 0	...	...	18 0
	Bareilly	17 3	18 2	16 14	23 12	25 10	21 4	7 8	7 8	8 2	12 13	13 2	14 6	23 12	23 12	21 4	17 8	18 12	21 4
	Sháhjahánpur	20 4	20 4	18 4	33 0	31 0	24 4	10 0	10 0	9 4	15 8	15 12	16 18	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Tarái Pergunnahs	20 0	21 4	20 0	30 0	32 8	30 0	8 8	8 12	8 8	14 0	14 0	13 0	17 0	...	17 8	18 0	...	17 8
	Muttra	17 8	17 0	17 0	24 8	24 8	21 8	7 0	7 0	...	12 8	12 0	14 0	18 0	22 0	22 0	18 0	20 0	18 0
	Agra	16 8	16 12	17 0	23 0	24 0	21 0	5 12	5 12	6 8	12 0	12 0	14 0	22 0	24 0	22 0	20 8	21 0	20 0
	Farukhabad	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Mainpuri	17 4	18 0	18 0	23 12	24 8	23 0	4 0	4 0	5 0	10 0	10 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Etáwah	16 0	17 0	17 0	20 0	20 8	22 8	6 0	6 0	6 0	12 8	12 8	14 8	20 0	24 0	22 0	18 0	22 8	16 0
	Etah	18 10	19 6	19 8	25 0	27 0	24 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	13 5	14 0	12 0	20 0	22 0	16 4	21 8	22 0	18 0
	Jalaun	18 0	18 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	11 0	11 0	12 0	25 0	25 0	23 0	22 0	22 0	22 0
	Jhánsi	20 8	21 9½	20 13½	33 9	38 14	32 0	9 0	10 0	8 8	16 0	17 0	15 0	30 4	33 6	27 0	...	...	...
	Lalitpur	21 0	21 0	21 8	40 0	40 0	37 0	9 0	9 0	10 0	13 0	13 0	12 0	36 0	36 0	31 0	30 0	30 0	26 0
	Cawnpore	18 0	18 4	17 4	26 8	26 8	25 0	10 0	10 0	11 0	13 8	14 0	15 0	26 0	27 0	23 8	23 0	23 0	23 8
	Fatehpur	16 4	16 10	16 12	24 12	25 0	23 4	11 4	11 4	11 4	15 0	15 8	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bánda	22 0	23 0	18 0	32 0	34 0	25 0	8 0	8 0	9 0	15 0	14 8	13 4	32 0	33 0	32 0	30 0	33 0	...
	Allahabad	17 4	17 10	16 12	26 10	28 8	24 8	10 0	10 8	11 8	15 0	16 0	17 0	30 8	32 0	27 8	29 0	31 0	26 8
	Hamírpur	16 8	18 4	16 0	...	17 0	22 8	10 0	10 0	10 12	...	...	...	22 0	28 2	25 4	20 0	...	23 12
	Jaunpur	19 0	20 8	18 0	30 0	31 12	29 10	7 12	7 12	7 1	14 2	14 2	15 8	...	...	...	...	...	19 12
	Gorakhpur	18 14	18 14	18 0	25 3	25 3	28 13	12 9½	13 1	14 6½	16 8	16 3	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Basti	18 6	18 0	17 0	30 0	32 0	39 0	13 0	13 12	15 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Azamgarh	17 11	18 7	19 3	25 15	25 15	30 4	10 5	10 5	8 14	14 12	14 12	18 7	29 8	29 8	...	20 10	20 10	20 10
	Mirzapur	16 0	17 0	16 8	25 0	26 0	23 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	12 0	14 8	16 0	26 0	29 0	27 0	24 0	27 0	26 0
	Benares	16 0	16 4	15 11½	23 14	25 8	24 6	10 9	10 9	12 7	17 1	16 4	16 13	27 2	28 12	28 3	28 12	28 12	28 11½
	Gházipur	19 5	19 5	18 0	27 0	27 0¼	25 12	9 0	9 0	10 15½	16 1½	16 1½	19 15½	28 5	25 12	30 14½	26 6½	26 6½	20 9½
	Balia	18 4	18 4	15 12	27 8	27 8	26 4	10 0	10 0	10 0	18 12	18 12	17 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Pilibhít	19 10	20 8	18 1	33 3	35 2	28 6	12 3½	15 0	15 0	14 8	16 4	16 4	18 12	...	18 12	...	...	...
Oudh.	Sultánpur	20 0	20 8	19 8	32 0	32 0	29 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	16 0	17 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	18 0
	Partábgarh	19 14	20 3	19 2	20 4	30 13	28 10	16 0	16 0	16 9	17 2	17 5	18 4	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Fyzabad	18 0	17 12	16 0	30 0	29 8	25 0	10 8	10 0	10 0	17 0	17 0	16 8	...	36 0	...	17 0	...	...
	Kheri	22 12	22 8	19 0	35 8	35 0	28 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	14 0	14 0	15 0	45 0	45 0	30 0	...	...	...
	Lucknow	17 9	18 1	16 6½	28 0	28 12	23 9	6 0	6 0	6 0	12 10	13 12	13 14	29 8	30 10	22 7½	24 2	24 10	22 0
	Bára Banki	18 0	18 0	16 12	30 0	28 0	24 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	32 0	32 0	28 0	19 0	21 0	20 0
	Bharaich	18 0	19 0	16 0	39 0	42 0	35 0	10 0	10 0	9 0	16 0	17 0	18 0	38 0	37 0	30 0	20 0	20 0	13 0
	Rai Bareli	18 0	18 12	18 12	26 0	26 8	23 8	...	...	...	15 8	15 4	16 0	...	...	24 0	21 0	22 0	18 0
	Sitapur	20 10	21 14½	19 4	34 12	36 0	27 6	8 0	8 0	8 0	16 0	16 0	17 0	28 12	32 0	20 0	24 12	26 0	19 0
	Gonda	21 5	22 4	19 6	43 8	41 12	30 14	14 8	13 14	15 0	15 10	16 0	17 6	39 4	41 0	36 10	23 0	28 4	24 4
	Unáo	18 0	18 8	18 0	24 0	24 0	25 0	11 0	11 0	10 0	14 0	14 0	15 0	21 0	28 0	...	21 0	23 0	...
	Hardui	17 6	17 6	20 6	27 3	25 5	27 11	5 10	6 9	5 10	11 0	12 14	13 3	...	23 7	...	16 14	23 7	...
Punjab.	Gujránwála (*a*)	25 8	24 4	24 4	42 0	42 0	37 0	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	13 0	38 0	36 0	22 0	35 0	35 0	20 0
	Lahore	23 0	22 8	23 0	39 0	39 0	37 0	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	11 0	40 0	40 0	23 0	28 0	28 0	22 0
	Ferozepore (*b*)	22 8	23 0	22 0	45 0	50 0	37 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	11 0	45 0	45 0	30 0	36 0	36 0	...
	Sirsa (*c*)	23 0	23 0	21 4	40 0	40 0	38 0	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	13 0	32 0	38 0	38 0	30 0	30 0	30 0
	Hissar	20 0	20 0	17 0	30 0	30 0	30 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	10 0	30 0	30 0	28 0	26 0	25 0	26 0
	Rohtak (*d*)	20 0	20 0	18 8	26 0	27 0	25 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	9 0	24 0	26 0	25 0	23 0	24 0	24 0
	Gurgaon	20 0	20 0	18 8	28 0	27 0	23 8	...	...	...	13 0	10 0	13 0	24 0	24 0	22 0	22 0	22 0	20 0
	Delhi	19 0	18 12	17 12	28 0	29 0	23 0	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	14 0	26 0	26 0	24 0	20 0	19 0	19 0
	Karnál (*b*)	19 0	20 0	18 8	31 0	33 0	30 0	...	...	...	10 0	11 0	12 0	25 0	28 0	26 0	22 0	22 0	16 0
	Umballa	22 8	24 0	21 8	35 0	34 0	29 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	11 8	30 0	32 0	28 0	24 0	24 0	26 0
	Ludhiana	25 0	26 0	24 0	37 0	41 0	33 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	12 0	38 0	41 0	37 0	25 0	25 0	30 0
	Simla (*e*)	15 0	17 0	14 8	...	21 0	...	...	...	...	10 0	...	12 0	...	...	...	16 0	...	...

Districts	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Varagu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nuglee), *Panicum Miliaceum*, &c. Present fortnight.	Lesser Millets. Past fortnight.	Lesser Millets. 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.	R a.	R a. per md.	R a.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.		
Sylhet	...	...	...	16 0	13 4	16 0	108 0	108 0	108 0	3 5	3 5	3 6	12 0	12 0	11 12	Sylhet	Assam.
Cachar	...	...	...	12 13	13 5	12 13	80 0	80 0	80 0	3 10	3 10	3 8	10 10	10 10	10 10	Cachar	
Goálpárá	...	...	...	12 0	13 0	12 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	3 8	3 8	3 4	12 0	11 0	12 0	Goálpárá	
Gáro Hills	...	...	...	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	...	...	...	11 8	11 12	13 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	3 8	3 8	3 2	11 8	11 8	12 0	Kámrúp	
Darrang	...	...	...	9 6	9 12	8 12	160 0	160 0	160 0	4 8	4 8	4 8	8 0	8 0	8 0	Darrang	
Nowgong	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	100 0	100 0	120 0	4 12	4 8	3 12	8 0	8 0	9 0	Nowgong	
Sibságar	...	...	...	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	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	12 0	160 0	160 0	120 0	4 8	4 4	5 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Lakhimpur	
Khási & Jaintiá Hills	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	...	...	...	5 0	5 0	5 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Khási & Jaintiá Hills	
Nága Hills	...	...	...	2 0	2 0	2 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	3 0	3 0	3 0	Nága Hills	
										S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.					
Dehra Dún	...	...	...	22 8	23 0	19 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	11 0	11 8	11 0	10 8	11 0	10 8	Dehra Dún	N. W. Provinces.
Saháranpur	...	...	...	27 15	26 14	23 10½	129 0	150 8	150 8	12 14½	12 14½	12 1	12 10½	12 10½	11 13	Saháranpur	
Muzaffarnagar	...	...	...	26 6	27 8	23 2	110 0	110 0	132 0	12 6	12 6	11 10	11 8	11 8	11 4	Muzaffarnagar	
Meerut	...	...	...	25 8	26 0	21 0	110 0	110 0	110 0	12 8	12 8	12 0	12 0	12 0	11 8	Meerut	
Bulandshahr	...	...	...	24 0	24 12	22 0	140 0	130 0	130 0	12 0	12 0	10 8	...	...	...	Bulandshahr	
Aligarh	...	...	...	23 0	23 8	21 8	120 0	120 0	130 0	12 8	12 8	12 0	12 0	12 0	11 8	Aligarh	
Kumaun	...	...	...	12 0	12 8	11 8	200 0	200 0	200 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	Kumaun	
Garhwál	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	9 0	280 0	280 0	200 0	8 8	8 8	8 0	7 13	7 13	7 0	Garhwál	
Bijnor	...	...	...	23 1	23 1	20 9	135 0	135 0	135 0	...	...	...	10 11	10 13	10 7	Bijnor	
Moradabad	...	...	...	22 8	23 2	20 10	125 0	125 0	137 8	12 10	12 10	12 0	12 8	12 8	11 14	Moradabad	
Budaun	...	...	...	22 12½	23 6	19 3	192 0	192 0	192 0	11 1½	11 6	10 15	10 12½	10 12½	10 3	Budaun	
Bareilly	...	...	...	21 14	22 8	20 0	100 0	100 0	125 0	12 3	12 8	11 14	11 14	11 14	11 4	Bareilly	
Sháhjahánpur	...	...	...	24 0	24 12	20 12	160 0	160 0	160 0	13 0	13 0	12 4	11 0	11 4	10 8	Sháhjahánpur	
Tarái Pergunnahs	...	...	...	20 0	21 0	17 8	120 0	120 0	120 0	14 0	14 0	11 8	13 8	13 8	11 0	Tarái Pergunnahs	
Muttra	...	...	...	24 12	24 8	22 0	120 0	140 0	120 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	13 0	13 0	12 0	Muttra	
Agra	...	...	...	23 0	24 0	21 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	13 8	13 8	12 8	13 0	13 0	12 0	Agra	
Farukhabad	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received			Farukhabad	
Mainpuri	...	...	...	22 0	21 0	20 8	160 0	160 0	160 0	12 0	12 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	10 8	Mainpuri	
Etáwah	...	...	...	24 0	24 8	22 8	100 0	100 0	100 0	12 0	12 0	10 8	11 0	11 0	10 0	Etáwah	
Etah	...	...	...	22 10	23 0	21 0	160 0	160 0	140 0	12 0	12 0	12 8	12 0	12 0	11 8	Etah	
Jalaun	...	...	...	28 0	31 0	28 0	140 0	140 0	140 0	11 0	11 0	12 0	10 0	10 0	11 0	Jalaun	
Jhánsi	...	...	...	26 10	27 14	25 9	200 0	200 0	200 0	11 0	11 0	11 8	10 0	10 0	10 8	Jhánsi	
Lalitpur	...	...	...	33 0	33 0	33 0	180 0	160 0	140 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	10 8	10 8	10 4	Lalitpur	
Cawnpore	...	...	...	25 8	27 8	23 12	145 0	145 0	140 0	13 4	13 4	12 0	13 0	13 0	12 6	Cawnpore	
Fatehpur	...	...	...	26 0	28 4	24 2	200 0	200 0	200 0	11 0	11 0	9 14	10 12	10 12	9 10	Fatehpur	
Bánda	...	...	...	34 0	37 0	31 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	10 4	11 0	11 12	10 0	10 12	11 8	Bánda	
Allahabad	...	...	...	29 4	29 4	23 4	120 0	130 0	130 0	12 0	12 0	11 12	11 0	12 0	11 0	Allahabad	
Hamírpur	...	...	...	26 0	29 4	26 8	140 0	140 0	140 0	11 4	10 11	11 4	9 0	9 11	10 10	Hamírpur	
Jaunpur	...	...	...	29 10	31 1	23 4	148 12	148 12	169 8	10 12	10 12	9 11	10 10	10 10	9 9	Jaunpur	
Gorakhpur	...	...	...	29 11	29 11	27 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	10 9½	10 9½	11 3	10 6½	10 6½	10 6½	Gorakhpur	
Basti	...	...	...	30 0	30 0	26 0	150 0	150 0	140 0	8 8	8 8	8 8	8 0	8 0	8 0	Basti	
Azamgarh	...	...	...	25 13	25 13	24 6	147 8	147 8	...	9 14	9 3	9 3	9 14	9 3	8 8	Azamgarh	
Mirzapur	...	...	...	25 0	27 0	22 0	60 0	90 0	100 0	10 0	11 0	10 0	8 0	10 0	9 0	Mirzapur	
Benares	...	...	...	25 8½	25 8½	23 5	110 0	110 0	140 0	10 6½	9 4	11 4	10 2	10 2	10 2	Benares	
Gházipur	...	...	...	28 0	28 15½	26 6½	128 12	128 12	130 0	10 15½	10 15½	9 10½	10 5	10 5	9 0	Gházipur	
Balia	...	...	...	26 4	28 12	28 12	90 0	90 0	100 0	11 4	11 4	10 0	11 4	11 4	10 4	Balia	
Pilibhít	...	...	...	23 0	23 2½	17 5	150 0	150 0	150 0	13 0	13 8	12 12	12 6	12 12	11 12	Pilibhít	
Sultánpur	...	...	...	31 0	31 8	26 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	11 12	11 12	11 12	Sultánpur	Oudh.
Partábgarh	...	...	...	27 4	27 13	22 12	200 0	200 0	200 0	...	...	10 0	10 12	10 10	8 13	Partábgarh	
Fyzabad	...	...	...	27 8	28 0	22 8	120 0	120 0	140 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	Fyzabad	
Kheri	...	...	...	28 8	27 8	18 8	160 0	160 0	160 0	11 0	11 0	10 0	12 0	12 0	11 4	Kheri	
Lucknow	...	...	...	23 6	24 7½	20 11½	115 0	115 0	115 0	11 0	11 0	10 0	10 8	10 8	9 8	Lucknow	
Bára Banki	...	...	...	27 0	26 0	22 0	120 0	130 0	130 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	11 0	11 0	10 0	Bára Banki	
Bharaich	...	...	...	29 0	30 0	27 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	...	...	...	9 8	9 8	9 0	Bharaich	
Rai Bareli	...	...	...	24 8	24 8	19 0	160 0	200 0	160 0	...	...	...	9 0	10 0	9 0	Rai Bareli	
Sitapur	...	...	...	26 10	28 0	21 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	12 8	12 7	12 0	11 8	11 8	10 8	Sitapur	
Gonda	...	...	...	34 0	34 0	28 0	200 0	200 0	240 0	11 4	11 12	11 8	11 0	11 8	11 4	Gonda	
Unáo	...	...	...	25 8	26 0	22 8	160 0	160 0	160 0	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	11 0	Unáo	
Hardui	...	...	...	20 10	19 11	22 8	200 0	200 0	240 0	9 6	9 6	8 8	7 8	7 8	8 7	Hardui	
Gujránwála (*a*)	...	...	...	40 0	38 8	28 0	95 0	95 0	95 0	14 8	14 12	15 4	14 0	14 8	15 0	Gujránwála (*a*)	Punjab.
Lahore	...	...	...	40 0	38 0	29 8	80 0	90 0	90 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	Lahore	
Ferozepore (*b*)	...	...	...	38 0	42 0	32 0	90 0	90 0	70 0	13 12	13 12	13 8	13 8	13 8	13 0	Ferozepore (*b*)	
Sirsa (*c*)	...	...	...	38 0	38 0	35 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	13 0	13 0	11 0	12 8	12 8	10 8	Sirsa (*c*)	
Hissar	...	...	...	30 0	30 0	27 0	80 0	80 0	80 0	12 0	12 8	11 0	11 8	12 0	10 0	Hissar	
Rohtak (*d*)	...	...	...	24 8	26 0	24 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	12 0	12 0	10 10	11 8	11 0	10 9	Rohtak (*d*)	
Gurgaon	...	...	...	24 8	25 0	21 0	120 0	120 0	130 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	Gurgaon	
Delhi	...	...	...	25 0	25 0	21 12	80 0	80 0	85 0	13 0	13 0	12 8	12 0	12 0	11 8	Delhi	
Karnál (*b*)	...	...	...	26 0	28 0	22 0	140 0	140 0	160 0	11 8	11 4	11 0	11 0	11 0	10 12	Karnál (*b*)	
Umballa	...	...	...	30 0	31 0	25 8	140 0	140 0	160 0	14 0	14 4	13 12	14 0	14 0	13 8	Umballa	
Ludhiana	...	...	...	33 0	35 0	28 8	100 0	100 0	100 0	14 0	14 9	14 14	13 8	14 8	14 8	Ludhiana	
Simla (*e*)	...	...	...	18 12	18 4	16 0	80 0	80 0	80 0	10 0	10 0	10 1	9 6	9 6	9 7	Simla (*e*)	

* Mandwa. (*a*) Wheat, gram,

PRICES CURRENT OF FOOD-GRAINS THROUGHOUT INDIA FOR THE 1st HALF OF JULY 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. Past fortnight.	Great Millet. Corresponding fortnight of 1882.	Bajrah Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria Spicata*. Present fortnight.	Bajrah Millet. Past fortnight.	Bajrah Millet. 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.*	Kángra	23 0	23 0	24 0	34 0	36 0	38 0	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Jullundur (*a*)	24 0	25 0	24 8	36 0	40 0	36 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	38 0	42 0	33 0	26 0	28 0	20 0
	Hoshiárpur	25 0	25 8	25 0	38 0	40 0	35 0	...	...	...	13 0	14 0	11 0	33 0	28 8	27 0	25 0	25 0	17 0
	Gurdáspur	30 0	30 0	30 0	38 0	38 0	40 0	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	16 0	35 0	35 0	28 0	14 0	14 0	14 0
	Amritsar (*b*)	25 8	25 8	25 0	39 0	39 0	39 0	...	...	...	13 8	13 8	12 0	39 0	40 0	26 8	25 8	25 8	23 8
	Siálkot	26 4	26 8	26 0	40 0	40 0	40 0	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	15 0	32 0	37 0	19 0	30 0	35 0	21 0
	Gujrát (*c*)	30 0	29 0	27 4	44 0	42 0	40 8	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	12 0	38 8	50 0	21 0	50 0	50 0	28 0
	Jhelum	28 0	27 0	23 8	38 0	37 0	31 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	10 0	34 0	32 0	23 0	36 0	37 0	21 0
	Ráwalpindi (*d*)	29 0	28 8	20 4	41 0	40 0	29 0	...	...	...	14 0	14 8	8 4	32 0	32 0	19 0	45 0	42 0	24 0
	Shahpúr	34 0	32 0	20 0	55 0	55 0	32 0	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	13 0	40 0	44 0	19 0	45 0	48 0	19 0
	Jhang (*e*)	22 8	22 8	19 8	34 0	32 0	30 0	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	12 0	20 0	30 0	16 0	32 0	33 0	16 0
	Montgomery	19 0	19 0	20 0	32 0	32 0	24 0	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	5 8	30 0	30 0	20 0	...	...	...
	Mooltan (*f*)	17 0	16 12	16 12	28 0	27 0	26 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	10 0	29 0	30 0	25 0	28 0	27 0	24 0
	Muzaffargarh (*g*)	20 0	20 0	19 0	27 0	29 0	26 0	...	...	...	5 0	6 0	5 0	23 0	25 0	18 0	23 0	25 0	18 0
	Dera Ghazi Khan	19 6	18 12	19 2	33 12	33 12	23 7	...	...	...	10 0	8 12	7 8	40 0	40 0	21 4	36 4	40 0	20 0
	Dera Ismail Khan	23 14	23 12	17 14	38 15	38 0	26 9	...	...	...	8 7	8 12	8 12	41 4	31 6	27 8	37 13	38 12	23 12
	Bannu	36 4	35 0	29 1	51 4	47 8	45 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	8 12	52 8	52 8	27 8	42 8	42 8	27 8
	Kohát (*h*)	21 0	23 9	14 15	44 0	45 4	29 4	...	...	...	12 12	15 5	12 2	43 6	40 13	21 10	42 0	40 13	20 6
	Pesháwar	23 12	25 10	18 0	40 10	42 0	34 0	...	...	...	12 0	13 0	9 8	38 0	39 0	27 12	31 8	31 8	12 10
	Házára	...	27 0	...	...	41 0	33 8	...	...	...	...	16 0	12 8	...	...	...	...	32 0	...
Central Provinces.	Nágpur	19 4	17 4	17 0	...	...	...	10 0	9 12	8 8	16 0	16 0	16 0	31 12	31 12	24 12	...	...	...
	Bhandára	20 0	22 8	18 12	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	11 4	20 0	20 0	19 12	35 0	35 0	24 12	...	...	...
	Chánda	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Wardha	19 0	20 0	20 4	...	...	...	10 0	9 0	8 12	14 0	13 0	16 4	27 0	27 0	23 0	...	...	...
	Bálaghát	20 0	20 0	17 0	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	15 0	26 0	26 0	22 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Jubbulpore	19 0	19 0	16 8	20 0	22 0	20 0	9 0	10 0	10 0	15 0	16 0	15 0	22 0	25 0	...	18 0	19 8	16 0
	Saugor	23 0	23 0	19 0	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	9 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Damoh	26 0	26 0	23 0	...	...	...	12 8	14 0	12 12	13 0	14 8	13 12	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Seoni	21 8	23 0	18 0	...	...	...	11 8	12 0	11 8	18 0	18 0	15 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Mandla	25 0	25 0	20 0	...	...	...	14 8	14 0	15 8	20 0	18 8	19 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Betúl	19 0	19 0	16 0	...	...	...	10 8	10 8	10 0	11 0	11 0	10 8	21 0	21 0	20 0	...	...	...
	Chhindwára	25 0	25 0	18 0	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	8 0	14 0	11 0	14 0	32 0	30 0	23 0	...	...	...
	Hoshangabad	14 5	14 5	15 7	...	...	...	4 0	4 0	4 0	9 9	9 9	11 4	21 0	21 0	21 0	19 4	19 4	18 0
	Narsinghpur	18 0	18 0	14 8	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	9 8	12 8	12 8	12 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nimár	15 15	16 0	14 0	...	...	...	13 0	...	...	14 14	15 0	11 1	18 12	19 0	21 0	20 0	19 0	21 0
	Raipur	24 2	22 0	29 0	...	...	...	19 14	20 0	21 0	34 8	36 0	37 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sambalpur	17 0	17 8	24 0	...	...	...	31 8	36 0	35 0	45 0	40 0	42 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Biláspur	32 0	32 0	45 0	...	...	...	36 0	36 0	45 0	54 0	54 0	72 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
British Burma.	*Arakan Division.*																		
	Akyab	6 6	...	6 6	...	...	...	8 0	...	14 8	11 0	...	15 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Northern Arakan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	9 0	...	11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Kyoukpyoo	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	...	18 0	9 8	...	19 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sandoway	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Pegu Division.																		
	Rangoon Town	15 5	11 2	16 4	...	...	...	12 12	11 0	13 13	13 4	11 8	15 4	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Hanthawaddy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Tharrawaddy	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 2 2/7	7 2 2/7	8 14 9/7	7 14 22/35	7 11 23/35	14 4 1/7	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Prome	9 2	12 2	18 3	...	...	...	12 3	12 3	12 12	13 1	14 7	17 2	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Irrawaddy Division.																		
	Henzada	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 15	11 15	14 5	15 10	15 10	19 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bassein	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 13	16 14	16 7	13 11	13 9	19 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Thonegwa	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Thayetmyo	10 1	10 1	11 13	...	...	...	8 10	8 10	11 11	11 13	11 13	13 13	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Tenasserim Division.																		
	Moulmein Town & Amherst	12 2	12 2	10 0	...	...	...	12 8	12 8	12 10	13 14	13 14	20 4	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Tavoy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Mergui	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Toungoo	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 13	12 13	18 5	14 3	14 3	21 5	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Shwaygyin	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 1	9 13	12 12	10 6	10 6	15 9	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Salween	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hyderabad Assigned Districts.	Secunderabad	14 13	14 13	16 5	...	...	...	7 8	7 8	6 13	9 13	10 3	9 13	23 0	23 0	23 14	27 0	27 0	...
	Bolarum	16 2	16 9	17 12	...	...	...	7 11	7 11	7 6	9 1	9 5	8 11	25 11	25 11	27 0	...	...	...
	Chudderghat	15 0	14 0	14 0	...	...	...	7 8	7 8	7 0	9 8	9 8	8 0	27 0	25 0	26 0	33 0	33 0	...
	Amráoti	15 8	16 0	16 0	10 8	10 8	10 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	25 0	26 0	26 0	14 0	15 0	10 0
	Akola	16 0	17 0	16 0	...	...	...	7 0	7 0	8 0	13 0	13 0	10 0	23 0	25 0	30 0	21 0	21 0	24 0
	Ellichpur	15 0	15 0	14 0	12 0	12 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	6 0	10 0	10 0	8 0	22 0	23 0	21 0	22 0	21 0	20 0
	Buldána	18 0	18 0	19 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	11 0	26 0	24 0	32 0	23 0	21 0	28 0
	Wún	18 0	19 0	14 0	...	...	...	8 0	10 0	7 0	13 0	13 8	10 8	29 4	29 4	30 0	...	...	...
	Básim	21 0	21 0	20 8	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	5 0	14 0	13 0	12 0	26 0	28 0	34 0	...	...	...

Provinces.	Districts.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murnwa, Nugiee), *Panicum Miliaceum, &c.* Present fortnight.	Lesser Millets. Past fortnight.	Lesser Millets. 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.*	Kángra	...	...	...	22 0	23 0	20 0	140 0	140 0	140 0	11 8	11 8	11 0	11 0	11 0	10 0
	Jullundur (*a*)	...	...	...	33 0	35 0	28 0	110 0	110 0	100 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	13 8	13 8	13 8
	Hoshiárpur	...	...	...	33 12	35 0	27 0	110 0	110 0	100 0	14 8	14 0	14 12	13 12	13 12	13 8
	Gurdáspur	...	...	...	36 0	36 0	32 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	13 8	13 8	13 4	13 0	13 0	12 8
	Amritsar (*b*)	...	...	...	37 4	38 4	32 8	80 0	80 0	80 0	14 14	14 14	15 0	14 6	14 6	14 10
	Siálkot	...	...	...	35 8	34 0	27 8	120 0	130 0	130 0	15 0	15 4	15 0	14 8	14 12	14 12
	Gujrát (*c*)	...	...	...	39 0	36 12	26 4	100 0	100 0	100 0	*	*	*	15 8	16 0	15 0
	Jhelum	...	...	...	34 0	33 0	24 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	16 8	16 8	16 8	16 0	16 0	16 0
	Ráwalpindi (*d*)	...	...	...	34 8	34 8	22 14	100 0	120 0	90 0	15 4	15 6	14 12	15 0	15 4	14 10
	Shahpúr	...	...	...	52 0	56 0	24 0	320 0	320 0	320 0	17 0	17 0	17 0	16 0	16 0	16 0
	Jhang (*e*)	...	...	...	30 8	32 0	24 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	14 4	14 10	15 0	13 12	14 0	14 12
	Montgomery	...	...	...	33 0	33 0	25 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	13 0	13 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	11 0
	Mooltan (*f*)	...	...	...	29 0	28 0	23 0	90 0	90 0	90 0	15 0	15 0	15 8	14 8	14 8	15 0
	Muzaffargarh (*g*)	...	...	...	26 0	26 0	19 0	100 0	100 0	80 0	*	*	*	14 0	14 0	13 0
	Dera Ghazi Khan	...	...	...	26 4	25 10	20 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	28 14	28 14	28 12	27 8	27 8	25 0
	Dera Ismail Khan	...	...	...	35 0	33 9	23 10	125 0	125 0	100 0	53 2	50 0	55 0	50 0	47 0	53 0
	Bannu	...	...	...	38 12	40 0	30 10	80 0	80 0	80 0	100 0	120 0	120 0	80 0	100 0	100 0
	Kohát (*h*)	...	...	...	28 1	29 5	13 3	89 4	102 0	76 0	71 6	91 12	102 0	66 5	61 0	88 0
	Pesháwar	...	...	...	29 5	30 4	18 0	96 0	96 0	91 0	45 8	54 10	55 4	44 0	52 0	53 0
	Házára	...	...	...	32 0	28 0	19 0	140 0	140 0	140 0	...	...	13 0	11 8	12 0	12 0
Central Provinces.	Nágpur	...	...	...	21 12	23 12	22 0	150 0	150 0	130 0	12 8	12 8	11 8	12 4	12 4	11 4
	Bhandára	...	...	...	26 8	26 8	22 4	110 0	180 0	...	11 8	11 8	11 0	11 0	11 0	10 12
	Chánda	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received		
	Wardha	...	...	...	22 0	25 0	24 0	120 0	118 0	125 0	12 0	10 8	12 4	11 0	10 0	12 0
	Bálaghát	...	...	...	28 0	28 0	28 0	275 0	275 0	275 0	9 4	9 4	10 0	9 0	9 0	10 0
	Jubbulpore	...	...	...	25 0	25 0	28 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	9 8	11 4	12 0	9 0	11 0	11 8
	Saugor	...	...	...	27 0	27 0	24 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	9 0	9 8	8 8	8 8	9 4	8 4
	Damoh	...	...	...	43 0	39 4	39 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	9 4	10 0	9 4	9 0	9 8	9 0
	Seoni	...	...	...	26 0	26 0	23 8	220 0	220 0	210 0	8 8	10 12	10 12	8 0	10 8	10 8
	Mandla	25 0	25 0	25 0	42 0	42 0	35 0	256 0	256 0	240 0	...	...	..	9 8	9 8	9 8
	Betúl	13 8	13 8	15 0	18 0	18 0	17 0	320 0	320 0	240 0	10 8	11 0	9 8	10 0	10 8	9 0
	Chhindwára	17 0	19 0	18 0	32 0	29 0	23 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	10 0	9 0	10 0	9 0	8 0	9 0
	Hoshangabad	...	...	...	21 11	21 11	23 10	160 0	160 0	160 0	11 8	11 8	8 14	11 0	10 10	8 8
	Narsinghpur	...	...	...	24 4	24 8	26 0	140 0	140 0	160 0	10 8	10 8	10 8	10 0	10 0	10 0
	Nimár	...	...	...	18 7	19 0	22 0	160 0	160 0	120 0	13 0	13 0	13 4	12 12	12 12	13 0
	Raipur	...	...	...	29 8	30 0	32 0	64 0	64 0	60 0	10 6	9 8	8 4	10 0	9 0	7 12
	Sambalpur	...	...	...	18 0	19 8	30 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	9 0	9 0	9 0
	Biláspur	120 0	120 0	150 0	36 0	36 0	48 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	7 0
British Burma.	*Arakan Division.*															
	Akyab	...	...	...	10 0	...	10 0	120 0	...	...	40 0	...	40 0	35 0	...	32 0
	Northern Arakan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	...	8 0
	Kyoukpyoo	...	...	...	4 0	...	4 0	50 0	...	200 0	†	†	†	30 0	...	...
	Sandoway	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Pegu Division.															
	Rangoon Town	...	...	...	19 7	19 7	19 7	320 0	320 0	324 0	50 11	50 11	50 11	22 10	22 10	22 10
	Hanthawaddy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Tharrawaddy	...	...	...	16 6 14/21	17 13 2/7	14 4 4/7	535 11 3/7	535 11 3/7	535 11 3/7	...	...	...	29 12 4/7	32 7 27/35	29 12 11/35
	Prome	...	...	...	15 9	15 9	17 12	139 11	139 11	139 11	25 5	25 5	29 9	16 9	16 9	18 10
	Irrawaddy Division.															
	Henzada	...	...	...	...	...	...	183 8	183 8	183 8	29 9	29 9	29 9	29 9	29 9	29 9
	Bassein	...	...	...	11 9	11 9	14 8	265 7	287 0	159 12	28 9	26 0	35 7	21 4	19 8	25 6
	Thonegwa	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Thayetmyo	...	...	...	14 12	14 12	18 7	245 0	245 0	245 0	25 5	25 5	20 13	18 15	18 15	14 2
	Tenasserim Division.															
	Moulmein Town & Amherst	...	...	...	12 2	12 2	11 1	220 0	220 0	220 0	32 5	32 5	47 7	22 12	22 12	35 8
	Tavoy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Mergui	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Toungoo	...	...	...	12 8	12 9	12 9	24 0	24 0	24 0	30 12	25 2	30 12	18 12	18 12	18 12
	Shwaygyin	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	250 0	250 0	32 3	25 4	32 3	18 14	18 14	18 14
	Salween	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hyderabad Assigned Districts.	Secunderabad	29 9	29 9	...	16 12	16 12	17 12	130 0	130 0	125 0	10 14	10 14	10 11	10 6	10 6	10 3
	Bolarum	...	...	...	18 10	19 2	18 15	116 14	116 14	116 14	...	...	...	10 12	10 12	10 12
	Chudderghat	...	...	...	18 0	17 0	18 0	80 0	80 0	80 0	...	...	...	9 12	9 12	9 8
	Amráoti	...	...	...	18 0	18 0	20 0	60 0	64 0	64 0	12 8	12 8	12 0	12 0	12 0	11 8
	Akola	8 0	8 0	7 8	18 0	17 0	22 0	64 0	64 0	64 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	10 0	10 0	10 0
	Ellichpur	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	16 0	64 0	64 0	64 0	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	9 0
	Buldána	...	...	...	17 0	17 0	22 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	10 0
	Wún	...	...	...	18 0	19 0	22 0	300 0	300 0	100 0	...	...	...	11 0	11 4	8 0
	Básim	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	26 0	64 0	64 0	64 0	10 8	11 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	9 0

(*a*) Prices rising. (*b*) Jowar and gram rising. (*c*) Wheat, barley and gram falling; jowar rising. (*d*) Wheat, barley and bajra falling; rice, salt and wood rising. (*e*) Wheat, bajra, jowar, gram and salt rising; barley falling. (*f*) Jowar rising; wheat, barley, bajra and gram falling. (*g*) Barley, jowar and bajra rising. (*h*) Wheat, barley and gram rising.

* No wholesale salt sold.

† R36 per 100 maunds wholesale.

PRICES CURRENT OF FOOD-GRAINS THROUGHOUT INDIA FOR THE 1st HALF OF JULY 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. Past fortnight.	Great Millet. Corresponding fortnight of 1882.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria Spicata.* Present fortnight.	Bulrush Millet. Past fortnight.	Bulrush Millet. 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	11 11	11 7	11 5	12 13	12 12	13 0	9 13	9 14	9 9	11 0	10 15	11 0	21 7	27 12	22 14	...	...	...
	Kolar	...	...	...	11 2	11 2	12 0	12 14	11 11	13 15	15 3	15 3	15 3	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Túmkúr	14 0	14 0	14 0	12 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	12 0	12 0	13 8	13 0	12 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Mysore	10 8	10 8	10 4	...	...	...	10 8	10 8	10 12	12 0	12 0	11 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Hassan	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Shimoga	14 11	14 11	11 9	14 11	16 13	13 10	11 9	11 9	10 8	16 13	15 12	12 10	35 11	34 10	25 3	...	...	...
	Kadur	14 0	14 0	16 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	14 0	14 0	12 0	16 0	16 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Chitaldroog	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Coorg	Coorg	8 11	9 5	7 12	9 14	10 2	8 8	13 0	13 1	10 10	17 8	18 0	13 12	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rajpootana	Jeypore	17 0	16 8	16 8	22 8	23 0	21 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	24 0	22 0	20 0	20 8	19 0	18 4
	Kishengurh	17 4	17 8	16 0	23 4	22 8	21 8	10 0	11 0	8 0	11 0	12 0	9 0	26 0	23 0	21 0	18 4	17 0	17 0
	Kerrowlee	20 0	19 6	16 0	25 0	26 14	18 8	12 8	12 8	12 8	13 12	13 12	13 8	25 0	26 14	18 8	21 4	22 8	16 0
	Ulwur	19 3	19 3	17 15	25 12	26 9	22 3	8 10	8 10	8 0	11 0	10 10	11 10	22 14	23 7	22 0	22 4	22 14	16 3
	Bhurtpore (City)	18 11	18 1	17 8	27 4	28 4	23 8	7 12	7 12	6 8	9 6	9 6	11 8	21 8	27 4	20 8	22 12	22 12	17 8
	Ajmere	15 8	15 8	15 0	22 8	23 0	21 8	5 0	5 0	5 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	19 0	16 0	18 0	16 0	14 0	18 0
	Deoli Cantonment	19 6	19 4	16 7	25 14	25 6	20 6	...	...	...	13 0	13 8	10 8	25 0	23 0	20 0	18 0	18 0	16 0
	Erinpura	16 0	16 0	16 10	27 8	27 8	29 0	...	...	...	8 2	8 2	8 0	20 0	20 0	25 0	19 0	19 0	23 0
	Sirohee	13 4	13 4	17 8	25 0	25 0	28 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	8 0	8 0	8 8	18 0	18 0	17 0	18 0	18 0	21 0
	Abu	12 8	12 0	15 2	19 2	18 12	22 12	6 12	6 12	6 8	8 4	8 4	8 0	...	...	...	14 14	14 7	18 0
	Anadra	13 12	13 4	17 0	21 12	21 4	26 0	7 8	7 8	7 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	...	...	...	16 8	16 0	21 0
	Hilly Tracts of Meywar	20 0	20 0	20 0	27 0	26 0	28 0	...	...	...	15 0	16 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Meywar (Oodeypore)	13 10¾	13 10¾	14 10½	18 0¾	17 15½	19 8½	10 2½	10 2½	10 2½	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bánswára (Meywar Agency)	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Partábgarh („)	16 6¾	15 11½	16 1	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	10 15	11 4	11 4	13 7	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Marwar (Jodhpore)	15 15	15 10	15 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	6 4	6 4	5 0	7 8	7 8	6 14	20 0	21 4	17 8	17 8	18 4	18 12
	Bikaneer	11 1	11 11	12 0	...	...	...	3 8	3 8	3 2	5 12	6 4	6 8	...	...	...	19 6	19 12	17 4
	Boondee	21 0	21 0	16 8	30 0	30 8	25 12	10 0	10 0	9 8	10 8	11 0	10 0	27 0	25 0	26 0	...	...	...
	Kotah	20 0	20 0	15 12	25 0	25 0	20 0	10 0	10 0	8 12	13 0	13 0	11 0	26 0	26 0	19 8	15 0	15 0	16 0
	Tonk	18 12	19 0	14 0	24 8	25 4	20 0	7 0	7 8	7 0	7 8	8 8	10 0	26 0	25 8	21 6	...	...	16 5
	Jhallawar	17 14	19 13	14 9½	23 10	23 10	15 14	...	...	...	8 14	8 14	8 14	22 10	23 6	16 8½	17 1	18 6	13 6
	Shahpoora	20 0	17 7	17 1	23 7	23 4	21 5	13 8	13 12	9 8	16 0	16 3	13 8	17 0	18 3	18 4	17 0	17 0	16 1
	Dholpur	17 1	17 2	16 13	24 13	25 12	22 8	10 2	10 2	10 2	11 4	11 4	12 6	23 6	23 10	21 6	21 1	22 8	21 8
Central India	Indore	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Gwalior																		
	Goona																		
	Baghelkhand (Sutna)																		

Districts.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragu, Sawee, Cheena, Coralloo, Murhwa, Nuglee), *Panicum Miliaceum, &c.* Present fortnight.	Lesser Millets. Past fortnight.	Lesser Millets. 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.	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.	
Bangalore	30 13	31 7	25 13	29 15	29 12	29 6	84 0	84 0	96 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	12 12	12 12	12 12*	Mysore
Kolar	37 2	37 2	28 13	31 15	31 15	31 15	172 6	172 6	172 6	13 8	13 8	13 8	13 3	13 3	13 3*	
Túmkúr	39 0	40 0	30 0	34 0	34 0	36 0	340 0	340 0	340 0	11 0	10 8	11 0	10 8	10 0	10 8*	
Mysore	27 0	27 0	20 0	32 0	32 0	28 0	75 0	75 0	72 0	8 8	8 12	8 4	8 4	8 8	8 0*	
Hassan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received			
Shimoga	34 11	32 1	31 0	29 6	29 6	29 6	480 0	480 0	480 0	10 8	10 8	10 8	9 7	9 7	10 0*	
Kadur	32 0	32 0	25 0	30 0	30 0	23 0	64 0	64 0	64 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	11 0*	
Chitaldroog	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received			
Coorg	25 1	24 4	19 14	25 11	26 5	20 14	110 0	110 0	110 0	9 12	9 7	9 1	9 3	8 15	8 12	Coorg
Jeypore	...	...	...	22 0	21 4	17 0	...	...	...	14 8	14 8	14 0	14 4	14 4	13 8	Rajpootana
Kishengurh	...	...	...	24 4	24 0	20 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	16 0	
Kerrowlee	...	...	...	25 0	25 10	18 8	...	...	...	13 1	13 14	13 10	12 12	13 0	13 8	
Ulwur	...	...	...	25 8	26 6	21 2	...	...	...	15 12	15 12	15 13	15 0	15 0	15 6	
Bhurtpore (City)	...	...	...	26 0	26 0	21 0	...	...	...	13 5	13 5	14 4	12 13	13 0	14 0	
Ajmere	...	...	...	24 0	23 0	21 0	70 0	70 0	70 0	17 0	17 0	...	15 0	15 0	15 0	
Deoli Cantonment	...	...	...	25 14	25 5	20 5	...	...	...	13 4	13 12	...	12 12	13 8	13 0	
										R a. p.	R a. p. per md.	R a. p.				
Erinpura	...	...	...	20 4	20 4	23 0	160 0	160 0	170 0	2 13 9	2 13 9	3 1 2	13 0	13 0	12 0	
Sirohee	...	...	...	18 0	18 0	22 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	12 5	12 5	12 5	
Abu	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	18 12	160 0	160 0	160 0	3 8 0	3 8 0	3 12 0	11 8	11 8	10 8	
Anadra	...	...	...	17 0	17 8	20 12	...	...	...	3 4 0	3 4 0	3 8 0	12 4	12 4	11 8	
Hilly Tracts of Meywar	...	...	...	25 0	24 0	25 0	†	†	‡	3 10 0	3 10 0	...	11 0	11 0	10 0	
										S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.				
Meywar (Oodeypore)	...	...	...	17 9½	17 3	17 15½	200 0	200 0	200 0	9 9	9 9	10 8¾	9 6	9 6	10 2½	
										R a. p.	R a. p. per md.	R a. p.				
Bánswára (Meywar Agency)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received			
Partábgarh („)	...	...	...	21 9	20 15	20 0	...	...	...	2 6 6	...	...	16 11	16 9	10 0	
Marwar (Jodhpore)	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	18 12	...	...	...	2 10 0	2 9 0	2 9 0	15 5	15 10	15 0	
										S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.				
Bikaneer	...	...	...	19 8	17 8	16 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 8	11 8	11 8	
Boondee	...	...	...	31 0	31 8	25 0	160 0	160 0	140 0	11 4	12 4	11 12	11 0	12 0	11 8	
Kotah	...	...	...	28 0	28 0	22 12	240 0	240 0	240 0	12 0	12 12	12 4	11 8	12 4	11 12	
Tonk	...	...	...	24 8	26 0	19 9	160 0	160 0	160 0	12 4	12 8	12 4	12 0	12 0	12 0	
Jhallawar	...	...	...	23 11	25 13¼	20 11	...	...	...	10 2	10 8	9 15¼	9 14	10 4	9 11¼	
Shahpoora	...	...	...	23 12	23 3	19 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	12 7	13 2	13 2	12 5	13 0	13 0	
Dholpur	...	...	...	23 14	25 1	21 7	...	...	...	13 8	12 15	12 15	12 10	12 2	12 3	
Indore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received			Central India
Gwalior																
Goona																
Baghelkhand (Sutna)																

* Sea Salt. † Ten pies per bundle. ‡ 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 2nd HALF OF JUNE 1883 PUBLISHED IN PAGES 1360, 1361, 1362, 1363, 1364 AND 1365 OF THE SUPPLEMENT TO THE "GAZETTE OF INDIA," DATED 28th JULY 1883.

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Provinces.	Districts.	Wheat. Present fortnight. S. C.	Wheat. Past fortnight. S. C.	Wheat. Corresponding fortnight of last year. S. C.	Barley. Present fortnight. S. C.	Barley. Past fortnight. S. C.	Barley. Corresponding fortnight of last year. S. C.	Rice. Best sort. Present fortnight. S. C.	Rice. Best sort. Past fortnight. S. C.	Rice. Best sort. Corresponding fortnight of last year. S. C.	Rice. Common. Present fortnight. S. C.	Rice. Common. Past fortnight. S. C.	Rice. Common. Corresponding fortnight of last year. S. C.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), *Holcus Sorghum.* Present fortnight. S. C.	Great Millet. Past fortnight. S. C.	Great Millet. 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.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragoo, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nuglee, Kodo, Panicum, *Eleusine Coracana*, &c. Present fortnight. S. C.	Lesser Millets. Past fortnight. S. C.	Lesser Millets. Corresponding fortnight of last year. S. C.
Madras.	Godavery	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Anantapur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bombay.	*Western Districts.*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bengal.	Hooghly	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Central Districts.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	24-Pergunnahs	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Rungpore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Darjeeling	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Eastern Districts.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Noakholly	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Chittagong	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Hill Tracts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Behar.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Patna	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Mozufferpore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Maldah	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sonthal Pergunnahs	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Orissa.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Balasore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Assam.	Sylhet	13 4	13 4	11 4	13 8	14 0	14 0	14 0	17 0	17 0	12 0	17 8	17 8	35 0	35 0	35 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0
	Cachar	9 2	9 2	10 5	12 13	13 5	13 5	13 5	13 5	15 5	10 10	16 0	16 0	24 0	24 0	24 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	14 0
	Goálpára	20 0	20 0	22 0	7 0	...	...	13 0	13 0	11 0	10 0	18 0	18 0	16 0	16 0	14 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	10 0
	Gáro Hills	4 0	4 0	4 0	6 0	...	...	5 0	5 0	5 0	5 0	5 0	5 0	5 0	5 0	5 0	5 0	5 0	5 0	5 0	5 0	5 0
	Káusrúp	18 0	18 0	16 0	...	...	...	11 12	12 11	13 12	10 10	16 10	16 10	16 10	16 10	16 10	10 10	10 10	10 10	10 10	10 10	10 10
	Darrang	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 8	13 8	13 8	13 8	13 8	13 8	13 8	13 8	13 8	13 8	13 8	13 8	13 8	13 8	13 8
	Nowgong	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sibságar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Lakhimpur	8 0	7 8	8 0	7 0	7 0	10 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0
	Khási and Jaintia Hills	8 0	8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Naga Hills	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Provinces.	Districts.	Gram. Present fortnight. S. C.	Gram. Past fortnight. S. C.	Gram. Corresponding fortnight of last year. S. C.	Firewood. Present fortnight. S. C.	Firewood. Past fortnight. S. C.	Firewood. Corresponding fortnight of last year. S. C.	Salt. Wholesale. Present fortnight. S. C.	Salt. Wholesale. Past fortnight. S. C.	Salt. Wholesale. Corresponding fortnight of last year. S. C.	Salt. Retail. Present fortnight. S. C.	Salt. Retail. Past fortnight. S. C.	Salt. Retail. Corresponding fortnight of last year. S. C.
Madras.	Godavery	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Anantapur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bombay.	*Western Districts.*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bengal.	Hooghly	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Central Districts.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	24-Pergunnahs	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Rungpore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Darjeeling	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Eastern Districts.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Noakholly	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Chittagong	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Hill Tracts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Behar.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Patna	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Mozufferpore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Maldah	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sonthal Pergunnahs	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Orissa.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Balasore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Assam.	Sylhet	13 4	11 6	16 8	103 0	108 0	108 0	3 5	3 6	6 12	11 12	11 12	11 12
	Cachar	13 5	10 15	4 80	80 0	80 0	80 0	3 3	3 8	3 10	10 10	10 10	10 10
	Goálpára	13 0	16 0	10 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	3 3	3 8	3 11	10 0	12 0	11 0
	Gáro Hills	8 0	8 0	8 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	5 5	5 6	6 6	6 6	6 6	6 6
	Káusrúp	11 12	11 12	13 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	3 3	3 3	3 2	11 8	11 8	12 0
	Darrang	9 12	10 0	9 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	4 8	4 8	8 8	8 0	8 0	8 0
	Nowgong	8 0	8 0	100 0	120 0	100 0	120 0	5 0	5 0	3 12	8 0	8 0	8 0
	Sibságar	10 0	10 0	10 0	80 0	80 0	80 0	4 5	4 8	5 8	8 0	8 0	8 0
	Lakhimpur	10 0	10 0	12 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	4 4	4 8	4 8	8 0	8 0	8 0
	Khási and Jaintia Hills	...	10 0	10 0	...	...	...	5 0	5 0	5 0	8 0	8 0	8 0
	Naga Hills	2 0	2 0	2 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	11 4	11 4	11 0

Provinces.	Districts.	Salt. Wholesale. Present fortnight. S. C.	Salt. Wholesale. Past fortnight. S. C.	Salt. Wholesale. Corresponding fortnight of last year. S. C.	Average wages per month. Able-bodied Agricultural Labourer. R a. p.	Average wages per month. Syce or Horse-keeper. R a. p.	Average wages per month. Common Mason, Carpenter, or Blacksmith. R a. p.
Madras.	Godavery	...	...	...	4 0 0	5 0 0	12 to 30
	Anantapur	...	...	...	3 15 8	4 8 0	10 to 30
Bombay.	*Western Districts.*	...	...	...	6 to 7-8	...	...
Bengal.	Hooghly	...	...	...	10 0 0	6 0 0	15 to 20
	Central Districts.	...	...	...	7 8 0	6 0 0	12 to 15
	24-Pergunnahs	...	...	...	7 8 0	7 to 8	18 to 30
	Rungpore	...	...	...	7 to 8	5 to 7	7 to 20
	Darjeeling	...	...	...	8 8 0	...	...
	Eastern Districts.	...	...	...	3 to 4	4 to 5	5-10 to 8
	Noakholly	...	...	...	3 to 5	4 to 5	5 to 8
	Chittagong	...	...	...	7 8 0	5 0	7-8 to 15
	Hill Tracts	...	...	...	3-12 to 4	5 0 0	7-8 to 11-4
	Behar.	...	...	...	5 10 0	6 0 0	7-8 to 9
	Patna	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Mozufferpore	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Maldah	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sonthal Pergunnahs	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Orissa.	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Balasore	...	...	...	...	...	...
Assam.	Sylhet	8 35 0	8 17	8 35 0	9 0 0	7 0 0	12 to 30
	Cachar	24 10	16 0	24 10	6 0 0	7 0 0	15 to 20
	Goálpára	16 0	18 0	14 0	7 to 6	10 to 7	15 to 22
	Gáro Hills	5 0	10 0	5 0	8 to 7-8	10 to 7-8	7-8 to 45
	Káusrúp	18 0	16 0	18 0	7 0 0	8 0 0	12 0 0
	Darrang	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0 0	10 to 8	8 to 20
	Nowgong	8 0	8 0	8 0	10 to 7	10 to 7	8 to 30
	Sibságar	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 to 7	9 0 0	12 to 30
	Lakhimpur	8 0	8 0	8 0	11 4 0	10 0 0	20 to 50
	Khási and Jaintia Hills	5 0	8 0	5 0	20 to 7	12 to 10	15 to 30
	Naga Hills	3 0	3 0	3 0	20 to 9	15 to 9	30 to 60

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DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE,
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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

STATEMENTS OF IRRIGATION OPERATIONS OF THE RABI CROP OF 1882-83 IN THE 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 Rabi Months.													
							October.		November.		December.		January.		February.		March.		Total.	
			Rabi, 1882-83.	Rabi, 1881-82.	Increase.	Decrease.	1882.	1881.	1882.	1881.	1882.	1881.	1883.	1882.	1883.	1882.	1883.	1882.	1882-83.	1881-82.
Umballa	1,644,819	951,890	794	769	25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3·8	2·8	...	2·0	1·5	0·1	5·3	4·9
Karnal	1,533,990	680,319	47,910	33,116	14,824	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2·3	2·6	0·1	1·9	1·2	...	3·6	4·5
Rohtak	1,159,350	906,022	40,229	26,263	13,966	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·7	2·1	...	1·0	0·8	...	1·5	3·1
Delhi	804,933	525,676	30,774	21,938	8,835	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·8	0·9	...	0·7	1·6	...	3·4	1·6
Hissar	2,265,428	46,054	46,054	26,685	19,369	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·9	2·3	...	0·5	2·4	...	4·3	2·8
Jind	...	35,473	35,473	23,448	12,025	...	...	0·3	...	...	...	...	5·5	2·6	...	0·3	0·1	...	5·6	3·2
Bikaner	...	...	227	605	...	378	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL W. J. CANAL	(1) 7,408,550	(1) 4,225,668	201,490	132,824	69,044	378	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gurdáspur	1,168,314	856,230	11,213	12,087	...	874	...	0·30	...	...	...	...	2·94	2·98	0·15	1·31	1·65	0·11	4·74	4·70
Amritsar	1,006,798	766,773	82,330	95,937	...	13,607	...	...	...	...	...	...	3·30	2·57	...	1·83	0·30	0·12	3·60	4·52
Lahore	2,334,552	1,164,621	113,602	133,106	...	19,504	...	...	...	...	...	...	2·90	1·70	0·10	1·30	0·30	...	3·30	3·00
TOTAL B. D. CANAL	4,509,664	2,787,924	207,145	241,130	...	33,985	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lahore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Montgomery	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mooltan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dera Ghází Khan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL INUNDATION CANALS	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
GRAND TOTAL	(2) 11,918,214	(2) 7,013,592	408,635	373,954	69,044	34,363	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

	Acres.
Area irrigated 1882-83	408,635
Ditto ditto 1881-82	373,954
Net Increase	34,681

(1) These figures differ from those shown in the returns for rabi 1881-82, in consequence of the omission of Gurgaon from this statement, in which district no irrigation is shown.
(2) These figures differ from those shown in return for corresponding crop of previous year, in consequence of the omission of the Inundation Canals from the present return.

STATEMENT No. II.

Statement in Acres of Crops irrigated in Canal Districts.

DESCRIPTION OF CROPS.	Umballa.	Karnal.	Rohtak.	Delhi.	Hissár.	Jind.	Bíkaner.	Gurdáspur.	Amritsar.	Lahore.	Montgomery.	Mooltan.	Dera Ghází Khan.	Shahpur.	Muzaffargarh.	TOTAL.
Wheat	277	39,909	33,088	22,939	35,628	23,092	138	6,876	57,240	91,938	...	...	...	...	...	308,125
Barley	25	816	139	5	1,189	626	7	391	693	643	...	...	...	...	...	4,534
Mixed Grain	...	4,032*	5,714	4,067	5,112	5,751	65	418	1,505	1,126	...	...	...	...	...	27,820
Others	492	6,183*	1,288	3,702	4,125	6,004	17	3,498	22,892	19,895	...	...	...	...	...	68,156
TOTAL RABI, 1882-83	794	47,940	40,229	30,773	46,054	35,473	227	11,213	82,330	113,602	...	...	...	...	...	408,635
TOTAL RABI, 1881-82	769	33,116	26,263	21,938	26,685	23,448	605	12,087	95,937	133,106*	...	...	...	...	...	373,954*

* These figures differ from those shown in return for corresponding crop of previous year, in consequence of the omission of the Inundation Canals from the present return.

STATEMENT No. III.

Statement in Acres of Crops irrigated in Canal Divisions.

DESCRIPTION OF CROPS.	Western Jumna Canal. Karnal Division.	Western Jumna Canal. Hansi Division.	Western Jumna Canal. Delhi Division.	Western Jumna Canal. TOTAL.	Bari Doab Canal. 1st Division.	Bari Doab Canal. 2nd Division.	Bari Doab Canal. TOTAL.	Upper Sutlej Division Inundation Canals.	Lower Sutlej and Chenab Division Inundation Canals.	Dera Ghazi Khan Division Indus Canals.	Shahpur Canals.	TOTAL.
Wheat	7,273	77,112	67,686	152,071	25,632	130,422	156,054	...	...	...	...	308,124
Barley	568	2,244	5	2,807	440	1,287	1,727	...	...	...	...	4,534
Mixed Grain	...	15,073	9,668	24,741	939	2,140	3,079	...	...	...	...	27,820*
Others	2,179	12,767	6,925	21,871	10,576	35,709	46,285	...	...	...	...	68,156
TOTAL RABI, 1882-83	10,010	107,196	84,284	201,490	37,587	169,558	207,145	...	...	...	...	408,635
TOTAL RABI, 1881-82	9,030	63,878	54,916	132,824	45,795	195,335	241,130	...	...	...	...	373,954*

* These figures differ from those shown in return for corresponding crop of previous year, in consequence of the omission of the Inundation Canals from the present return.

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

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Comparative Statement of Irrigation and Rain-fall on Canals in the Deccan and Gujarát for the Year 1882-83.

Number.	Collectorate.	Name of Work.	Area under Command. Gross Acres.	Area under Command. Irrigable Acres.	Area Irrigated. *Fusl* Kharif, 1882-83. Total Acres.	*Fusl* Kharif, 1882-83. In comparison with 1881-82. Increase.	*Fusl* Kharif, 1882-83. In comparison with 1881-82. Decrease.	*Fusl* Rabi, 1882-83. Total Acres.	*Fusl* Rabi, 1882-83. In comparison with 1881-82. Increase.	*Fusl* Rabi, 1882-83. In comparison with 1881-82. Decrease.	Whole Year 1882-83. Total Acres.	Whole Year 1882-83. In comparison with 1881-82. Increase.	Whole Year 1882-83. In comparison with 1881-82. Decrease.	Percentage of Increase or Decrease.	Rain-fall. 1881-82 Inches.	Rain-fall. 1882-83 Inches.	Percentage of Increase or Decrease in 1882-83.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
1	Ahmedabad.	Hátmati Canal	36,000	31,231	1,043	...	470	915	...	93	1,958	...	563	22	K. 41·04 R. 0·04 T. 41·08	19·35 0·3 19·38	112	
2	Ahmedabad.	Khari Cut	3,890	3,890	378	300	...	...	...	...	378	300	...	79	K. 33·74 R. ·10 T. 33·84	31·10 0·0 31·10	9	
3	Khándesh.	Hartala Tank	584	527	13	...	6	88	88	...	101	82	...	431	K. 15·35 R. ·62 T. 15·97	21·17 0·60 21·77	36	Rain-fall at Dhulia.
4	Khándesh.	Mukti Reservoir (Lower Panjhra River Works.)	13,117	12,627	311	...	99	693	167	...	1,004	68	...	7	K. 12·32 R. 1·10 T. 13·42	26·09 0·32 26·41	97	
5	Khándesh.	Mhasva Tank	4,093	3,912	58	...	30	129	78	...	187	48	...	35	K. 14·47 R. 2·20 T. 16·67	31·54 0·0 31·54	89	
6	Khándesh.	Jamda Canals	46,288	40,185	142	...	267	938	186	...	1,080	...	81	7	K. 16·21 R. 3·24 T. 19·45	20·09 0·22 20·31	4	
7	Násik.	Palkher Canals (Kádwa River Works.)	26,031	19,188	480	...	108	413	...	22	893	...	130	13	K. 16·26 R. 3·06 T. 19·32	44·48 1·95 46·43	140	
8	Násik.	Wadáli Canal (Kádwa River Works.)	2,739	2,152	124	...	60	82	40	...	206	...	20	9	K. 15·46 R. 1·64	29·86 ·70		
9	Násik.	Ojhár Tambat Canal (Kádwa River Works.)	6,730	5,212	81	...	8	61	50	...	142	42	...	42	T. 17·10	30·56	78	At Niphád.
10	Ahmednagar.	Ojhár Canal (Pravara River Works.)	23,624	20,088	914	...	382	1,494	...	303	2,408	...	685	22	K. 9·43 R. 1·09 T. 10·52	24·83 1·37 26·20	149	Rain-fall at Ashwi.
11	Ahmednagar.	Lákh Canal (Pravara River Works.)	29,913	22,760	110	...	24	127	...	55	237	...	79	25	K. 13·37 R. 4·50 T. 17·87	17·22 1·24 18·46	3	
12	Ahmednagar.	Bhátodi Tank	14,733	12,485	430	55	...	593	183	...	1,023	238	...	30	K. 14·26 R. 2·73 T. 16·99	29·77 1·23 31·00	82	
13	Poona.	Mutha Canals	88,087	44,800	5,394	938	...	3,695	...	822	9,069	116	...	1	K. 17·61 R. 4·38 T. 21·99	27·33 4·35 31·68	·44	Figures of rain-fall are those of Civil Hospital at Poona. The fall at Uruli at 36th mile of Mutha Right Bank Canal was, 1881-82, K. 6·96, R. 1·50, T. 8·46; 1882-83, K. 13·43, R. 1·99, T. 15·42, the rain-fall at Kásurdi, the 44th mile, and at Khedgaon, the 61st mile, is given opposite Kásurdi and Mátoba Tanks respectively.
14	Poona.	Kásurdi Tank	597	478	37	37	...	123	79	...	160	116	...	264	K. 6·11 R. 2·98 T. 9·09	18·61 2·69 21·30	134	

Comparative Statement of Irrigation and Rain-fall on Canals in the Deccan and Gujarát for the Year 1882-83—continued.

Number.	Collectorate.	Name of Work.	Area under Command. Gross Acres.	Area under Command. Irrigable Acres.	Area irrigated. *Fasl* Khárif, 1882-83. Total Acres.	Khárif. In comparison with 1881-82. Increase.	Khárif. In comparison with 1881-82. Decrease.	*Fasl* Rabi, 1882-83. Total Acres.	Rabi. In comparison with 1881-82. Increase.	Rabi. In comparison with 1881-82. Decrease.	Whole Year, 1882-83. Total Acres.	Whole Year. In comparison with 1881-82. Increase.	Whole Year. In comparison with 1881-82. Decrease.	Percentage of Increase or Decrease.	Rain-fall.	1881-82 Inches.	1882-83 Inches.	Percentage of Increase or Decrease in 1882-83.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	11	12	13	14	15	16	17		18	19	20
15	Poona.	Mátoba Tank	10,700	7,133	621	310	...	1,311	387	...	1,932	697	...	56	K. 8·36 R. 4·21 T. 12·57		11·85 1·65 13·50	7	
16	Poona.	Sirsuphal Tank	4,500	2,500	...	...	109	200	199	...	200	90	...	82	K. 10·06 R. 3·54 T. 13·60		11·10 2·32 13·42	1	
17	Poona.	Bhadalvadi Tank	1,900	1,520	47	...	62	84	45	...	131	...	17	11	K. 9·75 R. 4·67 T. 14·42		23·12 1·12 24·24	68	Work opened for first time in 1881.
18	Sholápur.	Ekrúk Tank	17,149	15,318	786	...	21	520	97	...	1,306	76	...	6	K. 17·38 R. 3·10 T. 20·48		36·79 2·28 39·07	90	
19	Sholápur.	Ashti Tank	6,940	6,047	137	60	...	111	29	...	248	89	...	56	K. 15·09 R. 5·24 T. 20·33		23·60 4·93 28·53	40	
20	Satára.	Revári Canal	3,812	3,682	160	...	40	359	161	...	519	121	...	30	K. 15·44 R. 7·24 T. 22·68		34·95 3·22 38·17	68	
21	Satára.	Yearla Canals	7,580	7,160	403	...	34	346	...	136	749	...	170	18	K. 11·67 R. 7·21 T. 18·88		30·06 3·63 33·69	78	
22	Satára.	Pingli Tank (Upper Mána River Works)	3,470	3,066	118	90	...	182	89	...	300	179	...	148	K. 10·48 R. 4·76 T. 15·24		21·27 1·99 23·26	52	Pingli rain-fall.
23	Satára.	Gondoli Canal (Upper Mána River Works)									300	179	...	148	K. 9·54 R. 5·11 T. 14·65		18·81 1·98 20·79	41	Gondoli ditto.
24	Satára.	Maini Tank	4,876	4,625	467	...	238	275	69	...	742	...	169	19	K. 11·97 R. 10·76 T. 22·73		24·23 1·18 25·41	11	
25	Satára.	Chikhli Canal	1,870	1,477	179	...	15	38	38	...	217	23	...	12	K. 10·34 R. 4·58 T. 14·92		31·71 5·65 37·36	150	
26	Satára.	Krishna Canal	28,131	27,075	1,498	...	1,875	1,525	552	...	3,023	...	1,323	30	K. 11·15 R. 3·74 T. 14·89		41·32 2·48 43·80	194	
27	Dhárwár.	Dambal Tank	3,955	3,885	21	21	...	...	...	...	21	21	...	21	K. 8·04 R. 8·71 T. 16·75		16·36 3·36 19·72	17	
28	Dhárwár.	Madag Tank	2,045	2,024	321	...	128	161	...	32	482	...	160	25	K. 7·63 R. 5·16 T. 12·79		36 66 1·26 37·92	196	
		Total	3,93,354	3,05,047	14,273	...	2,165	14,463	1,074	...	28,786	...	1,091	5		*18·08	27·36	69	* Average of 27 Stations.

NOTE.—Figures in block in columns 15 and 18 show percentage of decrease.

J. LEMESURIER, *Colonel, R.E.,*
Offg. Chief Engineer for Irrigation.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

RAILWAY TRAFFIC.

No. XXVI OF 1883.

APPROXIMATE STATEMENT OF GROSS RECEIPTS AND EXPENSES OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

Latest return received.	Railways.	Total mean length open.	Receipts for week ending 8th July 1882. Total.	Receipts for week ending 8th July 1882. Per mile open.	Total mean length open.	Receipts for week ending 7th July 1883. Total.	Receipts for week ending 7th July 1883. Per mile open.	Total Receipts from 1st April to 8th July 1882. Total.	Total Receipts from 1st April to 8th July 1882. Per mile open per week.	Total Receipts from 1st April to 7th July 1883. Total.	Total Receipts from 1st April to 7th July 1883. 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
14th July 1883	Eastern Bengal	172	56,011	326	207	72,450	350	10,22,283	420	12,70,757	438	2,48,474	...
7th ditto	Oudh and Rohilkhund	547	72,329	132	547	89,668	164	15,51,243	200	18,25,969	239	2,74,726	...
7th ditto	Sind, Punjab & Delhi	676	1,77,494	263	749	2,72,803	364	27,67,123	289	35,79,922	344	8,12,799	...
7th ditto	Madras	861	1,31,165	152	861	1,32,068	153	20,12,788	165	18,47,786	153	...	1,65,002
7th ditto	South Indian	655	78,502	120	655	72,610	111	11,50,294	124	11,12,080	121	...	38,214
14th ditto	Great Indian Peninsula	1,458	4,46,668	306	1,451	3,51,894	243	1,11,40,923	543	1,20,58,454	594	9,17,531	...
7th ditto	Bombay, Baroda and Central India	461	1,36,377	296	461	98,263	213	36,49,575	559	39,31,165	609	2,81,590	...
	TOTAL	4,830	10,98,546	227	4,931	10,89,756	221	2,32,94,229	342	2,56,26,133	372	23,31,904	...
	State.												
14th July 1883	East Indian	1,507	7,69,686	511	1,509	10,60,804	703	1,24,71,706	585	1,51,52,008	717	26,80,302	...
14th ditto	Calcutta and South-Eastern	33	2,611	79	56	4,990	89	58,362	137	86,115	116	27,753	...
14th ditto	Nalhati	27	1,097	41	27	1,381	51	19,805	52	23,058	61	3,253	...
14th ditto	Northern Bengal	233	23,029	99	239	24,860	104	5,18,354	157	5,63,894	175	45,540	...
14th ditto	Tirhoot	82	11,055	135	166	15,846	95	1,81,237	151	2,32,727	101	51,490	...
9th June 1883	Patna-Gya	57	7,027	123	...	(a)	...	(b)1,02,446	177	(c)99,297	174	...	3,149
14th July 1883	Muttra-Hathras	29	1,496	52	29	1,593	55	32,949	80	36,464	90	3,515	...
14th ditto	Cawnpore-Furrakhabad	87	5,113	59	87	6,031	69	94,714	77	96,618	79	1,904	...
15th ditto	Dildarnagar-Ghazipur	12	574	48	12	943	79	15,462	91	16,539	98	1,077	...
14th ditto	Rajputana-Malwa	1,117	1,64,373	147	1,117	2,15,500	193	32,73,240	207	38,24,095	244	5,50,855	...
7th ditto	Wardha Coal	45	1,430	32	45	12,840	285	1,84,505	290	2,23,643	355	39,138	...
7th ditto	Nagpur & Chhattisgarh	98	4,589	47	149	10,118	68	2,18,294	157	5,35,389	256	3,17,095	...
7th ditto	Rangoon and Irrawaddy Valley	161	17,357	108	161	20,723	129	4,54,877	200	4,35,466	193	...	19,411
7th ditto	Sindia	75	5,701	76	75	7,030	94	91,705	86	82,014	78	...	9,691
7th ditto	Punjab Northern	412	50,043	121	419	59,558	142	8,58,961	153	8,44,795	144	...	14,166
7th ditto	Indus Valley and Kandahar	660	1,07,220	162	660	1,88,468	286	12,41,659	133	23,77,406	257	11,35,747	...
7th ditto	Muttra-Achnera	23	935	41	23	1,090	47	17,752	54	20,672	64	2,920	...
14th ditto	Kaunia-Dhurla	32	1,240	39	32	2,058	64	22,266	48	27,399	61	5,133	...
14th ditto	Rewari-Ferozepore	...	...	...	89	8,400	94	...	...	93,017	74	93,017	...
	TOTAL	3,183	4,04,890	127	3,386	5,81,429	172	73,86,588	165	96,18,608	200	22,32,020	...
	Native States.												
7th July 1883	Bhavnagar-Gondal	194	10,366	53	193	8,584	44	3,36,038	122	3,78,363	140	42,325	...
7th ditto	Nizam's	121	10,795	89	121	12,960	107	2,49,678	146	2,10,810	124	...	38,868
30th June 1883	Mysore	86	4,286	50	...	(a)	...	(d)74,308	65	(e)68,112	61	...	6,196
14th July 1883	Jodhpore	19	8	...	19	570	30	(f)42	...	10,626	40	10,584	...
	TOTAL	420	25,455	61	333	22,114	66	6,60,066	116	6,67,911	113	7,845	...
	GRAND TOTAL	9,940	22,98,577	231	10,159	27,54,103	271	4,38,12,589	318	5,10,64,660	354	72,52,071	...
	GROSS ESTIMATED EXPENSES	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,03,78,890	145	2,48,40,997	172	...	...
	NET RECEIPTS	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,34,33,699	168	2,62,23,663	182	27,89,964	...

(a) Return not received.
(b) Total receipts from 1st April to 10th June 1882.
(c) Total receipts from 1st April to 9th June 1883.
(d) Total receipts from 1st April to 30th June 1882.
(e) Total receipts from 1st April to 30th June 1883.
(f) Total receipts from 24th June to 8th July 1882.

R. A. SARGEAUNT, *Major, R.E.,*
Offg. Under-Secretary.

SIMLA,
The 30th July 1883.

No. XXVII OF 1883.

APPROXIMATE STATEMENT OF GROSS RECEIPTS AND EXPENSES OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

Latest Return received.	Railways.	Total mean length open.	Receipts for week ending 15th July 1882. Total.	Receipts for week ending 15th July 1882. Per mile open.	Total mean length open.	Receipts for week ending 14th July 1883. Total.	Receipts for week ending 14th July 1883. Per mile open.	Total Receipts from 1st April to 15th July 1882. Total.	Total Receipts from 1st April to 15th July 1882. Per mile open per week.	Total Receipts from 1st April to 14th July 1883. Total.	Total Receipts from 1st April to 14th July 1883. 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
21st July 1883	Eastern Bengal	172	70,649	411	207	72,173	349	10,92,933	419	13,42,930	433	2,49,997	...
14th ditto	Oudh and Rohilkhund	547	92,763	170	547	91,014	166	16,44,006	199	19,14,087	233	2,70,081	...
14th ditto	Sind, Punjab and Delhi	676	1,70,226	252	749	2,33,310	311	29,37,349	287	38,13,233	343	8,75,884	...
14th ditto	Madras	861	1,34,887	157	861	1,34,624	156	21,47,675	165	19,91,714	154	...	1,55,961
14th ditto	South Indian	655	61,709	94	655	77,497	118	12,12,003	122	11,89,577	121	...	22,426
21st ditto	Great Indian Peninsula	1,458	3,51,278	241	1,451	3,16,348	218	1,15,86,975	527	1,23,74,802	566	7,87,827	...
14th ditto	Bombay, Baroda and Central India	461	1,13,496	246	461	54,337	118	37,63,071	539	39,74,874	575	2,11,803	...
	TOTAL	4,830	9,95,008	206	4,931	9,79,303	199	2,43,84,012	334	2,66,01,217	360	22,17,205	...
	State.												
21st July 1883	East Indian	1,507	8,26,210	548	1,509	9,75,953	647	1,32,97,916	582	1,61,21,713	713	28,23,797	...
14th ditto	Calcutta and South-Eastern	33	2,434	74	56	4,610	82	60,796	134	1,01,274	130	40,478	...
21st ditto	Nalhati	27	1,101	41	27	1,422	53	20,906	51	24,839	61	3,933	...
14th ditto	Northern Bengal	233	33,075	142	239	32,760	137	5,51,430	156	5,86,605	169	35,175	...
21st ditto	Tirhoot	82	11,951	146	166	17,079	103	1,93,187	150	2,53,801	103	60,614	...
9th June 1883	Patna-Gya	57	6,953	122	...	(a)	...	(b)1,02,446	177	(c)99,297	174	...	3,149
21st July 1883	Muttra-Hathras	29	1,586	55	29	1,561	54	34,535	78	38,169	88	3,634	...
21st ditto	Cawnpore-Furrakhabad	87	6,405	74	87	5,346	61	1,01,120	77	1,01,964	78	844	...
14th ditto	Dildarnagar-Ghazipur	12	659	55	12	674	56	16,121	89	17,193	96	1,072	...
21st ditto	Rajputana-Malwa	1,117	1,37,603	123	1,117	1,12,900	101	34,10,843	202	39,59,367	236	5,48,524	...
21st ditto	Wardha Coal	45	991	22	45	10,772	239	1,85,496	272	2,34,185	347	48,689	...
14th ditto	Nagpore and Chhattisgarh	98	2,951	30	149	10,286	69	2,21,245	149	5,45,543	244	3,24,298	...
14th ditto	Rangoon and Irrawaddy Valley	161	18,505	115	161	20,592	128	4,78,382	194	4,56,163	189	...	17,219
14th ditto	Sindia	75	7,429	99	75	6,905	92	99,134	87	99,062	88	...	72
14th ditto	Punjab Northern	412	51,961	126	419	52,321	125	9,10,923	150	9,05,235	143	...	5,688
14th ditto	Indus Valley and Kandahar	660	75,701	115	660	1,41,616	215	13,17,360	132	24,47,033	247	11,29,673	...
21st ditto	Muttra-Achnera	23	873	38	23	1,090	47	18,625	53	22,026	64	3,401	...
21st ditto	Kaunia-Dharla	32	1,157	36	32	1,652	52	23,423	48	28,972	60	5,549	...
21st ditto	Rewari-Ferozepore	...	...	...	89	5,520	62	...	...	1,02,161	77	1,02,161	...
	TOTAL	3,183	3,61,335	114	3,386	4,27,066	126	77,40,972	161	1,00,22,889	194	22,81,917	...
	Native States.												
14th July 1883	Bhavnagar-Gondal	194	8,329	43	193	10,380	54	3,44,366	117	3,90,356	135	45,990	...
14th ditto	Nizam's	121	12,676	105	121	16,109	133	2,62,354	143	2,27,297	125	...	35,057
7th ditto	Mysore	86	4,917	57	...	(a)	...	(d)79,206	65	72,716	60	...	6,490
21st ditto	Jodhpur	19	83	2	19	440	23	(f)74	...	11,459	40	11,385	...
	TOTAL	420	25,955	62	333	26,929	81	6,86,000	112	7,01,828	112	15,828	...
	GRAND TOTAL	9,940	22,08,508	222	10,159	24,09,251	237	4,61,08,900	307	5,34,47,647	346	73,38,747	...
	GROSS ESTIMATED EXPENSES	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,19,33,548	146	2,48,76,607	161	...	...
	NET RECEIPTS	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,41,75,352	161	2,85,71,040	185	43,95,688	...

(a) Return not received.
(b) Total receipts from 1st April to 10th June 1882.
(c) Total receipts from 1st April to 9th June 1883.
(d) Total receipts from 1st April to 8th July 1882.
(e) Total receipts from 1st April to 7th July 1883.
(f) Total receipts from 21st June to 15th July 1882.

R. A. SARGEAUNT, *Major, R.E.,*
Offg. Under-Secretary.

SIMLA,
The 4th August 1883.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

RULES FOR THE LEVY AND EXPENDITURE OF FEES ON MASONRY GRAVES AND MONUMENTS IN CEMETERIES AND CHURCHES THROUGHOUT INDIA.

No. $\frac{5}{196-212}$.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of India in the Home Department (Ecclesiastical),—dated Simla, the 9th August 1883.

Read again—

Home Department Resolution Nos. 4—218-63A., dated the 27th December 1882, sanctioning certain alterations in Rule II of Section II of the Rules contained in Home Department Notification, dated 12th December 1877, for the levy and expenditure of fees on masonry graves and monuments in cemeteries and churches throughout India.

Read also—

A letter from the Government of the Punjab, No. 1527, dated the 2nd ultimo, bringing to notice an alleged inconsistency in revised Rule II.

RESOLUTION.

The Governor General in Council is pleased to decide that revised Rule II of the Rules referred to in the preamble shall run as follows:—

"A further fee of one rupee per square foot shall be levied for the erection of a masonry monument in a burial ground, reduced to eight annas per square foot when the monument is of stone or marble, provided that the minimum fee payable for a monument shall be Rs. 5. No monument shall in any case be more than 3 feet in height. For a simple headstone or flat slab of stone or marble not more than 3 feet 6 inches in height and 2 feet in width a fee of Rs. 5 shall be payable. A fee of Rs. 75 shall be levied on a faculty for the erection of a monument in a church."

Notes.—(1) A tablet on the wall of a cemetery shall be regarded as a monument.

(2) "Simple headstone."—A cross of not greater height or length than 3 feet 6 inches is included in this description.

(3) In the case of a monument erected over a masonry grave, the aggregate of the fees under this Rule and Rule I will be one and a half rupees for each square foot of ground occupied.

(4) The term "stone or marble" does not include "slate."

(5) The fee of Rs. 75 levied on a faculty, drawn in the case of non-Government churches by the present incumbents of the office of Registrar of the Diocese in Calcutta and Bombay, shall cease on a vacancy occurring in that appointment. The money is to be spent in charity as in the case of Government churches.

ORDER.—Ordered, that this Resolution be forwarded to the Government of the Punjab, with reference to the letter thence, No. 1527, dated the 2nd July 1883, and to other Local* Governments and Administrations for information; to the Public Works and Military Departments and the Department of Finance and Commerce; to the Bishop's Chaplain, the Venerable the Archdeacon of Calcutta, and the Senior Chaplain of the Church of Scotland.

*Madras.	Central Provinces.
Bombay.	British Burma.
Bengal.	Assam.
North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	Coorg.
	Hyderabad.

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

The following is published for general information :—

ARRANGEMENTS FOR THE TRANSPORT OF PILGRIMS FROM CAMARAN TO JEDDAH.

BRITISH EMBASSY ;
Therapia, 27th June 1883.

To

His Excellency the Viceroy of India, &c., &c., &c.

MY LORD,—With reference to my telegram of the 25th instant, I have the honour to inform Your Excellency that a contract, of which a copy is herewith enclosed, was signed on the 25th instant between the Vice-President of the Board of Health of Constantinople and the Agent of the Egyptian Khedivial Steam Boat Company, by which the latter engage to carry pilgrims from Camaran to Jeddah, after they have accomplished their term of quarantine, on payment of 25 shillings a head.

This service will commence as soon as the Camaran Lazaret is organized, and will cease 10 days before the Comban Bairam.

I have, &c.,

(Sd.) HUGH WYNDHAM,
Her Majesty's Chargé d'Affaires.

CONVENTION

Between the Sanitary Administration of the Ottoman Empire, represented by His Excellency Aarif Bey, Vice-President, and the Hon'ble Ternan Bey, Director of the Administration of the Mail Steamers Khedivieh, duly authorized, the following has been agreed on and stipulated with effect for the pilgrimage of 1883 :—

1. The Administration of the Khedivieh Steamers engage to transport from the Camaran island to the port of Jeddah all pilgrims who have finished their quarantine, and who have observed all the formalities and sanitary rules, with the sole exception of pilgrims carried from Camaran to Jeddah by the same boats which brought them to Camaran.

It is to be distinctly understood that a foreign boat can only carry those pilgrims from Camaran to Jeddah who have been brought to Camaran by that boat.

2. At first only one boat belonging to the Administration of the Khedivieh Steamers and capable of carrying at least one thousand pilgrims will be designed for this service.

If later on experience should show that this vessel is insufficient, a second ship belonging to the Administration will be designed for this service, so as not to delay the regular passage of those pilgrims who have finished their quarantine.

3. The service will begin as soon as the sanitary camps have been established in Camaran, of which the Administration of the Khedivieh will be informed by telegraph, and it will end 10 days before the beginning of the Bairam festival.

4. Each pilgrim will before leaving Camaran pay to the Administration 25 shillings for his passage from the Camaran bridge to Jeddah. If a pilgrim refuses to pay this sum, which has been fixed according to agreement with the Sanitary Council at Constantinople, the Administration will be entitled to refuse him a passage. Poor pilgrims, who are exempted from sanitary taxes, and who receive free rations during their stay in Camaran, will, when they show a certificate from Dr. Duca, Chief of the Sanitary Service, be recognized as such by the Administration of the Khedivieh, and they will obtain free passage on the Khedivieh steamers from Camaran to Jeddah.

5. Pilgrims who want first or second class accommodation must arrange for the cost with the Agent of the Khedivieh in Camaran.

6. The Administration of the Khedivieh Steamers has the exclusive right of carrying pilgrims from Camaran island to Jeddah. Competition will be formally prevented by the sanitary authorities in Camaran, with the exception mentioned in paragraph 1, of vessels which have been waiting for the pilgrims they have taken to Camaran.

7. The ships performing this special service and their pilgrim passengers will, unless cholera should have broken out during the passage, have free access to Jeddah and to all other Ottoman ports in the Red Sea.

In case cholera should break out during the passage between Camaran and Jeddah, ships and pilgrims will return to Camaran, and be subject to the quarantine of observation required by existing rules.

Constantinople, twenty-fifth of June, eighteen hundred and eighty-three (25th June U. S. 1883).

With the authorization of the General Direction of the Khedivieh Steamers.

The Vice-President of the Sanitary Council.
(Sd.) ARIF.

The Director at Constantinople.
(Sd.) TERNAN.

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 7th AUGUST 1883.

GENERAL REMARKS.—The break in the rains noticed last week still continues; and except in Bengal, Assam and Burma, the rainfall of the week has been generally light and insufficient. In the Madras Presidency the unirrigated crops of three districts are suffering from want of rain, but elsewhere agricultural prospects are on the whole good. In the Southern Mahratta districts of the Bombay Presidency continued dry weather is beginning to wither the crops, and rain is urgently wanted: along the western coast, where the fall has hitherto been heavy, the recent light rains have been favourable, but elsewhere in the Presidency more rain is wanted. In Sind the lowness of the river is causing anxiety. Little or no rain has fallen during the week in Hyderabad, Central India and Rajputana, and serious injury to crops is anticipated, particularly in Rajputana, if the break continues.

In Burma, Bengal, and Assam there has been sufficient, and in some places heavy, rain and prospects are favourable. Dry weather prevails over the Central Provinces; the crops are still doing well, but more rain is wanted for the rice. In the eastern districts of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh there has been good rain, but elsewhere the fall has been scanty; irrigation is being resorted to in the Meerut and Agra districts; and except in Saharanpur, crop prospects are still good. Light showers have fallen in several districts of the Punjab, but rain is urgently wanted throughout that province.

Harvesting is in progress in Madras and later *kharif* sowings and transplanting of rice in Bombay. Young locusts are appearing in most of the Deccan districts, and vigorous measures are being taken to destroy them. In Hyderabad, Central India, Rajputana, the Central Provinces, and the North-Western Provinces and Oudh *kharif* sowings have been completed and the crops are being weeded. In the Punjab sowing is still going on.

In Burma ploughing is nearly finished; sowing and transplanting are in progress, and the young crops promise well. Early rice is being reaped in Assam and Bengal and transplanting of late rice is going on. In parts of Bengal transplanting operations are retarded by excessive rain, and heavy floods have damaged the crops in parts of Cuttack.

Cattle-disease of a mild type continues to be generally prevalent. Cholera appears to be abating in Northern India, but is still severe in parts of Bombay and the Central Provinces.

Prices are rising in tracts where the rainfall has been unfavourable.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week under report.	State of agricultural prospects.
Madras—(Aug. 8th)		
Bellary ...	·22 (average of five stations).	Standing crops—wet generally good, dry crops suffering; harvest paddy, yield average.
Kurnool ...	·42 (average of four stations).	Standing crops thriving; cattle-disease in six taluks.
Ganjam ...	1·0 (average of eleven stations).	Stapding crops red gram, gingelly, and sugarcane thriving; cattle-disease slight.
Kistna ...	·4 (average of four stations).	Standing crops generally good; small-pox, fever, guinea-worm, and cattle-disease slight.
Chingleput (Madras) ...	·53 (average of ten stations).	Standing crops good where water available; harvest *kar*, paddy, &c., yield half; small-pox and cattle-disease slight in three taluks.
Coimbatore ...	·39 (average of five stations).	Standing crops dry; crops suffering from insects and want of rain in parts, elsewhere good; harvest *cholum* and *cumboo* in parts, yield about average; cholera in two taluks, 5 deaths; fever slight in parts.
Tanjore ...	·36 (average of eight stations).	Standing crops generally good, except dry crops in parts of two taluks not flourishing for want of sufficient rain; 40 deaths from cholera.
Madura ...	1·61 (average of four stations).	Standing crops fair in four taluks; harvest paddy and dry crops in parts; cholera slight in one village.
Malabar ...	1·63 (average of fourteen stations).	First crops progressing in all taluks; small-pox slight in all taluks; fever in four taluks; cattle-disease slight in parts; 14 deaths from cholera in two taluks.
Travancore ...	·088	Paddy in good condition and ripening; fever prevails. *General Remarks.*—General prospects fair.
Bombay—(Aug. 8th)		
Kurrachee ...	*Nil*	More rain expected; river at Kotri on 6th 15 feet 2 inches, against 19 feet 7½ inches on same date last year; fever in five talukas; small-pox in two villages in Sehwan and Ghorabari talukas, 6 fresh cases, 8 remaining sick; wheat, red rice, and *bajri* in Kurrachee 24, 32 and 36, in Dadu 32 and 48, in Tatta 33, 29 and 36, and in Shahbandar 18, 36 and 40 lbs. per rupee, respectively.
Hyderabad ...	.....	River greatly fallen, was 4 feet 5 inches lower on 6th than on same date last year, is causing much anxiety; high winds prevail; fever in one, cattle-disease in three, and small-pox in eight talukas; wheat 25, *bajri* 40, *juari* 50, red rice 28, and white rice 22 lbs. per rupee.
Ahmedabad ...	.....	Transplantation delayed in places for want of rain; sowings continue; wheat 26⅛ and *bajri* 29¾ lbs. per rupee.
Baroda ...	*Nil*	Public health fair; cholera of mild type appeared in Patan and Sidhpur of Kadi division and in Baroda city, there were 3 deaths; rice and sugarcane in good condition; prices risen; *bajri* 23½ and rice 23 lbs. per rupee.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week under report.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bombay—*contd.*		
Surat ...	·17	Total rainfall 38·07; sowing operations nearly completed; rain wanted; slight cholera in Surat, Olphad, and Bardoli, in all 19 cases, 10 deaths; *juari* 35½ and *nagli* 43½ lbs. per rupee.
Nasik ...	Igatpuri, 2·28; Peint, 1·84; slight elsewhere.	*Kharif* sowings vigorously continue; young locusts in eleven talukas; cholera in nine talukas, attacks 171, deaths 77; wheat 27, *bajri* 28, and rice 22 lbs. per rupee.
Colaba (Bombay) ...	Very little rain—total of week ·35.	Total rainfall to date 54·33, being 5·78 above average; abnormal temperature 1° to 2° warm; vapour in air normal; wind normal.
Poona ...	Slight showers during the week.	Cholera cases 346, fatal 151; insects supposed to be wing locusts appearing; *bajri* 37 and *juari* 47 lbs. per rupee, in Poona *bajri* 32 and *juari* 41 lbs. per rupee.
Ahmednagar ...	From ·04 to ·15 in Jamkhed, Newasa, Sangamner, and Akola; *nil* in the remaining talukas.	*Kharif* crops withering in Shrigonda, Karjat, and Sheogaon from want of rain; cholera 673 attacks, 352 deaths; *bajri*—maximum 51 lbs. per rupee in Jamkhed, minimum 33 lbs. in Akola; *juari*—maximum 66 lbs. per rupee in Karjat, minimum 36 lbs. in Akola.
Sholapur ...	·10	Total rainfall 14·12, more rain wanted; *juari* 63 and *bajri* 52 lbs. per rupee; cholera 788 attacks, fatal 304.
Dharwar ...	Maximum in Mugud, ·83; minimum in Mundargi, Navalgund, Nargund, and Ron, ·06.	Rain very badly wanted at the eastern talukas; standing crops promising, except in Ron where through absence of moisture they are withering; *juari* sowings still in progress; lands being prepared for sowing cotton in Dharwar, Hubli, Bankapur, and Kod; public health fair; *juari* 81 lbs. per rupee in Kod, elsewhere 73 to 42 lbs.; rice from 25 to 40 lbs. per rupee.
Kanara ...	In Karwar, 2·61; Kumpta, 3·66; Sirsi, 2·40; Hallial, ·99.	Total rainfall 103·90; rice plants, sugarcane, and garden crops healthy; small-pox in Sidhapur, Sirsi, and Kumpta, 3 deaths; common rice in Karwar 12½, in district average 13½ seers per rupee.
Rajkot ...	*Nil*	General health fair; weather cool and cloudy; rain wanted; crops thriving; cholera in some villages of Halar; *bajri* 30 and *juari* 33 lbs. per rupee.
		General Remarks.—Slight rain in a few districts, more wanted everywhere, urgently in the Southern Mahratta Country; river very low in Sind; sowing and transplantation still in progress; locusts in Nasik, Khandesh, Poona, Colaba, and Ratnagiri; cholera in all districts of the Deccan and in Tanna, also slight in Colaba and parts of Guzerat and the Southern Mahratta Country; small-pox, fever, and cattle-disease in a few districts.
Bengal—(Aug. 8th)		
Chittagong ...	8·04	Weather seasonable; prospects of crops fair; transplanting of *amun* continues; prices steady; cholera and small-pox still reported.
Dacca ...	5·95	*Roachia* paddy being sown; *aus* paddy and jute being cut; prospects good; in Nawabgunge prospects of *aus* on low lands not so favourable.
24-Pergunnahs (Calcutta)	2·16	Prospects of both early and *amun* crops satisfactory; transplanting of *amun* going on briskly all over the district; price of common rice stationary; general health of people good; rivers rising.
Moorshedabad ...	2·14	Transplanting operations still in progress; *aus* and other crops doing well; public health generally good.
Rajshahye ...	1·62; heavy rain at Nattore.	Crops doing well; more rain wanted for *amun* crop.
Burdwan ...	8·42; heavy rain throughout district.	Transplanting progressing; prospects fair.
Rungpore ...	7·59	Weather hot and cloudy; prospects of crops good; harvesting of *aus* and transplanting of *amun* going on; cholera still prevalent in Kaligunge station.
Bhagalpur ...	8·91; weather rainy throughout district.	Prospects of autumn crops very good; transplanting of *aghani* paddy going on.
Purneah ...	3·23	Prospects of crops improved; transplanting operations proceeding; health fair; rivers rising.
Patna ...	3·46	Prospects of crops fair; transplanting of rice seedlings commenced; public health good.
Durbhunga ...	5·98	All prospects good; health fair; prices stationary.
Hazaribagh ...	4·64	Weather cloudy and rainy; transplanting of rice continues; prospects everywhere favourable; cholera still prevails in some parts of the district; general health good.
Cuttack ...	·96	Weather cloudy; low land *sarad* crops submerged owing to heavy floods in Jajpore and Kindrapara; public health good; sporadic cases of cholera reported from interior.
		General Remarks.—There has been sufficient rain in all parts of the province during the week, except in parts of Central Bengal where more rain is still needed; transplanting operations are in full progress, but are being retarded in some places by excessive rainfall; in parts of Cuttack the low land crops are said to have been submerged owing to heavy floods; prospects of all autumn crops and of sugarcane are generally reported to be very favourable; harvesting of *aus* rice and *jute* is proceeding in Central and Eastern Bengal, generally with a fair outturn; manufacture of indigo is going on in Nuddea and Sarun; fever has appeared in a few districts and cholera, though abating, is still prevalent in some places; small-pox and cattle-disease still linger in two or three districts.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week under report.	State of agricultural prospects.
N. W. Provinces and Oudh—		
Benares (Aug. 7th)	6·2 ; Chandausi 2·3	Sufficient rain has now fallen for the transplanting of *aghani* rice ; all other crops are doing well ; no sickness of men or cattle ; prices steady.
Allahabad („ 8th)	Slight rain—average in seven tahsils, 1·0.	Weather fine just now, apparently a break ; a few more cholera cases, some in cantonments of a mild type ; prices easy.
Gorakhpur („ 6th)	Good rain, especially in south.	Transplantation of rice commencing ; cattle-disease in east of district.
Jhansi ...	.....	Weather continuously cloudy, but rainfall scarcely sufficient ; crops in *mar* soil are prospering, those on *rakar* land want rain ; sowing of *til* and *bajri* in progress ; prices fluctuating ; health of people and cattle good.
Agra (Aug. 7th)	No rain	Well irrigation resorted to ; fever in one pargana ; sporadic cholera in three parganas ; prices steady.
Bareilly ...	.....	Scarcely any rain ; crops satisfactory ; prices remain steady ; cattle-disease diminished ; health of people good.
Meerut ...	No rain	Wind variable ; weather often cloudy ; no injury to crops as yet ; irrigation freely resorted to ; health good ; labour obtainable ; supplies sufficient ; prices steady.
Kumaun ...	Heavy rain doing much good.	Crops generally good ; health good ; cattle-disease increasing ; prices falling.
Lucknow („ „)	1·1	Weather fair ; good rains are reported to be very favourable for the *kharif* ; condition of the people and cattle normal ; prices of food-grains steady.
Partabgarh („ „)	Sadr, ·2 ; Patti, ·9	Prospects of crops good ; slight small-pox in Kunda tahsil ; general health good.
Sitapur („ „)	No rain at Sadr ; average in three tahsils, ·3.	Health good ; prospects good.
Fyzabad („ „)	Sadr, ·8; Akbarpur, ·4 ; Bikapur, ·6 ; Tanda ·7, ·1 average	*Kharif* prospects good ; public health good ; cattle-disease in part of tahsil Akbarpur ; prices steady.
Rae Bareli („ 6th)		Weather cloudy ; *kharif* crops doing well ; general health good ; prices steady.
Cawnpore („ 7th)	Average in five parganas, 1·2.	Prospects good ; health good ; prices stationary.
Farukhabad ...	.....	Weather clear, with hot sun ; health and condition of people generally good, but little fever prevails in the canal-watered tracts ; more rain desirable within a week.
		General Remarks.—There has been little rain during the week, except in Benares and Gorakhpur, but in most districts the prospects of the crops are still good ; more rain however is wanted in several districts and in Saharanpur some of the crops have begun to wither ; no injury has yet been caused to the crops in Meerut, where as in Agra irrigation is being resorted to ; the general health is good ; some cases of cholera of a mild type have occurred in Allahabad cantonments, and the disease is reported also from Agra and Saharanpur ; prices are generally steady.
Punjab—(Aug. 8th)		
Delhi ...	.....	Rain much wanted ; health good ; *kharif* sowings completed ; slight rise in prices.
Hissar ...	.....	Rain much wanted ; health good ; prices rising.
Umballa ...	·30	More rain wanted ; health fair ; *kharif* sowings in progress ; prices of food-grains rising owing to deficient rain.
Jullundur ...	·30	Health good ; crops backward ; prices rising.
Amritsar ...	.....	Rain much wanted ; health good ; prices rising.
Sialkot ...	2·0	More rain expected ; crop prospects improved ; health good ; fall in prices expected.
Ferozepore ...	.....	Rain wanted ; health good ; crops backward ; prices rising.
Lahore ...	.....	Rain much wanted ; crop prospects gloomy ; prices high.
Rawalpindi ...	·90	Fever and cattle-disease in Murree tahsil, health elsewhere good ; *kharif* prospects improved ; rise in prices.
Mooltan ...	.....	Health and crop prospects good ; prices rising.
Dera Ismail Khan ...	·40	Health good ; *kharif* sowings continue ; prices steady.
Peshawar ...	.....	Rain needed ; health good ; prices rising.
		General Remarks.—Slight rain in a few districts, but more is much wanted throughout the province ; health good, except in the Umballa district and in the Murree tahsil of the Rawalpindi district ; crop prospects, especially in the south, causing anxiety ; prices of food-grains rising.
Central Provinces—(Aug. 8th)		
Nagpur ...	.....	Weather close ; rain wanted for *juari* ; *tur* and cotton thriving ; 457 cases of cholera, 194 deaths ; prices firm.
Jubbulpore ...	.....	Weather cloudy, but no rain ; break beneficial for weeding ; crops thriving ; prices stationary.
Saugor (Aug. 7th)	.....	Rain much wanted for paddy especially, which is stunted ; cotton and other crops thriving ; prices steady ; health good.
Seoni ...	·24	Break too long, has retarded rice transplanting ; cholera increasing, 53 cases, 29 deaths ; price of wheat stationary, of rice slightly risen.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week under report.	State of agricultural prospects.
Central Provinces— *contd.*		
Hoshangabad ...	.....	Weather clear and hot, cloudy occasionally; prospects good; weeding continues; fever in Seoni tahsil; small-pox slight; wheat 16 and rice 9 seers per rupee.
Khandwa ...	·13	More rain wanted, weather cloudy occasionally; prospects fair; 352 cases of cholera, 149 deaths; rice 16, wheat 16½, and *juari* 18¾ seers per rupee.
Raipur ...	·40	Weather very hot; prospects favourable, but more rain urgently needed; slight cholera in Rajnandgaon; prices steady.
Sambalpur ...	.....	No report received.
		General Remarks.—Rain much wanted for rice and in less degree for millets; prospects on the whole are favourable; prices steady; cholera continues severe in some places.
British Burma— (Aug. 8th)		
Akyab ...	12·99	Total rainfall up to date 119·83; 5 deaths from cholera in town, 6 in district; ploughing nearly completed; supply of seedlings for transplanting good; 4 deaths of cattle in one township, in others health of plough cattle good.
Rangoon ...	2·21	Total rainfall up to date 46·76; 1 death from small-pox, otherwise public health good; price of paddy from Rs. 85 to Rs. 93 per 100 baskets.
Bassein ...	·65	Total rainfall up to date 55·93; 2 deaths from cholera in town and 5 in one township, otherwise public health good; 63 deaths of cattle in five townships; ploughing much advanced; transplanting suspended owing to small rainfall.
Prome ...	·84	Total rainfall up to date 28·19; 3 deaths from cholera in two townships, otherwise public health good; 60 deaths of cattle in two townships; ploughing and sowing progressing; seedlings in good condition; more rain required in some parts of Poungde.
Amherst (Moulmein) ...	4·62	Total rainfall up to date 97·67; public health in Moulmein and district good; 291 deaths of cattle in one township; ploughing nearly completed; health of plough cattle generally good; sowing progressing; crop prospects good; nurseries healthy in Moulmein town; ploughing, sowing, and transplanting progressing; health of cattle good; nurseries good; state of supply of seedlings for transplanting fair.
Toungoo ...	6·26	Total rainfall up to date 47·88; public health good; health of plough cattle good; ploughing progressing; ploughing wages six baskets of paddy per acre; price of paddy Rs. 64 per 100 baskets.
Kyoukphyoo ...	5·35	Total rainfall up to date 98·74; extensive fever in Cheduba, otherwise public health and health of cattle good; ploughing almost finished; half district sown; price of paddy risen to Rs. 30 per 100 baskets.
Sandoway ...	10·84	Total rainfall up to date 135·37; public health good; agricultural prospects favourable; wages of sowing and transplanting Rs. 1-8 per acre in central township; seedlings for transplanting good.
Hanthawaddy ...	.....	Public health and health of cattle good, except slight foot-and-mouth disease among the cattle in Twantay; ploughing and sowing progressing; wages of ploughing from 60 to 100 baskets of paddy per man, and hire of cattle from 100 to 150 baskets per pair; price of paddy varying from Rs. 95 to Rs. 105 per 100 baskets.
Pegu ...	2·35	Total rainfall up to date 71·52; public health fair; slight cattle-disease in Hlaigoo and Pegu townships, but not fatal; floods abated; sowings quickly progressing; paddy Rs. 90 to Rs. 95 per 100 baskets; season favourable at present.
Tharrawaddy ...	6·52	Total rainfall up to date 65·44; public health good; 30 deaths of cattle in two townships; in all the other townships health of plough cattle good; ploughing and sowing progressing; supply of seedlings and general appearance of young plants good; ploughing wages from 70 to 80 baskets per man to time of harvest; price of paddy from Rs. 88 to Rs. 102 per 100 baskets.
Thongwa ...	5·49 for week ending 28th July; 2·17 for week ending 4th August.	Total rainfall up to date 46·19; 3 deaths from small-pox in three townships, otherwise public health good; 31 deaths of cattle in two townships; health of plough cattle good in all other parts of the districts; ploughing progressing; some damage done to the nurseries in Thongwa township from floods; general prospects good; price of paddy from Rs. 80 to Rs. 85 per 100 baskets.
Henzada ...	1·38	Total rainfall up to date 48·23; public health good; 4 deaths of cattle in one township; ploughing and transplanting progressing; supply of seedlings and general appearance of young plants good.
Thayetmyo ...	·53½	Total rainfall up to date 20·64; public health good; ploughing continues; transplanting half done.
Shwaygyin ...	6·12	Total rainfall up to date 87·95; public health and health of cattle fair; ploughing, sowing, and transplanting progressing; price of paddy Rs. 70.
Tavoy (July 20th)	8·62	Total rainfall up to date 118·70; public health and health of cattle good; ploughing and sowing progressing; general appearance of the young plants good, except in low lands where they have suffered from inundation.
Tavoy (Aug. 4th)	2·60	Total rainfall up to date 121·30; public health and health of cattle good; ploughing and sowing completed; general appearance of the plants good, except in Shwaygyoon where rats have destroyed the plants.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week under report.	State of agricultural prospects.
British Burma— *contd.*		
Mergui ...	8·55	Total rainfall up to date 84·29; public health and health of cattle good; ploughing and sowing progressing; 30 baskets of paddy for every pair of ploughing cattle employed.
		General Remarks.—Rainfall for the week less than corresponding week last year, and total rainfall from 1st January less than total rainfall registered up to date last year; public health good; cattle-disease reported in a mild form in most districts, but severe only in Amherst; ploughing nearly finished; sowing and transplanting progressing, and the young crops are reported healthy; prices steady, but with a slight downward tendency.
Assam—(Aug. 8th)		
Gauhati ...	2·73	Weather hot and sultry; public health fair; cattle-disease still prevalent in the interior; *ahu* paddy being reaped; sowing of *sali* paddy commenced.
Sylhet ...	3·57	Prospects of crops favourable; public health generally good.
Cachar ...	4·0	Weather rainy; transplanting of *aus* crops finished and that of *sali* crop progressing; common rice 16 seers per rupee; 1 death from small-pox from Katigora reported; general health good.
Dibrugarh ...	4·33	Weather rainy; transplanting of *sali dhan* in progress; cattle-disease reported from North Lakhimpur; public health good.
Mysore and Coorg— (Aug. 8th)		
Bangalore ...	·42	Standing crops in good condition; prospects favourable; a few cases of cholera in the town of Bangalore.
Mysore ...	·62	Standing crops in good condition; prospects and health good.
Mercara ...	2·63	The break which has taken place in the monsoon is favourable to agricultural operations; transplanting of rice progressing; want of labour impedes work on coffee estates.
		General Remarks.—Light rain in districts; standing crops in good condition; prospects favourable; public health generally good; no material change in prices.
Berar & Hyderabad— (Aug. 8th)		
Amraoti ...	.....	Crops in good condition; weeding commenced; wheat 16 and *juari* 26 seers per rupee.
Akola ...	·13	Crops progressing favourably; prospects good.
Hyderabad ...	No rain	*Kharif* crops prospering; *abi* sowings continue; rain wanted; cholera prevails in two talukas in a mild form; no cattle-disease; prices of wheat 15, coarse rice 10½, white *juari* 23, yellow *juari* 28, and *tur* 24½ seers per current sicca rupee.
Central India States— (Aug. 8th)		
Indore ...	.....	Rain is now wanted; if the present break is prolonged, the later sown *kharif* crops will suffer; cholera continues in the Indore city, but there is no epidemic; prices have a downward tendency; weather cool and pleasant.
Morar (Gwalior) ...	·07	Health good; weather cloudy.
Sutna ...	·82	Health and prospects good.
Rutlam ...	.....	No report received.
Neemuch ...	·30	Prices rising; high winds; crops will suffer if rain does not fall shortly; public health good.
Goona ...	.....	Health and crops good; prices stationary.
Sehore ...	*Nil*	Weather cloudy; crops and public health good.
Agar ...	.....	Cholera is abating at Agar; rain is now much wanted.
Nowgong ...	·05	*Kharif* prospects favourable; public health fair; prices steady.
Manpur ...	.....	No report received.
Rajputana—		
Abu (Aug. 8th)	·11; rain very slight	More rain wanted; clear week, with clouds and frequent and continual strong winds.
Sirohi („ 5th)	No rain	Tanks about half full; fair amount of water in wells; health good; crops fair; prices rising slightly owing to long break in rains; fields being watered from wells; rain much wanted.
Marwar („ 3rd)	No rain	Tanks all empty; water obtained from wells with difficulty; health good; weather cloudy; want of rain much felt and causes anxiety to people; crops suffering for want of rain; prices stationary.
Meywar („ 5th)	No rain	Tanks, wells, and health good; crop prospects fair; more rain badly wanted, weather cloudy.
Harowti („ 4th)	No rain	Prospects as yet favourable, but rain urgently needed; 14 deaths from cholera at Kotah during week, disease spreading to villages on south-east of town, health elsewhere good; prices rising.
Jhallawar („ 3rd)	.....	Rain wanted in some parts; high-west winds; health good.
Ajmere („ 7th)	No rain	Clouds appear morning and evening; state of crops critical; cholera increasing in city.
Jeypore („ „)	*Nil*	Weather cloudy; crops need rain; cholera still present; prices rising.
Bhurtpore ...	.....	No report received.
Ulwur (Aug. 7th)	.....	Rain urgently wanted to save crops; 19 deaths from cholera in four tahsils; cattle-disease in three tahsils; prices steady; weather cloudy.
Nepal—(Aug. 3rd)		
Khatmandu ...	1·85; frequent showers of rain.	Agricultural prospects good; weather rather hot.

No. 68 Met.

Extract from the proceedings of the Government of India, Revenue and Agricultural Department, (Meteorology), under date Simla, 10th August 1883.

Read the following:—

Memorandum of the chief weather characteristics of the month of July 1883 in India.

Except in the North-Western and at a few Central stations, the rainfall of the month shows on the whole comparatively little departure from the average.

After the disappearance of the storm noticed in the June summary, which passed from the Bay of Bengal across India, and during the first two days of the present month, still lay over the western half of the country, there occurred a general rise of the barometer, a corresponding decrease in the humidity of the atmosphere and a cessation of the rainfall over a large tract of country for two or three days. On the 5th or 6th, however, rain recommenced generally and continued for some time. In the eastern half of the North-Western Provinces, Assam, Bengal, Burma and the south of the Peninsula, it fell more or less on every day until the close of the month, but over Western and North-Western India, the fall ceased about the 19th, and from that date until the end of the month a decided break in the rains occurred, and fine weather set in.

On the plains of the Punjab there were only 11 wet days, the break in the rains, which commenced on the 19th being very decided in this province. In consequence, the amount of rain for the month, and, except in the Indus Valley, the total since the 1st June, was several inches below the average. With this cessation of rainfall the skies cleared, and the temperature rose, so that, on the Punjab plains, the mean temperature of the nine final days of the month was 93°, the average maximum temperature being 105°, and the average minimum 81°.

The weather in the western half of the North-Western Provinces was similar to that experienced in the Punjab, but in the eastern half it was wetter, the number of rainy days being 19. In the Meerut division, 5 inches less than the average amount fell during the month, while at Lucknow 8 inches, and at Allahabad 1½ inches more than the average was registered.

In Assam, the number of wet days was 17, the rain being distributed over nearly the whole month. Except at Dhubri, the total fall from the 1st June to the end of July about equalled that of an average season, though, during July, the amount measured was somewhat deficient at Silchar, and excessive at Sibsagar.

In Lower Bengal and parts of Behar, the rainfall was several inches above the July average; while in Purneah, Patna and Orissa it was deficient. The average number of wet days was 26, and no break in the rains of any consequence occurred within these provinces.

In the Central Provinces the number of wet days was only 18, and the fall of rain below the average of the month, except at Khandwa. Two decided breaks occurred over this region, the first after the passage of the storm in the early part of the month, the second occurring with the general break after the 26th. Estimated from the beginning of June, the total amount of rain exceeds the average by about 5 inches.

Berar had only 10 wet days, and no rain fell after the 19th, but the few falls previously experienced had been heavy, and the total amount is 10 inches above the normal average.

In Central India only 15 days were rainy, and except at Sutna the amount of rain was below the average. The break in this province occurred after the 26th.

In Rajputana the rainfall was about the average amount, and occurred on 13 days; scarcely any fell after the 17th.

Bombay had 17 wet days, and the break commenced here 2 days later than in Rajputana. The amount of rainfall at the stations in the Deccan was below the average, but along the coast and in Sind it was excessive. At Jacobabad it was 300°/₀, at Malegaon 50°/₀, and at Bombay and Goa between 30 and 40°/₀ above the local averages.

Over the southern parts of the Peninsula rain fell on 22 days, and the amount was above the average.

In the Carnatic rain fell on 13 days; there was no decided break, and the amounts were small and varied considerably.

The largest number of wet days, *viz.*, 30, was experienced in British Burma, but notwithstanding this constant precipitation, the total at the end of the month was somewhat below the usual amount.

The following table gives in a summarised form the above information :—

	Rainy days.	Date of break.	Amount compared with average.
Punjab	11	19th ...	Below.
North-Western Provinces	19	None ...	Variable.
Assam	17	None ...	Equal.
Bengal	26	None ...	Above.
Central Provinces	18	26th ...	Below.
Berars	10	19th ...	Above.
Central India	15	24th ...	Below.
Rajputana	13	17th ...	Equal.
Bombay	17	19th ...	Above.
Southern Peninsula	22	None ...	Above.
Ceylon	9	24th ...	Below.
Carnatic	13	None ...	Variable.
British Burmah	30	None ...	Below.

The largest total fall of rain was at Mercara, 53 inches, the smallest at Nagapatam 0·29 inch, while the largest excessive departure from the average was 15 inches at Bombay, and the largest deficiency 9 inches at Saugor (Central Provinces).

W. L. DALLAS,

Asst. Meteorological Reporter to the Government of India.

ORDER.—Ordered that the memorandum be inserted in the supplement to the *Gazette of India*.

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 8th August, 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 Sir E. Baring, R.A., K.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.

BURMA PILOTS BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. ILBERT presented the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to provide for the grant of licenses to Pilots in British Burma and for investigating certain charges against them.

The Council adjourned to Wednesday, the 22nd August, 1883.

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

SIMLA;
The 9th August, 1883.

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

SUPPLEMENT TO

The Gazette of India.

Nº 33. CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, AUGUST 18, 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.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

REPORT ON THE OPERATIONS OF THE CURRENCY DEPARTMENT FOR THE YEAR 1882-83.

No. 117, dated Calcutta, the 24th July 1883.

From—The Head Commissioner of Paper Currency,

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

I have the honour to submit the report upon the operations of the Currency Department for the year 1882-83.

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No. VI.—Issues and Receipts of Home Notes.
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„ VIII.—Value of Notes in circulation from 1862.
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OFFICERS IN CHARGE.

2. Mr. J. Westland was Head Commissioner, but Mr. E. T. Atkinson officiated for him during April, May, and till 28th June. In Madras Mr. H. F. Clogstoun

was Commissioner, and in Bombay Mr. A. C. Tupp was Commissioner for the first eight months (till 29th November) and Mr. E. Gay for the rest of the year.

NEW PAPER CURRENCY ACT.

3. A New Indian Paper Currency Act (XX of 1882) received the assent of His Excellency the Governor General upon 26th October 1882. Its immediate object was to permit of the establishment of a Currency Circle for Burma, without attaching to Burma notes the condition of convertibility in Calcutta; but the necessary amendments were incorporated with the old Act, so as to produce a new Act covering the whole subject. No other amendment was made beyond the conversion of the name of the Department, from the somewhat technical one of "Department of Issue" to the more customary one of "Department of Paper Currency," and similarly the Commissioners became "Commissioners of Paper Currency." Opportunity was taken also to give express legal sanction to what are known as Currency Agencies,—that is, offices subsidiary to the offices of issue, where notes may be issued and encashed, but where such issue and encashment is not legally demandable.

4. The arrangements for opening the Burma office of issue at Rangoon were not completed during the year as some unexpected difficulties arose in their progress.

ACCOUNTS AND AUDIT.

5. The monthly audits of the accounts have been duly reported, for each office, to the Comptroller General, and the following special audits have also been made :—

Accounts of	Auditing officer.	Date of report.	Period under Audit.
Calcutta . .	Inspector of Local Accounts.	7th May 1883 .	Jan. 1882 to Mar. 1883.
Madras . . .	Ditto ditto .	15th January 1883 .	Jan. to Dec. 1882.
Calicut . .	Dr. Cline, Asst. Acct. Genl., Madras.	17th October 1882	15th April to 14th Oct. 1882.
		14th April 1883 .	15th Oct. 1882 to 14th April 1883.
Bombay . .	Inspector of Local Accounts.	5th February 1883	Jan. to Dec. 1882.
Allahabad . .	Ditto ditto .	23rd " "	Ditto ditto.

CIRCULATION.

6. The following figures show the state of the *net* circulation :—

	Gross Circulation.	Retired by other offices.	Net Circulation.
1st April 1882 . .	14,43,08,415	52,36,635	13,90,71,780
31st March 1883 . .	14,98,49,685	47,85,610	14,50,64,075

It must be explained that a note is in "gross circulation" when it is not yet returned to the original office of issue, but if it has meantime been paid off by another office of issue, and is held by it pending return to the original office of issue, then it has ceased to be in "net circulation," though it is still part of the gross circulation.

7. The details of the net circulation of March 31st, 1883, are as follows :—

	Number of Notes for Rupees								Total.	
	5	10	20	50	100	500	1,000	10,000	Pieces.	Value.
Calcutta	263,539	1,333,784	87,438	57,844	126,676	13,122	19,604	1,698	1,903,705	7,51,09,095
Allahabad . . .	10,578	22,960	15,111	12,884	14,168	2,701	2,636	152	87,180	81,72,210
Lahore	13,949	34,308	20,110	14,427	14,446	2,949	2,286	57	102,532	73,11,475
Bombay	134,497	475,906	96,385	56,988	75,151	5,323	10,468	450	855,168	3,53,53,245
Kurrachee . . .	6,760	23,811	10,804	4,404	5,826	597	1,539	...	53,541	31,24,290
Madras	32,846	57,030	31,108	23,822	62,004	3,743	1,566	294	212,413	1,51,25,660
Calicut	7,288	7,282	4,663	2,763	3,314	78	69	10	24,867	8,68,070
Total for Mar. 31st, 1883	475,457	1,955,081	264,819	173,132	301,585	28,513	38,158	2,661	3,239,406	14,50,64,075
Total for Mar. 31st, 1882	470,288	1,519,549	507,935	157,659	268,432	28,404	38,488	2,395	2,993,150	13,90,71,780
Total for Mar. 31st, 1881	429,075	1,425,995	530,582	164,592	261,098	28,362	42,100	1,638	2,883,442	13,40,17,365

There is a noteworthy decrease of 20-rupee notes and corresponding increase of 10-rupee notes in the Calcutta Circle, which will be afterwards alluded to, but otherwise the statistics are very nearly those of last year, with an addition of 2,000 thousand-rupees and 270 ten-thousand-rupees notes in the Calcutta Circle.

8. From these figures it will be found that the average value of each note in circulation on the last day of the year compared with the past two years, was—

	1880-81.	1881-82.	1882-83.		1880-81.	1881-82.	1882-83.
Calcutta Circle .	39	40	39	Kurrachee . .	66	56	58
Allahabad . .	85	108	94	Madras . . .	62	69	71
Lahore . .	67	72	71	Calicut . . .	61	43	34
Bombay . .	44	44	41				

The high averages in such places as Allahabad and Lahore indicate the degree in which the notes are held by Banks as their reserve, rather than by the public in active circulation.

9. The variations in the net Circulation of each circle are shown in the following table, omitting 000 :—

Last day of	Calcutta.	Allahabad.	Lahore.	Bombay.	Kurrachee.	Madras.	Calicut.	Total.
	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
March 1882	688·04	86·57	73·95	350·13	30·73	148·11	13·17	1390·72
April "	687·23	57·53	80·16	389·37	34·88	154·73	16·09	1419·99
May "	672·87	61·98	77·01	452·00	34·16	156·43	12·81	1467·26
June "	680·98	81·94	71·82	457·64	29·93	150·36	18·44	1491·11
July "	691·21	93·22	74·59	475·13	29·15	143·61	21·96	1528·88
August "	721·29	82.59	90·82	464·64	30·33	126·09	13·09	1528·85
September "	693·16	79·83	96·16	490·15	31·42	117·35	19·85	1527·92
October "	690·97	89·14	107·04	531·55	32·83	116·16	14·09	1581·79
November "	759·74	81·35	69·97	560·14	28·34	110·86	15·04	1625·49
December "	789·40	96·75	70·98	491·83	37·72	120·65	8·82	1616·14
January 1883	748·75	103·89	65·41	442·89	35·76	132·41	7·69	1536·80
February "	701·01	99·95	64·35	399·34	32·77	136·83	7·78	1442·03
March "	751·09	81·72	73·11	353·53	31·24	151·26	8·68	1450·64
Average of last 12 figures .	715·64	84·16	78·45	459·02	32·38	134·73	13·69	1518·07
" of 1881-82 . . .	643·82	72·20	81·32	369·69	33·31	134·76	15·36	1350·46
" of 1880-81 . . .	654·06	53·48	92·55	381·54	34·61	135·27	14·78	1366·29

10. On these the following remarks are offered :—

First, for Calcutta, I show for the last two years the figures of the circulation (in lakhs of Rupees) excluding the Reserve Treasury of Government—

Last day of	1881-82.	1882-83.	Last day of	1881-82.	1882-83.
April	580	554	October	556	627
May	566	540	November	531	535
June	569	546	December	533	549
July	590	523	January	536	656
August	527	538	February	543	603
September	591	557	March	549	586

The normal state of the circulation in Calcutta I described two years ago as "a low range of circulation from April to September, a sudden increase of over 1½ crores in the opening of the cold weather, and a rapid diminution in February." And I attributed these features chiefly to the preparations of the Banks for the cold weather trade, and their subsequent withdrawals of silver for the Burma and other inland trade. The interruption of the normal figures shown in the months of November and December is, perhaps, connected with the receipts on account of the four per cent. loan, which necessarily had for the time the effect of transferring large sums of money from the Banks to the Government Treasury.

11. The same figures for Bombay and Madras are—

	Bombay.	Madras.
1882, April	344	126
„ May	406	116
„ June	394	117
„ July	389	105
„ August	388	108
„ September	457	110
„ October	450	112
„ November	399	111
„ December	323	117
1883, January	400	127
„ February	386	123
„ March	345	123

The general features of these are the same as before,—namely, in Bombay an increase to a maximum in September and October, and in Madras a minimum about the same season.

12. The following figures show, in lakhs and thousands, the gross circulation in the head circles of notes not exceeding Rs. 100 each:—

Last day of	Calcutta.	Bombay.	Madras.
April 1882	303·71	167·83	89·24
May „	298·80	178·14	82·37
June „	293·74	169·21	87·79
July „	295·62	174·26	74·70
August „	284·22	170·93	75 98
September „	280·91	173·60	74·81
October „	296·24	176·84	75·40
November „	289 61	178·62	79·68
December „	291·58	172·77	83·43
January 1883	305·36	168·67	86·29
February „	318·09	174·47	86·61
March „	322·67	179·00	89·06

Calcutta and Madras both show the usual tendency to a minimum about September; but Bombay shows little seasonal variation.

ANALYSIS OF CIRCULATION.

13. The following statement analyses the outstandings on 31st December 1882 by years of issue.

As explained in former reports, the amount thus shown is necessarily much greater than the circulation of the date in question, as it includes, among other things, balances of notes held in the currency offices themselves for issue to the public :—

Outstandings of Notes.

Calendar year of issue.	Amount issued in official year.	Value outstanding on 31st December 1881.	Value outstanding on 31st December 1882.
	R	R	R
1862	6,72,55,500	3,41,670	3,38,530
1863	4,72,01,000	1,10,540	1,07,520
1864	4,53,00,110	1,19,430	1,15,970
1865	10,10,04,920	1,02,540	99,790
1866	26,80,12,150	1,22,620	1,16,570
1867	33,06,49,710	1,29,290	1,07,710
1868	44,00,73,020	1,91,820	1,65,040
1869	49,34,48,480	2,00,750	1,73,260
1870	56,63,62,620	3,43,390	2,92,060
1871	62,25,21,200	3,77,400	3,03,350
1872	57,39,09,525	4,17,140	3,43,285
1873	61,69,24,575	5,30,195	4,35,805
1874	68,25,78,760	7,98,575	6,69,395
1875	62,69,70,815	10,91,920	9,06,555
1876	78,77,51,185	11,45,410	8,36,540
1877	99,52,50,980	18,73,510	14,19,185
1878	86,09,06,930	30,03,440	19,21,180
1879	81,51,93,855	59,04,540	36,14,155
1880	85,23,94,490	2,19,68,375	93,84,600
1881	*a* 71,68,22,915	13,15,58,530	2,21,53,165
1882	73,71,65,755	.....	14,84,03,280
TOTAL	.....	17,03,31,085	19,19,06,945

a Corrected since last year's report by deduction of 6,32,535.

THE RESERVE.

14. The value held against the net circulation upon 31st March 1883 was as follows :—

	R	a.	p.	R	a.	p.
SILVER COIN—						
At Calcutta*	1,22,01,675	11	7			
„ Allahabad	99,36,540	0	0			
„ Lahore	1,24,19,100	0	0			
„ Bombay*	3,46,78,402	7	3			
„ Kurrachee	29,54,855	0	0			
„ Madras	87,93,610	0	0			
„ Calicut	3,15,300	0	0			
				8,12,99,483	2	10
SMALL SILVER COIN—						
At Bombay	3,76,000	0	0			
„ Kurrachee	7,800	0	0			
„ Madras	9,10,000	0	0			
				12,93,800	0	0
SILVER BULLION—						
At Calcutta	13,72,008	6	1			
„ Bombay	10,98,817	8	9			
				24,70,825	14	10
Invested in Government Securities				5,99,99,965	14	4
TOTAL AGREEING WITH THE NET CIRCULATION				14,50,64,975	0	0

* Including a fractional balance in copper.

15. The half-yearly verifications of the reserve balances were held as follows:—

	1st half.	2nd half.
CALCUTTA	Sept. 30, 1882	See below.
Allahabad	„ 29, „	March 30, 1883.
Lahore	„ 28, „	„ 29, „
BOMBAY	„ 30, „	„ 31, „
Kurrachee	„ 30, „	„ 31, „
MADRAS	„ 5, „	„ 31, „
Calicut	„ 30, „	April 14, „

16. The verifications are reported in each case to agree with the balances recorded upon the accounts, but the procedure is defective in not working up precisely to the balances shown upon 30th September and 31st March; and I have taken measures to correct this in future so that I may be able to report an actual verification of the reserve balance reported in the annual account.

17. In Calcutta there was no verification for 31st March; on that date a transfer of charge from the former treasurer to his successor was about to be carried out, and it was considered advisable to make the verification contemporaneous with, and part of the business of, this transfer. The verification has since been made, along with the transfer of charge, and in very great detail.

THE INVESTMENT.

18. No alteration has been made during the year in the amount of the invested Reserve, which is in my custody in the form of certificates of book debt of the Public Debt Office.

	R	R
No. 59 of 4 per cent. Loan of 1842-43 for	5,00,00,000	
„ 72 „ „ „	1,00,00,000	
„ 73 „ „ „	24,62,900	
„ 92 „ „ „	74,800	
		6,25,37,700

The book-value of the whole investment—that is, the actual price at which it has been purchased—is R5,99,99,965-14-4 (within R35 of the legal limit), and is at the average value R95·94 per cent.

PROFITS OF CIRCULATION.

19. Our account with the Treasury was clear at the date of last year's report. Since then there has fallen due—

	R	a.	p.
A year's interest on R6,25,37,700	25,01,508	0	0

which amount has been duly realized and paid into the Treasury.

TRANSACTIONS WITH THE PUBLIC.

Issue and Receipt of Notes.

20. The following are the gross statistics of the year, the details by circle being shown in Statement VI:—

	R	R
Gross Circulation, 1st April 1882		14,43,08,415
ISSUES—		
a—Over the counter	71,39,40,275	
b—At agencies	1,21,99,940	
c—In remittance transactions	1,10,25,540	
		73,71,65,755
TOTAL		88,14,74,170
Carried over		88,14,74,170

	R	R
Brought forward		88,14,74,170
RECEIPTS—		
d—Over the counter	54,57,40,005	
e—At agencies	28,22,800	
f—From Currency circles	10,54,01,635	
g—In remittance transactions	7,76,60,045	
		73,16,24,485
Balance, being gross circulation, March 31, 1883 (*vide* para. 6)		14,98,49,685

EXPLANATIONS.

a and *d*—These are the ordinary issues and receipts in exchange for other notes or for coin.

b and *e*—These are exchange transactions with treasuries, as the agencies do not deal direct with the public, but only enable the treasuries to do so to a greater extent than would otherwise be the case.

f—This figure represents notes cashed at other currency circles from March 16th, 1882, to March 15th, 1883, and returned during the year under report to the circles to which they belong.

c and *g*—These remittances are for the most part payments and receipts of one currency office, in consideration of receipts or payments at another.

COMPARISON.	Issues. R	Receipts. R
1882-83	73,71,65,755	73,16,24,485
1881-82	71,68,22,915	71,06,97,175
1880-81	85,23,94,490	84,04,84,390

21. The aggregate issues and receipts of the several denominations of notes at both offices of issue and agencies during the year, were as follows:—

	Number of notes for Rupees								TOTAL.	
	5	10	20	50	100	500	1,000	10,000	Number.	Value.
Issues	804,003	3,411,756	537,194	407,002	811,327	147,975	274,844	23,797	6,417,898	73,71,65,755
Receipts	798,043	2,969,590	780,511	391,269	777,207	147,928	276,290	23,479	6,164,367	73,16,24,485
More issues	5,960	442,166	...	15,733	34,120	47	...	318	498,344	1,18,53,610
Receipts	...	...	243,317	...	...	...	1,446	...	244,763	63,12,340

The only considerable figures here are the diminution of about 48 lakhs of circulation in 20-rupee notes and the corresponding increase of 10-rupee notes, of which an explanation will be given in connexion with the forgeries of the year.

22. So far as regards the three principal offices, the average number of notes that passed over the counters on each working day during the past three years, and the daily average of cancellations during the same period, has been—

	Notes cashed.			Notes issued.			Notes cancelled.		
	1880-81.	1881-82.	1882-83.	1880-81.	1881-82.	1882-83.	1880-81.	1881-82.	1882-83.
At Calcutta	14,013	11,877	12,595	14,339	12,112	13,275	9,122	6,925	8,661
„ Bombay	4,932	4,625	5,009	5,265	5,111	5,475	2,624	3,113	3,170
„ Madras	1,732	1,897	2,036	1,703	1,960	2,036	1,360	1,559	1,749

ENCASHMENT OF FOREIGN NOTES.

23. The following is the foreign note account of the circles in aggregate :—

	R	R
Balance held on April 1st	...	52,36,635
Received over the counter	10,49,15,800	...
From other circles	1,10,31,110	...
At Agencies	50,000	...
		11,59,96,910
TOTAL		12,12,33,545
Remitted to the circles concerned		11,64,47,935
Balance held on March 31st		47,85,610
TOTAL		12,12,33,545

24. The following statement shows the statistics of the encashment of foreign circle notes, giving for the year an aggregate total, as just mentioned, of R10,49,15,800 :—

Statement of Foreign Circle Notes cashed during the year 1882-83.

CASHED BY	Calcutta.	Allahabad.	Lahore.	Bombay.	Akola.	Nagpur.	Kurrachee.	Madras.	Calicut.	Coconada.	TOTAL.
	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
Calcutta	...	(c) 2,06,39,180	(c) 2,04,69,395	1,47,55,190	2,750	9,005	3,43,260	16,34,980	4,95,695	3,315	5,83,52,770
Allahabad	46,90,835	...	7,63,765	1,20,33,690	425	2,825	66,765	10,94,955	15,415	2,010	1,86,70,685
Lahore	11,53,940	3,83,750	...	22,34,965	470	1,930	11,11,235	3,66,380	4,140	135	52,56,945
Bombay	16,07,755	6,21,900	27,25,155	...	...	...	(c) 22,49,755	20,77,830	3,11,160	4,285	95,97,840
Kurrachee	11,530	8,245	1,03,685	1,03,975	645	95	...	22,050	710	...	2,50,935
Madras	1,67,370	18,070	22,710	24,79,865	1,715	2,670	18,440	...	(c) 67,93,050	...	95,03,890
Calicut	28,545	6,455	3,910	21,12,915	220	950	7,370	11,21,210	...	1,160	32,82,735
TOTAL	76,59,975	2,16,77,600	2,40,88,620	3,37,20,600	6,225	17,475	37,96,825	63,17,405	76,20,170	10,905	10,49,15,800

The letter (c) marks the cases in which the Foreign Notes are legally encashable.

25. The comparison for these years is as follows :—

NOTES CASHED AT	1880-81.	1881-82.	1882-83.
	R	R	R
Calcutta	3,89,08,405	4,96,15,610	5,83,52,770
Allahabad	5,155	1,47,67,030	1,86,70,685
Lahore	...	16,57,705	52,56,945
Bombay	1,65,13,125	1,92,27,615	95,97,840
Akola	11,030	715	...
Nagpur	59,215	3,05,295	...
Kurrachee	27,540	14,970	2,50,935
Madras	50,54,520	74,48,725	95,03,890
Calicut	26,53,800	23,09,210	32,82,735
Coconada	13,55,805	4,91,000	...
TOTAL	6,45,88,595	9,58,37,875	10,49,15,800

26. Thus under the requirements of the law, the amount of notes issued by each sub-circle and cashed at its head office were in—

	1880-81.	1881-82.	1882-83.
	R	R	R
Calcutta	1,96,83,500	4,11,89,990	4,11,08,575
Bombay	53,79,320	86,64,445	22,49,755
Madras	42,22,140	51,28,345	67,93,050
	2,92,84,960	5,49,82,780	5,01,51,380

27. A feature worthy of notice is the large encashment of Bombay notes at Allahabad and at Calcutta.

28. Both of these are the result of a demand on the part of the public for remittance from Bombay to Calcutta. When such demand exists, it is partly met by remittance of Bombay notes to Calcutta, which come into the Government Treasury in payment of opium and other revenue, and are then passed on to the Currency Department. As Government, in my opinion, gains both in respect of Treasury and in respect of Currency circulation, by this remittability of notes, I do not in any way attempt to limit or control this class of transaction. The other remittances, made through Allahabad, are not of so legitimate a character, being in fact a side effect of the legal encashability of Allahabad notes at Calcutta. As every Allahabad note encashed at Calcutta leaves its silver representative in the Currency reserve at Allahabad, the reserve there constantly tends to surplus, which by a working rule of the Department is considered available for the encashment of foreign notes. Accordingly a person who wishes to remit from Bombay to Calcutta, has only to present Bombay notes for encashment at Allahabad, take Allahabad notes in lieu, and present them for payment at Calcutta. As the only object of the working rule referred to, is the dispersion of surplus cash by encashment of foreign notes, I have withdrawn it at Allahabad and Lahore, and do not permit them to encash foreign notes when the only practical result is to change a demand realizable at Bombay into one realizable at Calcutta.

ISSUE AND RECEIPT OF COIN.

29. The transactions in coin are as follows (for details by circles refer to Statement VII) :—

	Coin. R	a.	p.	Small Coin. R	a.	p.
Balance, April 1st, 1882	6,94,06,550	6	8	12,80,400	0	0
RECEIPTS—						
Over the counter	14,45,86,750	0	0			
From small coin account	10,74,235	0	0			
At Agencies	1,73,74,540	0	0			
In remittance transactions	4,75,77,240	0	0			
From Treasury on account of Mint certificates	1,540	12	8			
By sale of securities	.....					
From coin account	.....			10,87,635	0	0
TOTAL RECEIPTS	21,06,14,305	12	8	10,87,635	0	0
TOTAL OF BALANCE AND RECEIPTS	28,00,20,856	3	4	23,68,035	0	0
ISSUES—						
Over the counter	13,04,58,430	0	0			
At Agencies	1,86,13,400	0	0			
In remittance transactions	4,84,47,280	0	0			
For Bullion and for melting fees	1,14,628	0	6			
To small coin account	10,87,635	0	0			
In purchase of securities	.....					
To coin account	.....			10,74,235	0	0
TOTAL ISSUES	19,87,21,373	0	6	10,74,235	0	0
BALANCE, MARCH 31ST, 1883 (see para. 14)	8,12,99,483	2	10	12,93,800	0	0

	Receipts.	Issues.
	R	R
Comparison, 1882-83	21,06,14,305	19,87,21,373
1881-82	19,99,91,984	20,26,68,389
1880-81	21,29,05,056	19,63,95,076

STATE OF THE COINAGE.

30. We have continued during the year the policy of receiving shroff-marked and notched coin, at par, for remittance to the mints for re-coinage. At the opening of the year, the North-Western Provinces held 27½ lakhs ready for remittance, and Bombay held 14, mostly collected in the Punjab.

31. The following figures show the operations during the year (in thousands of rupees) :—

	Balance, April 1.	Receipts from the Public.	Remitted to Mints.	Balance.
India Treasuries	2,00	1	1,79	22
Central Provinces	25	36	38	23
Burma	2	6	...	8
Assam	3	4	...	7
Bengal	65	66	61	70
North-Western Provinces . . .	27,52	27,36	46,07	8,81
Punjab	3,19	24,33	22,56	4,96
Madras	1,11	52	1,02	61
Bombay	14,01	2,23	15,90	34

It will be seen from the above statement that the receipts from the public are almost confined to the North-Western Provinces and the Punjab, a few also coming in in Bombay.

32. The following shows the operation of the cutting clauses of the Coinage Act during 1882 :—

Statement showing the number of coins cut and broken under the Coinage Act in Treasuries throughout India during the calendar year 1882.

Name of Province.	Number of Treasuries in which coins were cut.	Believed to have lost by reasonable wear more than 2 per cent. in weight.				Believed to be counterfeit.				Believed to have been reduced in weight otherwise than by reasonable wear.				Considered unfit for further circulation by reason of obliteration of device or for other causes.			
		R	½ R	¼ R	⅛ R	R	½ R	¼ R	⅛ R	R	½ R	¼ R	⅛ R	R	½ R	¼ R	⅛ R
Government of India	4	153	...	...	...	444	15	4	2	1,187	162	...	...	...	...	...	...
Central Provinces .	15	4,939	214	...	...	49	...	...	...	223	17	...	...	...	...	...	...
British Burma .	14	322	...	...	...	689	1	1	...	844	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Assam . . .	7	...	...	...	...	147	2	...	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bengal . . .	39	1,064	78	12	2	1,110	60	20	12	1,726	154	37	10	...	...	...	...
N.-W. P. and Oudh	43	4,631	369	...	...	251	12	7	4	4,182	85	1	2	...	...	...	...
Punjab . . .	21	1,634	325	...	...	369	6	...	...	58,181	9	...	...	...	...	...	...
Madras . . .	25	2,44,246	77,411	...	...	376	53	25	6	1,421	54	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bombay . .	19	81,798	1,255	3	20	1,080	62	31	19	(a)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total .	...	3,39,592	79,652	15	22	4,515	211	88	43	67,772	481	38	12	...	...	...	...

(a) I omit this figure as it obviously refers to the operation of the rules about shroff-marked coin.

33. The Madras figures will be enquired about; if they are right, the coin in that Presidency seems to be in a comparatively unsatisfactory state.

34. During the year a new resolution was issued (F. D. No. 2849, dated 25th November 1882) giving the power of cutting coin to the principal officers of the Banks and of Presidency Corporations.

EXCHANGE OF SMALL COIN.

35. The receipts and issues of small change at the Currency Offices during the year were the following :—

	Receipts.		Issues.		Net Issues.	
	R	a.	R	a.	R	a.
Half Rupees	1,30,140	0	7,36,418	0	6,06,278	0
Quarter Rupees	37,204	8	9,64,083	4	9,26,878	12
One-eighth Rupees	34,465	8	8,37,409	12	8,02,944	4
Copper	915	0	32,033	0	31,118	0
Total .	2,02,725	0	25,69,944	0	23,67,219	0
Total, 1881-82 .	1,50,707	8	22,44,759	6	20,94,051	14

BULLION.

36. The following figures show the operation of the bullion clauses of the Currency Act,—that is, the amount of bullion received by the Mint Masters on account of the Currency Offices at Calcutta and Bombay, for the issue of certificates payable at the currency offices in notes or coin :—

	Calcutta.			Bombay.		
	R	a.	p.	R	a.	p.
Balance of bullion on April 1st, 1882 . .	31,02,035	15	1	52,82,827	11	11
Receipts of bullion at 979 per mille—						
April 1882	27,57,368	3	0	85,41,646	7	9
May ,, ...	11,86,806	8	0	1,35,85,943	9	3
June ,, ...	5	6	0	46,82,373	9	7
July ,, ...	2,039	10	0	1,53,557	9	8
August ,, ...	12,11,910	1	0	32,87,608	11	9
September ,, ...	1,99,306	6	0	34,97,254	9	10
October ,, ...	...			48,19,490	12	6
November ,, ...	7,85,273	7	0	26,24,461	0	5
December ,, ...	12,12,409	9	0	9,24,087	13	7
January 1883	1,97,576	0	0	3,39,181	5	0
February ,, ...	5,190	11	0	15,023	3	8
March ,, ...	3,72,941	4	0	3,980	8	3
Total of 12 Months .	79,30,827	1	0	4,24,74,609	5	3
Additional, 1 per mille credited on account of melting fees paid out of Currency Reserve .	9,507	9	4	49,604	0	11
Total Receipts .	79,40,334	10	4	4,25,24,213	6	2
Total Receipts and Balance .	1,10,42,370	9	5	4,78,07,041	2	1
Mint Certificates realised from Treasury . .	96,70,362	3	4	4,67,08,223	9	4
Balance of bullion on 31st March 1883 (see para. 14)	13,72,008	6	1	10,98,817	8	9

37. The receipts for the last four years have been—

	Calcutta.	Bombay.	Total.
	R	R	R
1879-80 . . .	2,06,60,058	7,24,62,050	9,31,22,111
1880-81 . . .	56,21,217	2,55,86,599	3,12,07,816
1881-82 . . .	59,87,643	1,53,84,809	2,13,72,452
1882-83 . . .	79,40,334	4,25,24,213	5,04,64,547

38. The heavy receipts of the current year are due to the practical stoppage for some months of Council Bills. This caused a flow of silver from London to India, and as Bombay is the nearer port, and silver is coined on precisely the same terms at Bombay as at Calcutta, the silver from London necessarily accumulated at Bombay.

39. This caused no small strain upon the Currency Department, for as the Bombay office was bound to issue notes for bullion at Bombay, and the money was really wanted by the importers at Calcutta as well as at Bombay, they used the means of remittance which have already been alluded to, and the result was quickly shown in accumulation of the silver reserve at Bombay and corresponding depletion at Calcutta. It was necessary, at the end of the year, to make very heavy remittances from Bombay to Eastern India, to bring things to a comparatively safe level; but the accumulation at Bombay is still a marked feature in the distribution of the reserve, although in the present efficient state of communication it is not worth while to remove the surplus, so long as there is no evidence of any demand upon it elsewhere.

40. The operation of the bullion clauses of the Currency Act is shown in the following monthly figures:—

Thousands of rupees.

	Receipts at the Mint of Bullion on account of the Currency Department.			Balance at end of month, of Bullion paid for by Currency Department and held as part of its Reserve.			Balance of Bullion held on Treasury Account, that is, the amount by which the deliveries of new coin failed to meet the Mint certificates, payable by Treasury to Currency.		
	Calcutta.	Bombay.	TOTAL.	Calcutta.	Bombay.	TOTAL.	Calcutta.	Bombay.	TOTAL.
	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
April . . .	28,17	90,31	1,18,48	34,78	76,40	1,11,18	28,09	18,23	46,32
May	12,11	1,37,17	1,49,28	42,52	84,71	1,27,22	51,47	47,79	99,26
June	0	43,21	43,21	37,29	15,19	52,48	31,97	69,04	1,01,01
July	2	1,57	1,59	30,28	1,54	31,82	14,14	30,23	44,37
August . . .	12,38	35,06	47,44	16,66	25,23	41,89	14,85	14,78	29,63
September . .	2,03	36,51	38,54	6,46	33,37	39,83	12,20	16,92	29,12
October . . .	0	49,01	49,01	2,82	35,16	37,98	10,41	18,00	28,41
November . . .	8,02	24,79	32,81	10,67	30,08	40,75	30,73	22,62	53,35
December . . .	14,28	9,41	23,69	22,51	19,51	42,02	26,07	18,21	44,28
January . . .	14	3,54	3,68	19,47	10,79	30,26	23,67	25,47	49,14
February . . .	3	8	11	14,59	10,95	25,54	25,94	18,69	44,63
March . . .	3,81	4	3,85	13,72	10,98	24,70	23,37	16,70	40,07

AGENCIES.

41. The following are the transactions at the Agencies:—

	No. of Agencies.	Issues of Notes.	Receipts of Notes.
Agencies of the Calcutta Circle . . .	15	7,75,300	7,85,300
Ditto Allahabad Circle . . .	4	97,000	55,000
Ditto Lahore Circle . . .	11	91,44,000	3,73,000
Ditto Bombay Circle . . .	2	14,07,650	11,03,500
Ditto Madras Circle . . .	2	7,75,990	5,06,000
	34	1,21,99,940	28,22,800

42. The following are the Agencies enumerated in the above figures:—

Calcutta Circle.	Allahabad Circle.*	Lahore Circle.	Bombay Circle.	Madras Circle.
1. Backergunge.	1. Fyzabad.	1. Amritsar.	1. Nagpore.	1. Coconada.
2. Bhaugulpore.	2. Meerut.	2. Ferozepore.	2. Akola.	2. Vizagapatam.
3. Cachar.	3. Moradabad.	3. Kohat.		
4. Champaran.	4. Roorkee.	4. Mooltan.		
5. Dacca.		5. Peshawar.		
6. Darjeeling.		6. Rawal Pindi.		
7. Hazareebaugh.		7. Simla.		
8. Lohardugga.		8. Umbala.		
9. Monghyr.		9. Bannu.		
10. Moorshedabad.		10. Jhelam.		
11. Patna.		11. Dera Ismail Khan.		
12. Rajshahye.				
13. Sarun.				
14. Shillong.				
15. Sylhet.				

CLAIMS ON LOST NOTES.

43. The following is the statement of lost and mutilated notes paid during the year on bond of indemnity.

	Nature of loss.	Number of Notes for Rupees								Total.	
		5	10	20	50	100	500	1,000	10,000	Number.	Value.
Half notes	Lost by post . .	24	130	70	34	80	8	6	...	352	22,520
	Lost accidentally . .	49	74	54	29	92	6	6	...	310	21,715
	Mutilated . . .	7	20	8	9	12	1	...	...	57	2,545
		80	224	132	72	184	15	12	...	719	46,780
Whole notes	Lost by post . .										
	Lost accidentally . .										
	Mutilated . . .	3	5	1	1	7	1	...	...	18	1,335
		3	5	1	1	7	1	...	...	18	1,335
Mismatched notes . .		39	39	20	4	2	...	...	...	104	1,385
	TOTAL, 1882-83 . .	122	268	153	77	193	16	12	...	841	49,500
	" 1881-82 . .	224	493	309	170	278	36	15	...	1,525	81,530
	" 1880-81 . .	422	660	408	210	395	25	17	...	2,137	96,370

44. The diminution in the annual amount is more nominal than real. As I mentioned in last year's report, we had instituted a new procedure with reference to these cases, one feature of which was the interposition of a stated interval between provisional acceptance of claim and payment. The first result of this change is the occurrence of an interval on which few claims are paid, so that the payments made within the year cover less than a normal year's instances.

45. So far as my observation has gone, the new rules have worked satisfactorily; certainly, to me, more so than the old rules.

FORGERY AND FRAUD.

46. There was one new case of forgery—namely, one of twenty-rupee notes of the Calcutta series. The forgery was rather better executed than usual, the notes being quite good enough to pass muster when not separately examined.

47. The first two of them were presented at the Calcutta Office on August 2nd, 1882, and were at once detected. A warning was immediately issued to the

public, which was followed by a singular panic, the Currency Office being crowded every day for some time with people anxious to get rid of their twenty-rupee notes. In this process five more notes of the same forgery came in, and since then four more have been received.

48. The total number received up to date is as follows:—

No.	Date of Presentation.	No.	Date of Presentation.
0/87 80722	August 2	80721	August 12
80681	"	80675	October 10
80659	" 3	80823	March 8
80676	" 4	*At Bombay—*	
80684	" 7	80648	April 1883
80694	" 10	80657	" "

49. The effect of this forgery upon the circulation of twenty-rupee notes was very marked; it has already been alluded to in paras. 7 and 21 above, but the following figures show it in greater detail:—

Calcutta Notes.		Ten-rupee Notes. Value.	Twenty-rupee Notes. Value.
Circulation	March 31, 1882	93,21,610	67,62,620
"	July 31, 1882	89,60,120	64,23,260
"	August 31, 1882	97,62,440	35,81,840
"	September 30, 1882	1,02,04,330	28,48,640
"	October 31, 1882	1,14,41,510	25,54,680
"	March 31, 1883	1,34,19,310	17,61,400

50. The public very naturally connected the forgery with the remarks made in the last Currency Report, paras. 29 to 32, about some changes in our procedure with reference to small notes. This, however, was a mistake; we had merely stopped a procedure, amply proved to be useless, in the examination of small notes against notices of stoppage; but as forged notes are not under any notice of stoppage, they are unaffected by the change.

51. The forgery in this case has not yet been brought home to any one; the difficulty in pursuing the investigations being due to the fact that the public rarely keep record of the numbers of small notes passing through their hands. We have, however, one consolation in the circumstance that the forgery can hardly have been successful as a paying speculation, as apparently only R200 or 300 in all have been put in circulation.

52. In Bombay, two more notes of the M—24 series of forgeries (one hundred rupees) came in: one, No. 67543 on 4th January 1883, and the other, No. 54367, on 19th March 1883. These notes are not good enough to deceive any ordinarily careful person. The forgers of them were convicted in 1877.

53. Another attempt at fraud is reported from Bombay,—namely, that of a man who, coming into possession of a mismatched note, divided the halves and claimed on each of them, on the allegation that he had possessed the entire notes and lost the other halves. The case is still with the Law Officers.

REMITTANCES OF SILVER.

54. The following is the detail of silver remittances:—

	R
Allahabad to Calcutta	63,73,450
Lahore to Bombay	80,00,000
Calicut to Madras	10,00,000
Kurrachee to Bombay	18,25,000
Bombay to Calcutta	1,00,00,000

It is always difficult to say how much of silver remittance is due to Currency

work proper (*i.e.*, to the fact of our accepting, either in Treasury or in Currency notes which are not legal tender at the place where received) and how much to Treasury.

55. Of the above remittances, the Allahabad and the Lahore ones were largely made in coin sent for re-mintage, but besides conveying that sum to the Calcutta and Bombay mints, they served to transfer silver from places where it was in excess to places where there was less than a proper proportion.

56. The Bombay to Calcutta remittances were made at the end of the year, and served to transfer to Calcutta some of that excess of silver received at Bombay from Europe in Banks' remittances, and paid over at once to Currency Department under the Bullion Clauses of the Act. Half the remittance was made by an operation through the Treasury, whereby we supplied the Burma trade with 50 lakhs shipped straight from Bombay, and thus abated a demand which otherwise would have fallen on the silver reserve of Calcutta. The other half was brought over by railway from Bombay to Calcutta.

57. The Lahore to Bombay remittance was made in the beginning of the year, before we had any knowledge of the circumstances that afterwards brought about an excess accumulation at Bombay.

TREASURY STATISTICS.

58. The transactions in notes at the several Treasuries in India during 1880-81, 1881-82, and 1882-83 have been as follows:—

	1880-81.	1881-82.	1882-83.
	R	R	R
Receipts from the public in payment of Government dues.	7,96,68,115	8,00,32,905	7,07,94,540
Do. from the public in exchange for silver	3,84,21,600	3,21,81,910	3,33,44,155
Do. from the public for other notes	90,82,085	32,39,375	17,92,155
TOTAL RECEIPTS	12,71,71,800	11,54,54,190	10,59,30,850
Issues to the public in payment of Government dues.	4,01,75,835	3,31,34,065	3,25,26,280
Do. to the public in exchange for silver	4,09,53,405	2,91,08,445	3,22,30,285
Do. to the public for other notes	90,82,085	32,39,375	17,92,155
TOTAL ISSUES	9,02,11,325	6,54,81,885	6,65,48,720

59. The total transactions in notes during the last three years have been as follows (in lakhs of rupees):—

	1880-81.	1881-82.	1882-83.
Government of India	263	172	256
Central Provinces	28	45	36
British Burmah	14	9	7
Assam	44	51	62
Bengal	426	484	536
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	297	173	160
Punjab	646	328	209
Madras	286	268	267
Bombay	150	258	174
Hyderabad	19	21	18
TOTAL	2,173	1,809	1,725

60. Statement IV classifies the Treasuries of the Government of India as follows:—

	1880-81.	1881-82.	1882-83.
Where notes were cashed throughout the year to the extent of the public demand	135	155	163
Where notes were ordinarily cashable, but not always	56	30	24
Where notes were not usually cashable	19	20	20
TOTAL	210	205	207

61. Statement V shows the proportion of Treasury and Bank balances which in each province was held in the form of currency notes. The state of the Reserve Treasuries greatly affects the comparisons in this statement.

Including Reserve Treasuries the proportions of balances held in notes are—

	1882.	1881.
Calcutta Circle	51	38
Bombay ,,	66	32
Madras ,,	57	27

But if Reserve Treasuries were omitted the figures would be—

	1882. Balance in		1881. Balance in		Proportion of Notes.	
	Notes.	Cash.	Notes.	Cash.	1882.	1881.
Calcutta Circle	38,68	96,34	24,76	107,26	29	19
Bombay ,,	10,27	90,32	10,04	62,08	10	14
Madras ,,	9,68	76,73	5,82	50,13	11	10

As the distribution of notes or coin in the Reserve Treasuries is quite arbitrary, they ought, I think, to be omitted in the statistics of Statement V.

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE.

62. The receipts and expenditure of the Department is set forth in Statement III. They can at present be stated only as approximate figures. I have no correction to report in the figures given under this head in last year's report; that is, though they were then given as only approximate, they were quite correct.

I have the honor to be,

SIR,

Your most obedient Servant,

J. WESTLAND,

Head Commissioner, Paper Currency.

STATEMENTS.

No. I.

Statement of the Value of Government Currency Notes in circulation throughout India during 1882-83 and previous year.

Date.	Calcutta. Value of Notes in circulation.	Calcutta. Monthly increase + or decrease −.	Allahabad. Value of Notes in circulation.	Allahabad. Monthly increase + or decrease −.	Madras.	Madras.	Calicut.	Calicut.
	R	R	R	R				
March 1882	6,88,04,550	.....	86,57,430	.....	1,48,10,605		13,17,300	
April "	6,87,22,540	− 82,010	† 57,52,650	− 29,04,780	1,54,73,420	+ 6,62,815	16,09,370	+ 2,92,070
May "	† 6,72,86,710	− 14,35,830	61,98,420	+ 4,45,770	* 1,56,43,185	+ 1,69,765	12,81,475	− 3,27,895
June "	6,80,97,900	+ 8,11,190	81,94,225	+ 19,95,805	1,50,35,750	− 6,07,435	18,43,690	+ 5,62,215
July "	6,91,21,495	+ 10,23,595	93,22,320	+ 11 28,095	1,43,61,325	− 6,74,425	* 21,95,520	+ 3,51,830
August "	7,21,29,285	+ 30,07,790	82,59,160	− 10,63,160	1,26,08,585	− 17,52,740	13,09,375	− 8,86,145
September "	6,93,15,985	− 28,13,300	79,82,800	− 2,76,360	1,17,35,310	− 8,73,275	19,84,760	+ 6,75,385
October "	6,90,97,210	− 2,18,775	89,14,340	+ 9,31,540	1,16,16,010	− 1,19,300	14,09,105	− 5,75,655
November "	7,59,74,475	+ 68,77,265	81,34,895	− 7,79,445	† 1,10,85,745	− 5,30,265	15,04,100	+ 94,995
December "	* 7,89,39,695	+ 29,65,220	96,74,495	+ 15,39,600	1,20,65,345	+ 9,79,600	8,81,925	− 6,22,175
January 1883	7,48,75,005	− 40,64,690	* 1,03,88,740	+ 7,14,245	1,32,41,080	+ 11,75,735	† 7,69,045	− 1,12,880
February "	7,01,00,950	− 47,74,055	99,95,495	− 3,93,245	1,36,82,885	+ 4,41,805	7,77,995	+ 8,950
March "	7,51,09,095	+ 50,08,145	81,72,210	− 18,23,285	1,51,25,690	+ 14,42,805	8,68,070	+ 90,075
Total	85,87,70,345	.....	10,09,89,750	.....	16,16,74,330	.....	1,64,34,430	.....
				Average for each year from 1862-63.				Average for each year from 1862-63.
1862-63	2,42,30,000	.....	.....	.....	41,35,714	.....	.....	4,41,94,285
1863-64	2,49,50,000	.....	.....	.....	66,50,000	.....	.....	5,23,25,000
1864-65	2,80,55,141	.....	11,39,468	.....	61,81,761	.....	61,755	6,88,20,116
1865-66	2,90,43,282	.....	25,61,730	.....	63,07,003	.....	4,21,160	7,72,57,983
1866-67	2,83,91,438	.....	25,93,184	.....	67,97,750	.....	5,54,549	8,98,93,179
1867-68	2,93,11,382	.....	32,48,513	.....	62,19,398	.....	5,56,109	9,28,50,848
1868-69	3,96,45,643	.....	33,74,186	.....	71,21,806	.....	8,16,466	10,14,55,327
1869-70	4,14,57,428	.....	30,97,881	.....	73,46,017	.....	7,70,240	10,66,90,777
1870-71	3,50,93,392	.....	41,34,122	.....	87,56,321	.....	8,63,419	9,81,32,240
1871-72	4,30,33,469	.....	36,60,324	.....	1,10,63,042	.....	11,96,533	11,41,57,442
1872-73	4,78,04,952	.....	52,18,260	.....	1,07,03,116	.....	18,10,467	12,86,40,367
1873-74	4,70,29,742	.....	73,86,899	.....	1,22,14,342	.....	22,08,618	11,14,51,907
1874-75	4,84,38,619	.....	62,57,664	.....	90,02,176	.....	21,48,859	10,67,04,071
1875-76	4,93,96,846	.....	69,57,957	.....	1,28,83,331	.....	25,38,768	11,35,26,621
1876-77	4,99,71,204	.....	72,07,479	.....	1,36,59,999	.....	20,86,198	11,64,16,538
1877-78	6,13,25,010	.....	54,65,639	.....	1,67,54,482	.....	21,89,207	13,25,02,472
1878-79	6,43,65,560	.....	63,73,527	.....	1,52,45,985	.....	17,66,917	13,19,05,084
1879-80	6,26,55,985	.....	47,91,777	.....	1,29,92,638	.....	18,00,536	12,79,83,033
1880-81	6,54,05,717	.....	53,48,142	.....	1,35,26,580	.....	14,78,377	13,66,29,354
1881-82	6,43,82,370	.....	72,19,658	.....	1,34,77,339	.....	15,35,584	13,50,46,242
1882-83	7,15,64,195	.....	84,15,813	.....	1,34,72,861	.....	13,69,536	15,18,07,113
Increase (+) or decrease (−) in 1882-83, as compared with 1881-82	+ 71,81,825	.....	+ 11,96,155	.....	− 4,478	.....	− 1,66,048	+ 1,67,60,871
Percentage on average circulation, 1881-82	+ 11·155	.....	+ 16·568	.....	− ·033	.....	− 10·813	+ 12·411

Date.	Lahore. Value of Notes in circulation.	Lahore. Monthly increase + or decrease −.	Bombay. Value of Notes in circulation.	Bombay. Monthly increase + or decrease −.	Kurrachee. Value of Notes in circulation.	Kurrachee. Monthly increase + or decrease −.	Total.	Total.
	R	R	R	R	R	R		
March 1882	73,95,105		3,50,13,580		30,73,210		13,90,71,780	
April "	80,16,515	+ 6,21,410	3,89,36,600	+ 39,23,020	34,88,085	+ 4,14,875	† 14,19,99,180	+ 29,27,400
May "	77,01,180	− 3,15,335	4,51,99,590	+ 62,62,990	34,15,380	− 72,705	14,67,25,940	+ 47,26,760
June "	71,81,590	− 5,19,590	4,57,64,325	+ 5,64,735	29,92,990	− 4,22,390	14,91,10,470	+ 23,84,530
July "	74,59,430	+ 2,77,840	4,75,13,285	+ 17,48,960	29,14,675	− 78,315	15,28,88,050	+ 37,77,580
August "	90,81,765	+ 16,22,335	4,64,64,010	− 10,49,275	30,33,225	+ 1,18,550	15,28,85,405	− 2,645
September "	96,15,805	+ 5,34,040	4,90,15,145	+ 25,51,135	31,42,285	+ 1,09,060	15,27,92,090	− 93,315
October "	* 1,07,04,130	+ 10,88,325	5,31,55,460	+ 41,40,315	32,82,980	+ 1,40,695	16,81,79,235	+ 53,87,145
November "	69,97,180	− 37,06,950	* 5,60,13,770	+ 28,58,310	† 28,33,975	− 4,49,005	* 16,25,44,140	+ 43,64,905
December "	70,97,530	+ 1,00,350	4,91,83,235	− 68,30,535	* 37,72,090	+ 9,38,115	16,16,14,315	− 9,29,825
January 1883	65,40,865	− 5,56,665	4,42,88,830	− 48,94,405	35,76,365	− 1,95,725	15,36,79,930	− 79,34,385
February "	† 64,34,665	− 1,06,200	3,99,33,590	− 43,55,240	32,76,940	− 2,99,425	14,42,02,520	− 94,77,410
March "	73,11,475	+ 8,76,810	† 3,53,53,245	− 45,80,345	31,24,290	− 1,52,650	14,50,64,075	+ 8,61,555
Total	9,41,42,130	.....	55,08,21,085	.....	3,88,53,280		1,82,16,85,350	
								year from 1862-63.
1862-63	year from 1862-63.	.....	1,58,28,571	.....	.....			4,41,94,285
1863-64	.....	.....	2,07,25,000	.....	.....			5,23,25,000
1864-65	.....	.....	3,26,00,958	.....	.....			6,88,20,116
1865-66	7,81,033	.....	3,50,64,905	.....	9,08,721			7,72,57,983
1866-67	29,51,182	.....	4,80,41,935	.....	10,13,765			8,98,93,179
1867-68	25,00,558	.....	4,95,18,959	.....	15,90,835			9,28,50,848
1868-69	24,05,652	.....	4,59,48,670	.....	19,67,010			10,14,55,327
1869-70	25,81,546	.....	4,92,93,254	.....	24,73,060			10,66,90,777
1870-71	22,52,897	.....	4,43,51,094	.....	22,59,591			9,81,32,240
1871-72	26,74,301	.....	4,77,36,435	.....	22,33,014			11,41,57,442
1872-73	52,34,625	.....	5,63,13,434	.....	20,30,310			12,86,40,367
1873-74	47,59,828	.....	3,56,37,322	.....	21,97,823			11,14,51,907
1874-75	47,77,161	.....	3,27,94,374	.....	17,28,919			10,67,04,071
1875-76	53,43,460	.....	3,33,00,831	.....	17,87,612			11,35,26,621
1876-77	66,21,276	.....	3,54,10,793	.....	18,40,533			11,64,16,538
1877-78	62,40,332	.....	3,90,98,730	.....	21,98,696			13,25,02,472
1878-79	54,70,648	.....	3,67,78,984	.....	25,13,693			13,19,05,084
1879-80	48,60,418	.....	3,65,20,379	.....	26,72,268			12,79,83,033
1880-81	65,49,450	.....	3,81,54,498	.....	34,61,504			13,66,29,354
1881-82	92,54,536	.....	3,69,68,543	.....	33,30,384			13,50,46,242
1882-83	81,32,364	.....	4,59,01,757	.....	32,37,773			15,18,07,113
Increase (+) or decrease (−) in 1882-83, as compared with 1881-82	− 2,87,186	.....	+ 89,33,214	.....	− 92,611			+ 1,67,60,871
Percentage on average circulation, 1881-82	− 3·531	.....	+ 24·164	.....	− 2·780			+ 12·411

* Highest.

† Lowest.

No. II.

Statement of Notes Issued, Received, and Cancelled during 1882-83.

Circle.	Nature of work.	5 Rupees.		10 Rupees.		20 Rupees.		50 Rupees.		100 Rupees.		500 Rupees.		1,000 Rupees.		10,000 Rupees.		Total.	
		No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.
Calcutta	Notes issued	422,193	21,10,965	2,290,502	2,29,05,020	220,761	44,15,220	184,556	92,27,800	391,898	3,91,89,800	84,341	4,21,70,500	168,912	16,89,12,000	6,937	6,93,70,000	3,770,100	35,83,01,305
Allahabad	"	14,750	73,750	25,567	2,55,670	18,714	3,74,280	15,957	7,97,850	22,701	22,70,100	9,794	48,97,000	10,495	1,04,95,000	1,053	1,05,30,000	119,031	2,96,93,650
Lahore	"	16,958	84,790	50,778	5,07,780	39,913	7,98,260	28,024	14,01,200	31,759	31,75,900	11,873	59,36,500	15,563	1,55,63,000	469	46,90,000	195,337	3,21,57,430
Bombay	"	259,455	12,97,275	858,115	85,81,150	144,835	28,96,700	100,478	50,23,900	187,755	1,87,75,500	13,321	66,60,500	58,603	5,86,03,000	13,410	13,41,00,000	1,635,972	23,59,38,025
Kurrachee	"	4,115	20,575	21,821	2,18,210	10,228	2,04,560	4,391	2,19,550	6,689	6,68,900	1,212	6,06,000	4,163	41,63,000	26	2,60,000	52,645	63,60,795
Madras	"	75,312	3,76,560	152,585	15,25,850	95,422	19,08,440	67,208	33,60,400	159,396	1,59,39,600	26,669	1,33,34,500	16,502	1,65,02,000	1,285	1,28,50,000	594,379	6,57,97,350
Calicut	"	11,220	56,100	12,388	1,23,880	7,321	1,46,420	6,388	3,19,400	11,129	11,12,900	765	3,82,500	606	6,06,000	617	61,70,000	50,434	89,17,200
Total	...	804,003	40,20,015	3,411,756	3,41,17,560	537,194	1,07,43,880	407,002	2,03,50,100	811,327	8,11,32,700	147,975	7,39,87,500	274,844	27,48,44,000	23,797	23,79,70,000	6,417,898	73,71,65,755
Percentage on total issues	... / ...	**12·53** / ...	... / **·54**	**53·17** / ...	... / **4·63**	**8·37** / ...	... / **1·46**	**6·34** / ...	... / **2·76**	**12·64** / ...	... / **11·01**	**2·30** / ...	... / **10·04**	**4·28** / ...	... / **37·28**	**·37** / ...	... / **32·28**	**100** / ...	... / **100**
Calcutta	Notes received	423,623	21,18,115	1,880,733	1,88,07,330	470,824	94,16,480	174,203	87,10,150	370,025	3,70,02,500	84,482	4,22,41,000	166,453	16,64,53,000	6,669	6,66,90,000	3,577,012	35,14,38,575
Allahabad	"	11,601	58,005	22,275	2,22,750	18,340	3,66,800	14,507	7,25,350	21,489	21,48,900	8,020	40,10,000	14,285	1,42,85,000	903	90,30,000	111,420	3,08,46,805
Lahore	"	19,044	95,220	51,224	5,12,240	40,190	8,03,800	26,165	13,08,250	29,420	29,42,000	12,887	64,43,500	16,119	1,61,19,000	504	50,40,000	195,553	3,32,64,010
Bombay	"	249,352	12,46,760	829,042	82,90,420	138,294	27,65,880	96,678	48,33,900	177,346	1,77,34,600	12,934	64,67,000	58,358	5,83,58,000	13,490	13,49,00,000	1,575,494	23,45,96,560
Kurrachee	"	4,868	24,340	21,406	2,14,060	8,934	1,78,680	5,660	2,83,000	7,506	7,50,600	1,389	6,94,500	4,024	40,24,000	29	2,90,000	53,816	64,59,180
Madras	"	77,666	3,88,330	150,939	15,09,390	95,827	19,16,540	66,766	33,38,300	158,361	1,58,36,100	27,389	1,36,94,500	16,448	1,64,48,000	1,241	1,24,10,000	594,637	6,55,41,160
Calicut	"	11,889	59,445	13,971	1,39,710	8,102	1,62,040	7,290	3,64,500	13,060	13,06,000	827	4,13,500	603	6,03,000	643	64,30,000	56,385	94,78,195
Total	...	798,043	39,90,215	2,969,590	2,96,95,900	780,511	1,56,10,220	391,269	1,95,63,450	777,207	7,77,20,700	147,928	7,39,64,000	276,290	27,62,90,000	23,479	23,47,90,000	6,164,317	73,16,24,485
Percentage on total receipts.	... / ...	**12·95** / ...	... / **·56**	**48·18** / ...	... / **4·05**	**12·66** / ...	... / **2·13**	**6·35** / ...	... / **2·68**	**12·60** / ...	... / **10·62**	**2·40** / ...	... / **10·10**	**4·48** / ...	... / **37·77**	**·38** / ...	... / **32·09**	**100** / ...	... / **100**
Calcutta	Notes cancelled	303,807	15,19,035	1,217,403	1,21,74,030	376,717	75,34,340	116,552	58,27,600	266,077	2,66,07,700	59,032	2,95,16,000	117,723	11,77,23,000	2,532	2,53,20,000	2,459,843	22,62,21,705
Allahabad	"	10,106	50,530	19,255	1,92,550	16,556	3,31,120	13,876	6,93,800	20,267	20,26,700	7,198	35,99,000	12,131	1,21,31,000	625	62,50,000	100,014	2,52,74,700
Lahore	"	14,763	73,815	43,298	4,32,980	33,872	6,77,440	23,396	11,69,800	27,030	27,03,000	12,577	62,88,000	14,152	1,41,52,000	347	34,70,000	170,335	2,90,57,535
Bombay	"	181,324	9,06,620	513,992	51,39,920	91,890	18,37,800	62,452	31,22,600	111,703	1,11,70,300	9,825	49,12,500	32,443	3,24,43,000	3,182	3,18,20,000	1,006,811	9,13,52,740
Kurrachee	"	4,475	22,375	19,098	1,90,980	8,090	1,61,800	5,182	2,59,100	6,002	6,00,200	1,313	6,56,500	2,884	28,84,000		2,00,000	47,664	50,34,955
Madras	"	71,943	3,59,715	134,582	13,45,820	82,751	16,55,020	52,338	26,16,900	136,428	1,36,42,800	21,193	1,05,96,500	10,390	1,03,90,000	1,008	1,00,80,000	510,633	5,06,86,755
Calicut	"	11,063	55,315	12,972	1,29,720	7,322	1,46,440	6,087	3,04,350	10,836	10,83,600	497	2,48,500	266	2,66,000	614	61,40,000	49,657	83,73,925
Total	...	597,481	29,87,405	1,960,600	1,96,06,000	617,198	1,23,43,960	2,79,883	1,39,94,150	579,843	5,79,84,300	111,655	5,58,17,500	189,989	18,99,89,000	8,328	8,32,80,000	4,344,957	43,60,02,315
Percentage on total cancellation.	... / ...	**13·75** / ...	... / **·69**	**45·12** / ...	... / **4·49**	**14·21** / ...	... / **2·83**	**6·44** / ...	... / **3·21**	**13·35** / ...	... / **13·30**	**2·57** / ...	... / **12·80**	**4·37** / ...	... / **43·58**	**·19** / ...	... / **19·10**	**100** / ...	... / **100**
Percentage on total cancellation on receipts.	...	**74·87**	...	**66·02**	...	**79·08**	...	**71·53**	...	**74·60**		**75·47**		**68·76**		**35·47**		**70·48**	**59·59**

Abstract of all Circles from 1861-62 to 1882-83.

Year.	Notes issued.		Notes received.		Notes cancelled.	
	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.
1861-62	3,67,200	4,20,00,000	2,000	10,00,000	...	...
1862-63	2,95,015	2,52,55,500	82,820	1,49,55,500	52,520	1,10,05,500
1863-64	3,36,201	4,72,01,000	2,48,582	4,17,01,000	240,478	3,74,51,000
1864-65	5,98,260	4,53,00,110	2,53,708	3,37,69,900	214,290	3,15,66,660
1865-66	9,60,150	10,10,04,920	8,54,111	9,98,39,180	386,174	3,90,71,620
1866-67	1,968,688	26,89,12,150	1,917,381	25,36,97,220	831,631	7,50,95,040
1867-68	2,790,745	33,06,49,710	2,424,319	30,72,64,270	998,679	10,85,26,500
1868-69	3,117,050	44,00,73,020	2,936,353	44,69,90,180	1,553,433	14,25,85,600
1869-70	3,396,828	49,34,48,480	3,153,591	48,70,24,340	1,906,794	22,30,04,250
1870-71	3,855,477	56,03,62,620	3,728,082	56,66,28,810	2,005,842	24,79,56,750
1871-72	4,045,118	62,25,21,200	3,813,861	60,48,10,940	1,894,516	25,64,60,160
1872-73	4,480,446	57,39,09,525	4,194,129	59,96,88,825	2,150,039	25,00,27,590
1873-74	4,915,365	61,69,24,575	4,620,018	62,64,55,900	2,565,890	26,20,42,890
1874-75	5,145,682	68,25,78,760	4,762,530	63,66,57,570	3,094,083	28,68,65,125
1875-76	5,325,790	62,69,70,815	5,269,541	62,17,81,655	3,500,318	29,62,56,840
1876-77	5,777,514	78,77,51,185	5,702,046	77,87,26,475	3,661,384	37,89,18,425
1877-78	6,251,704	99,52,50,980	6,120,202	96,25,97,735	4,399,755	45,50,76,735
1878-79	5,853,587	86,09,06,930	6,036,955	90,75,19,920	4,115,911	42,84,16,310
1879-80	6,252,415	81,51,93,855	6,067,688	80,79,23,265	3,889,150	35,31,49,630
1880-81	6,731,153	85,23,94,490	6,625,315	84,04,84,390	4,172,534	38,61,13,350
1881-82	6,066,875	71,68,22,915	5,954,017	71,06,97,175	3,855,555	37,95,01,280
1882-83	6,417,898	73,71,65,755	6,164,317	73,16,24,485	4,344,957	43,60,02,315

No.

Statement of Receipts and Expenditure of the Department

	Calcutta.	Allahabad.
	R a. p.	R a. p.
RECEIPTS.		
1882-83. Interest realized on Government Securities	12,99,594 0 0	1,11,108 0 0
SUNDRY CASH RECEIPTS.		
Miscellaneous	28 0 0	3 10 0
Permium realized on Bills	.....	.....
Value of unclaimed Currency Notes	.....	.....
TOTAL RECEIPTS DURING 1882-83	12,00,622 0 0	1,11,111 10 0
DISBURSEMENTS.		
Salaries	22,043 5 4	.....
Establishment	59,401 3 5	10,856 3 10
Temporary Establishment	8,199 13 9	745 0 0
Charges for Remittance	832 15 0	6,408 7 3
Stationary	2,248 6 0	11 15 0
Printing Charges	2,075 9 0	.....
Service Telegrams	294 8 0	7 1 0
Purchase of Service Stamps	393 15 0	290 12 0
House, Lighting, Police and Water-rate	4,500 0 0	.....
Cost of Note Forms	1,50,355 13 4	.....
One-third Freight on Europe Stores	.....	.....
Pensions and Gratuities	2,624 10 8	.....
Cost of Repairs and Currency Buildings	2,177 0 0	.....
Cost of Chests, Bags and Locks	14 3 6	187 8 0
Contingencies	5,200 15 11	681 12 1
Travelling Allowances	.....	.....
Dead Stock, Cost of Office Furniture	1,099 0 5	62 14 3
TOTAL DISBURSEMENTS DURING 1882-83	2,61,461 7 4	19,251 9 5
PROFIT	10,38,160 8 8	91,860 0 7

ABS

	Calcutta.	
	Calcutta.	Allahabad.
	R a. p.	R a. p.
RECEIPTS.		
In 1861-62	.....	.....
„ 1862-63	1,52,316 10 2	.....
„ 1863-64	3,27,731 5 4	.....
„ 1864-65	9,69,318 4 4	.....
„ 1865-66	6,05,285 1 8	46,281 6 0
„ 1866-67	6,91,286 13 6	49,784 0 0
„ 1867-68	5,32,863 9 9	45,617 9 4
„ 1868-69	5,81,265 0 9	40,442 8 3
„ 1869-70	6,50,288 12 3	48,310 9 8
„ 1870-71	5,36,277 7 6	62,787 2 7
„ 1871-72	5,38,378 2 9	45,512 7 6
„ 1872-73	8,91,423 8 3	90,879 10 9
„ 1873-74	10,04,194 6 0	1,56,749 4 0
„ 1874-75	11,87,241 11 6	89,036 0 0
„ 1875-76	10,92,800 4 6	1,13,676 0 0
„ 1876-77	10,74,581 8 0	1,09,322 0 0
„ 1877-78	11,80,679 7 8	1,12,726 0 0
„ 1878-79	12,35,775 6 10	85,487 2 0
„ 1879-80	13,93,856 3 11	99,873 6 0
„ 1880-81	12,55,051 0 0	89,304 0 0
„ 1881-82	12,65,842 12 2	85,948 4 0
„ 1882-83	12,99,622 0 0	1,11,111 10 0
TOTAL	1,84,66,079 8 10	14,97,849 0 1
DISBURSEMENTS.		
In 1861-62	2,639 2 7	.....
„ 1862-63	3,06,205 8 3	.....
„ 1863-64	1,40,049 4 11	.....
„ 1864-65	34,145 8 6	20,329 12 2
„ 1865-66	4,00,080 5 2	17,824 12 9
„ 1866-67	5,27,735 4 11	13,488 3 2
„ 1867-68	90,086 0 0	17,230 12 10
„ 1868-69	5,71,781 12 9	14,792 14 4
„ 1869-70	99,909 12 7	14,991 8 11
„ 1870-71	1,30,679 3 7	15,505 1 4
„ 1871-72	1,02,321 6 2	14,457 12 6
„ 1872-73	1,27,751 14 3	20,576 5 10
„ 1873-74	1,65,462 14 5	51,683 12 7
„ 1874-75	1,36,395 6 10	21,920 7 4
„ 1875-76	1,26,771 7 8	44,446 5 4
„ 1876-77	1,47,884 0 11	19,322 1 0
„ 1877-78	1,82,693 11 4	13,346 14 3
„ 1878-79	2,38,041 12 0	16,616 9 5
„ 1879-80	1,41,472 1 5	14,744 12 3
„ 1880-81	1,21,867 0 0	14,910 0 0
„ 1881-82	1,48,717 0 3	21,755 1 10
„ 1882-83	2,61,461 7 4	19,251 9 5
TOTAL	42,04,152 1 10	3,87,194 13 3
PROFIT	1,42,61,927 7 0	11,10,654 2 10

III.

of Issue of Paper Currency for the year 1882-83.

Lahore.	Bombay.	Kurrachee.	Madras.	Calicut.	TOTAL.
R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.
1,24,281 0 0	6,82,822 0 0	54,736 0 0	2,14,113 0 0	14,854 0 0	25,01,508 0 0
206 8 6	9 3 0	.....	247 6 10	.....	494 12 4
.....	.....	.....	187 8 0	.....	187 8 0
.....	.....	.....	375 0 0	.....	375 0 0
1,24,487 8 6	6,82,831 3 0	54,736 0 0	2,14,922 14 10	14,854 0 0	25,02,565 4 4
3,200 0 0	8,642 0 0	1,200 0 0	.....	1,200 0 0	36,285 5 4
9,020 10 8	49,289 8 11	4,228 11 10	17,782 15 9	3,252 0 0	1,53,831 6 5
.....	1,410 0 0	.....	.....	.....	10,354 13 9
.....	14,008 8 6	1,614 13 4	31 3 8	1,020 11 9	24,516 11 6
.....	691 3 9	.....	385 2 10	.....	3,336 11 7
392 6 0	980 1 11	.....	428 4 3	.....	3,876 5 2
110 10 0	392 3 0	68 2 0	65 8 0	89 6 0	1,027 6 0
200 0 0	460 8 0	65 0 0	164 13 0	80 6 0	1,655 6 0
83 6 1	66 1 0	.....	.....	.....	4,649 7 1
.....	.....	.....	9,388 10 0	661 11 4	1,60,406 2 8
.....	2 0 0	.....	.....	.....	2 0 0
.....	1,030 6 11	.....	1,081 13 0	.....	4,736 14 7
151 7 1	2,564 14 9	.....	263 8 0	.....	5,156 13 10
.....	.....	.....	415 2 4	.....	616 13 10
773 1 11	3,019 12 2	342 8 0	1,501 7 3	80 6 2	11,599 15 6
.....	158 4 0	.....	248 2 4	67 0 8	473 7 0
701 4 11	126 0 0	34 0 0	755 11 6	.....	2,778 15 1
14,632 14 8	83,441 8 11	7,553 3 2	32,512 5 11	6,451 9 11	4,25,304 11 4
1,09,854 9 10	5,99,389 10 1	47,182 12 10	1,82,410 8 11	8,402 6 1	20,77,260 9 0

TRACT.

Lahore.	Bombay.	Kurrachee.	Madras.	Calicut.	TOTAL.
	BOMBAY.		MADRAS.		
R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,52,316 10 2
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,27,731 5 4
.....	5,11,746 13 6	.....	1,73,913 14 10	.....	16,54,979 0 8
31,484 2 0	8,19,518 4 3	4,637 7 9	1,67,917 2 10	3,268 2 0	16,78,391 10 6
31,517 0 0	7,43,596 2 1	23,870 0 0	1,18,395 11 4	4,400 0 0	16,62,849 10 11
28,944 4 9	5,92,489 15 5	20,677 12 5	1,21,084 15 9	4,137 1 3	13,45,815 4 8
37,827 13 5	6,73,293 8 10	28,822 15 1	1,04,357 0 5	11,963 12 11	14,86,972 11 8
35,133 4 11	7,69,001 5 11	38,566 11 1	1,14,559 2 3	12,011 10 11	16,67,871 9 0
40,616 1 1	6,73,769 3 4	34,317 10 3	1,32,986 14 7	13,113 3 5	14,93,867 10 9
65,087 5 3	5,93,668 4 7	27,765 4 9	1,40,676 4 1	14,877 11 0	14,25,965 7 11
88,368 10 6	10,45,520 1 7	37,693 12 6	1,98,729 6 9	33,612 4 0	23,92,227 6 4
1,01,370 14 0	7,56,230 12 9	46,985 0 3	2,59,187 1 3	46,866 10 3	23,71,584 0 6
1,10,593 7 3	6,77,999 6 4	35,660 12 0	2,19,693 3 0	49,770 0 0	23,69,994 8 1
1,28,291 10 9	6,87,503 6 6	36,340 0 0	2,53,336 8 8	55,570 0 0	23,67,517 14 5
1,34,781 10 0	7,01,084 13 8	40,050 1 6	2,69,536 3 6	39,443 0 0	23,68,799 4 8
1,11,997 10 9	6,59,869 12 10	35,533 13 0	3,10,976 0 0	37,865 0 0	24,49,647 12 3
94,621 11 0	6,52,369 0 4	47,607 0 0	2,51,697 8 0	27,938 0 0	23,95,495 12 2
1,31,198 12 3	7,72,780 3 3	54,105 0 0	3,09,420 0 8	35,592 0 0	27,96,825 10 1
1,69,020 0 0	6,96,539 0 0	62,088 0 0	2,20,031 0 0	22,785 0 0	25,14,818 0 0
1,55,632 3 6	6,64,791 11 11	60,126 0 0	2,46,642 15 5	24,016 0 0	25,02,999 15 0
1,24,487 8 6	6,82,831 3 0	54,736 0 0	2,14,922 14 10	14,854 0 0	25,02,565 4 4
16,20,974 1 11	1,33,74,603 2 1	6,89,583 4 7	38,28,064 0 2	4,52,083 7 9	3,99,29,236 9 5
.....	2,494 10 0	.....	751 9 3	.....	5,885 5 10
.....	1,73,996 6 6	.....	50,610 10 1	.....	5,30,812 8 10
.....	1,66,720 11 11	.....	58,638 9 6	.....	3,65,408 10 4
17,539 13 0	2,61,955 7 8	.....	59,511 2 3	3,112 11 4	3,96,594 6 11
21,500 13 3	3,06,084 4 8	9,596 11 8	79,872 13 10	11,132 8 5	8,45,092 5 9
16,999 6 3	3,58,829 8 3	8,632 0 0	61,950 15 6	4,667 12 8	9,92,393 2 9
20,862 13 7	1,29,160 8 5	10,509 12 11	36,798 8 6	4,657 14 4	3,09,306 6 7
15,285 6 4	1,12,952 8 4	10,517 15 3	30,912 2 6	4,695 15 6	7,60,938 11 0
16,687 14 6	1,12,816 11 10	7,711 15 0	33,335 4 5	4,407 0 1	2,89,860 3 4
13,726 6 9	1,21,404 7 7	5,922 4 1	44,446 15 1	4,546 11 2	3,36,231 1 7
19,870 1 1	1,02,736 7 5	6,038 0 2	34,553 0 1	5,417 14 0	2,85,394 9 5
11,243 6 6	99,351 13 8	7,225 11 5	39,798 3 9	7,367 15 0	3,13,515 6 5
14,189 4 7	1,64,282 3 4	9,157 11 10	45,101 5 3	6,098 14 0	4,55,976 2 0
22,072 3 8	1,50,860 9 2	6,097 0 2	43,460 9 0	9,037 5 6	3,89,843 9 8
13,937 10 8	1,02,627 5 0	6,670 11 3	35,306 1 0	5,568 2 3	3,35,327 11 2
10,443 14 9	86,264 8 2	7,635 7 6	35,215 10 6	6,891 3 11	3,13,656 14 9
18,445 5 1	2,23,222 6 1	7,100 7 0	33,239 12 8	6,944 7 0	4,84,992 15 5
14,376 5 0	1,92,575 6 9	8,534 5 8	41,871 7 1	6,894 5 5	5,18,910 3 4
15,044 15 6	1,00,247 4 8	7,456 6 8	39,214 6 8	5,621 13 11	3,23,801 13 1
14,851 0 0	82,161 0 0	5,716 0 0	33,697 0 0	4,934 0 0	2,78,136 0 0
17,482 14 9	78,796 0 4	7,703 4 4	42,480 1 4	7,828 4 1	3,24,762 10 11
14,632 14 8	83,441 8 11	7,553 3 2	32,512 5 11	6,451 9 11	4,25,304 11 4
3,09,192 9 11	32,13,181 14 8	1,39,779 0 1	9,12,278 10 2	1,16,276 8 6	92,82,055 10 5
13,11,781 8 0	1,01,61,421 3 5	5,49,804 4 6	29,15,785 6 0	3,35,806 15 3	3,06,47,180 15 0

No. IV.

Classification of Treasuries according to encashment of Notes.

A.—Treasuries which were able throughout the year to cash Notes at all times to the extent of the public demand on them.	B.—Treasuries ordinarily able to cash Notes on presentation.	C.—Treasuries at which this accommodation could not usually be given.	A.	B.	C.
		INDIA.			
Ajmere. Coorg. Gwalior. Indore. Sambhar.	Beluchistan. Bhopal. Nowgong (Bundelkhand).	Katmandoo.	5	3	1
		CENTRAL PROVINCES.			
Balughat. Betul. Bhandara. Bilaspur. Chanda. Damoh. Hoshangabad. Jubbulpore. Mandla. Nursinghpur. Sambulpur.	Chhindwara. Nimar. Raipur. Saugor. Seoni. Wardha.		11	6	0
		BRITISH-BURMA.			
Kyouk Phyoo. Sandoway. Bassein. Tharrawaddy. Henzada. Prome. Mergui. Tavoy.	Maoobeng. Thayetmyo. Shoagyeen. Tounghoo.		8	4	0
		ASSAM.			
Nil.	*Nil.*	Cachar. Darrang. Garo Hills. Goalpara. Kamrup. Khasi Hills. Lakhimpur. Manipur. Naga Hills. Nowgong. Sibsagor. Sylhet.	0	0	12
		BENGAL.			
Burdwan. Bankura. Beerbhoom. Midnapur. Hooghly. 24-Parganas. Nuddea. Jessore. Moorshedabad. Dinagepur. Rajshahi. Rungpur. Bogra.	Manbhoom. Maldah.	Darjeeling.	13	2	1
		Carried over	24	13	13

No. IV—*continued.*

Classification of Treasuries according to encashment of Notes—continued.

A.—Treasuries which were able throughout the year to cash Notes at all times to the extent of the public demand on them.	B.—Treasuries ordinarily able to cash Notes on presentation.	C.—Treasuries at which this accommodation could not usually be given.	A.	B.	C.
		Brought forward	24	13	13
		BENGAL—*continued.*			
		Brought forward	13	2	1
Pubna. Jalpaiguri. Dacca. Furreedpore. Bakargunge. Mymensing. Tippara. Chittagong. Noakhalli. Patna. Gya. Shahabad. Mozufferpore. Durbhunga. Sarun. Champaran. Monghyr. Bhagalpore. Purnea. Nya Doomka. Pooree. Balasore. Hazaribagh. Lohardugga. Singhbhoom. Cuttack.			39	2	1
		N.-W. PROVINCES AND OUDH.			
Aligarh. Azamgarh. Bareilly. Banda. Baraich. Bara Banki. Bijnor. Budaon. Etah. Farukhabad. Fatehpur. Fyzabad. Ghazipur. Gorakpur. Gonda. Hamirpur. Jhansi. Jalaun. Jaunpur. Kheri. Lalitpur. Meerut. Moradabad. Mainpuri. Muthra. Pilibhit. Partabgarh. Rae Bareli. Roorkee. Saharanpur. Shahjehanpur. Sultanpur.	Bulandshahar. Busti. Etawah. Hurdoi. Muzaffarnuggar. Mirzapore. Sitapur. Unao.	Dehra Dun. Kumaun.	32	8	2
		Carried over	95	23	16

No. IV—*continued.*

Classification of Treasuries according to encashment of Notes—continued.

A.—Treasuries which were able throughout the year to cash Notes at all times to the extent of the public demand on them.	B.—Treasuries ordinarily able to cash Notes on presentation.	C.—Treasuries at which this accommodation could not usually be given.	A.	B.	C.
		PUNJAB.			
		Brought forward	95	23	10
Amritsar.	*Nil.*	*Nil.*			
Bannu.					
Dera Ghazi Khan.					
Dera Ismail Khan.					
Ferozepore.					
Gujranwalla.					
Gujrat.					
Gurdaspur.					
Gurgaon.					
Hissar.					
Hoshiarpur.					
Hazara.					
Jhang.					
Jhelam.					
Jullundur.					
Kangra.					
Kohat.					
Karnal.					
Ludhiana.					
Mooltan.					
Montgomery.					
Muzaffargarh.					
Peshawar.					
Rawalpindi.					
Rohtak.					
Sirsa.					
Sealkote.					
Shapur.					
Simla.					
Umballa.			30	0	0
		MADRAS.			
Vizagapatam.	South Arcot.	Bangalore.			
Kistna.					
Nellore.					
Kurnool.					
Anantapur.					
Cuddapah.					
Chingleput.					
North Arcot.					
Salem.					
Trichinopoly.					
Tanjore.					
Madura.					
Tinnevelly.					
Coimbatore.					
Travancore.			15	1	1
		BOMBAY.			
Ahmednagar.		Dharwar.			
Belgaum.		Kaladgi.			
Colaba.		Kutch.			
Hyderabad.					
Kaira.					
Kanara.					
Khandesh.					
Nasik.					
Ratnagiri.			9	0	3
		Carried over	140	24	17

No. IV—*concluded.*

Classification of Treasuries according to encashment of Notes—concluded.

A.—Treasuries which were able throughout the year to cash Notes at all times to the extent of the public demand on them.	B.—Treasuries ordinarily able to cash Notes on presentation.	C.—Treasuries at which this accommodation could not usually be given.	A.	B.	C.
		Brought forward	140	24	17
		BOMBAY—*concluded.*			
		Brought forward	9	0	3
Satara.					
Shikarpur.					
Sholapur.					
Surat.					
Thana.					
Kathiawar.					
Aden.					
Baroda.			17	0	3
		HYDERABAD.			
Akola.					
Amraoti.					
Bassim.					
Buldana.					
Ellichpur.					
Wun.			6	0	0
		TOTAL	163	24	20
		TOTAL OF A. B. C.	207		

No. V.

Statistics of Treasury and other Balances on 31st December 1882.

	Denomination of Notes.									Total.		Total.	Percentage of Notes.	
	R5.	R10.	R20.	R50.	R100.	R500.	R1,000.	R10,000.	Foreign Circle Notes.	Notes.	Cash.		Dec. 31, 1882.	Dec. 31, 1881.
Treasuries and Branch Banks.														
Calcutta Circle	51,445	2,55,720	2,09,040	2,85,350	12,22,200	4,97,000	12,88,000	2,40,60,000	65,155	2,79,33,910	2,65,97,165	5,45,31,075	51	38
Allahabad "	28,330	42,860	69,300	1,20,850	1,52,000	1,56,000	94,000	...	12,67,680	19,31,020	1,74,53,378	1,93,84,398	10	9
Lahore "	19,115	51,940	91,580	93,100	1,42,100	2,13,500	8,74,000	30,000	2,66,760	17,82,095	76,75,679	94,57,774	19	10
Bombay "	16,355	1,12,130	74,880	1,32,250	2,57,700	1,18,000	2,98,000	1,68,70,000	19,705	1,78,99,000	90,31,613	2,69,30,613	66	32
Akola "	4,830	29,030	22,840	14,750	56,700	9,500	15,000	...	7,430	1,16,080	23,33,219	24,93,299	6	26
Nagpur "	3,155	11,090	14,240	36,300	68,600	16,500	56,000	...	25,705	2,31,590	50,61,186	52,92,776	4	9
Kurrachee "	13,680	32,650	35,060	45,950	98,300	1,10,500	14,86,000	10,000	18,300	18,50,440	13,78,786	32,29,226	57	27
Madras "	23,995	62,640	68,820	93,750	3,36,200	1,10,000	75,000	3,10,050	2,28,735	13,09,140	82,14,823	95,13,963	14	33
Calicut "	8,300	11,100	15,260	27,050	60,300	19,500	18,000	...	2,42,840	4,02,360	12,50,412	16,52,772	24	10
Central India	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,21,210	6,21,210	62,61 101	68,82,311	9	16
British Burma	6,480	6,900	4,660	1,650	9,400	8,500	11,000	...	...	48,590	56,05,698	56,54,288	8	2
	1,75,065	6,16,070	6,05,680	8,51,000	24,03,500	12,59,000	42,15,000	4,12,80,000	27,63,520	5,41,69,435	9,08,53,060	14,50,22,495	37	23
(Presidency Banks Head Offices.)														
Bank of Bengal	15,345	1,49,600	34,140	1,24,550	3,52,300	4,55,000	12,69,000	3,00,000	42,28,715	69,28,650	10,54,000	79,82,650	87	87
Do. of Bombay	22,515	87,410	53,400	1,59,200	5,24,700	1,26,000	7,62,000	4,50,000	2,460	21,87,685	36,93,171	58,80,856	37	66
Do. of Madras	4,615	23,140	14,400	33,900	1,34,500	60,500	1,15,000	...	1,00,000	4,86,055	17,48,181	22,34,236	22	76
	42,475	2,60,150	1,01,940	3,17,650	10,11,500	6,41,500	21,46,000	7,50,000	43,31,175	96,02,390	64,95,352	1,60,97,742	59	76

No. VI.

Issues and Receipts of Home Notes at each Circle.

	Circles.							Total.
	Calcutta.	Allahabad.	Lahore.	Bombay.	Kurrachee.	Madras.	Calicut.	
Circulation on 1st April 1882	6,91,24,655	99,14,080	93,42,575	3,59,26,380	33,83,605	1,51,40,825	14,76,295	14,43,08,415
ISSUES.								
Over the Counter	35,75,26,005	2,95,96,650	2,30,13,430	22,43,76,835	57,88,795	6,47,21,360	89,17,200	71,39,40,275
At Agencies	7,75,300	97,000	91,44,000	14,07,650	...	7,75,990	...	1,21,99,940
In Remittance transactions	...	...	...	1,01,53,540	5,72,000	3,00,000	...	1,10,25,540
Total Issues	35,83,01,305	2,96,93,650	3,21,57,430	23,59,38,025	63,60,795	6,57,97,350	89,17,200	73,71,65,755
Total of Balance and Issues	42,74,25,960	3,96,07,730	4,15,00,005	27,18,64,405	97,44,400	8,09,38,175	1,03,93,495	88,14,74,170
RECEIPTS.								
Over the Counter	31,91,32,165	84,46,280	77,79,340	14,87,25,115	25,12,890	5,73,97,955	17,46,260	54,57,40,005
At Agencies	7,85,300	55,000	3,73,000	11,03,500	...	5,06,000	...	28,22,800
From other Currency Circles	71,01,690	2,23,45,525	2,51,11,670	3,27,77,320	39,46,290	63,87,205	77,31,935	10,54,01,635
In Remittance transactions	2,44,19,420	...	...	5,19,90,625	...	12,50,000	...	7,76,60,045
Total Receipts	35,14,38,575	3,08,46,805	3,32,64,010	23,45,96,560	64,59,180	6,55,41,160	94,78,195	73,16,24,485
Balance in Circulation on 31st March 1883	7,59,87,385	87,60,925	82,35,995	3,72,67,845	32,85,220	1,53,97,015	9,15,300	14,98,49,685

No. VII.

Issues and Receipts of Coin at each Circle.

	Circles.							
	Calcutta.	Allahabad.	Lahore.	Bombay.	Kurrachee.	Madras.	Calicut.	Total.
	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.
Balance on April 1882	1,54,34,998 2 7	1,24,39,855 0 0	1,61,70,955 0 0	1,23,37,257 4 1	37,22,285 0 0	82,84,105 0 0	10,17,095 0 0	6,94,06,550 6 8
Receipts—Over the Counter	2,77,53,125 0 0	94,24,595 0 0	1,95,29,740 0 0	6,98,29,475 0 0	36,93,740 0 0	92,36,900 0 0	51,19,175 0 0	14,45,86,750 0 0
" From Small Coin Account	...	...	...	7,80,000 0 0	34,235 0 0	2,60,000 0 0	...	10,74,235 0 0
" At Agencies	6,14,400 0 0	97,000 0 0	1,50,94,000 0 0	10,69,150 0 0	...	4,99,990 0 0	...	1,73,74,540 0 0
" In Remittance transactions	2,46,75,000 0 0	...	1,18,66,000 0 0	98,28,960 0 0	...	12,07,280 0 0	...	4,75,77,240 0 0
" For Mint Certificates	942 3 4	...	...	598 9 4	...	...	...	1,540 12 8
" By sale of Securities	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total Receipts	5,30,43,467 3 4	95,21,595 0 0	4,64,89,740 0 0	8,15,08,183 9 4	37,27,975 0 0	1,12,04,170 0 0	51,19,175 0 0	21,06,14,305 12 8
Total of Balance and Receipts	6,84,78,465 5 11	2,19,61,450 0 0	6,26,60,695 0 0	9,38,45,440 13 5	74,50,260 0 0	1,94,88,275 0 0	61,36,270 0 0	28,00,20,856 3 4
Issues—Over the Counter	5,56,42,680 0 0	69,44,910 0 0	95,52,595 0 0	4,62,41,120 0 0	6,68,770 0 0	1,01,77,385 0 0	12,30,970 0 0	13,04,58,430 0 0
" At Agencies	6,24,400 0 0	55,000 0 0	1,58,89,000 0 0	17,65,000 0 0	...	2,80,000 0 0	...	1,86,13,400 0 0
" In Remittance transactions	...	50,25,000 0 0	2,48,00,000 0 0	1,00,00,000 0 0	38,25,000 0 0	2,07,280 0 0	45,90,000 0 0	4,84,47,280 0 0
" For bullion delivered and for *melting fees*	9,709 10 4	...	...	1,04,918 6 2	...	...	...	1,14,628 0 6
" To Small Coin Account	...	...	...	10,56,000 0 0	1,635 0 0	30,000 0 0	...	10,87,635 0 0
" In purchase of Securities	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total Issues	5,62,76,789 10 4	1,20,24,910 0 0	5,02,41,595 0 0	5,91,67,038 6 2	44,95,405 0 0	1,06,94,665 0 0	58,20,970 0 0	19,87,21,373 0 6
Balance of Coin, March 31st, 1883	1,22,01,675 11 7	99,36,540 0 0	1,24,19,100 0 0	3,46,78,402 7 3	29,54,855 0 0	87,93,610 0 0	3,15,300 0 0	8,12,99,483 2 10

No. VIII.

Value of Currency Notes in Circulation on the last day of each month. (In Lakhs of Rupees.)

	1862-63.	1863-64.	1864-65.	1865-66.	1866-67.	1867-68.	1868-69.	1869-70.	1870-71.	1871-72.	1872-73.	1873-74.	1874-75.	1875-76.	1876-77.	1877-78.	1878-79.	1879-80.	1880-81.	1881-82.	1882-83.
April	4,10	5,13	5,68	7,48	7,02	7,84	8,92	9,80	9,65	10,13	13,34	11,01	9,27	10,75	10,73	11,13	13,30	11,27	12,89	12,86	14,20
May	4,13	5,01	6,04	7,46	7,87	8,19	10,04	10,38	8,68	10,49	13,49	11,21	9,96	11,06	10,70	11,55	13,09	11,17	13,10	13,01	14,67
June	4,21	5,09	5,99	8,34	8,60	8,53	10,04	10,80	8,70	10,83	13,51	11,83	10,16	11,29	11,59	12,67	13,87	11,82	13,64	13,72	14,91
July	4,26	5,11	6,31	8,58	8,67	8,72	10,06	10,53	9,12	10,72	13,47	11,95	10,73	11,18	11,54	12,85	14,07	12,24	13,91	14,04	15,29
August	4,28	5,16	6,37	8,69	8,48	9,39	10,13	10,21	9,45	11,29	13,22	12,05	10,87	11,19	11,91	12,15	14,27	12,74	13,75	14,22	15,29
September	4,29	5,26	6,48	8,87	9,28	9,53	10,41	10,18	10,07	11,32	13,35	12,09	10,60	11,77	11,75	12,39	14,06	13,33	13,47	13,55	15,28
October	4,58	5,63	7,09	7,84	10,16	9,96	10,61	10,76	10,19	11,31	13,00	12,06	10,88	12,04	11,45	13,19	13,70	13,58	13,55	13,39	15,82
November	4,49	5,16	7,13	7,83	10,10	10,21	10,41	11,33	10,27	11,09	13,30	11,73	11,02	11,69	11,93	14,74	13,46	13,75	14,50	13,07	16,25
December	4,52	5,11	7,48	7,40	9,96	10,32	10,30	11,31	10,35	10,87	12,88	10,91	11,08	11,22	11,97	15,05	12,69	13,80	14,38	13,15	16,16
January	4,56	5,15	7,39	6,91	8,68	10,11	10,20	11,42	10,76	13,08	12,16	9,98	11,10	11,77	12,44	15,64	12,15	14,23	14,12	13,39	15,37
February	4,71	5,08	7,40	6,87	8,87	9,56	10,68	10,82	10,07	12,69	11,52	9,69	11,13	11,28	12,07	14,07	12,20	13,28	13,25	13,74	14,42
March	4,93	5,35	7,43	6,90	8,09	9,07	9,96	10,47	10,44	13,17	11,14	9,25	11,24	11,00	11,62	13,57	11,42	12,36	13,40	13,91	14,51
Average	4,42	5,19	6,73	7,76	8,82	9,28	10,15	10,67	9,81	11,42	12,86	11,15	10,67	11,35	11,64	13,25	13,19	12,80	13,66	13,50	15,18
Net Imports of Silver	12,55	12,80	10,08	18,67	6,96	5,59	8,60	7,32	94	6,52	71	2,49	4,64	1,55	7,20	14,68	3,97	7,87	3,89	5,38	...
Net Amount borrowed in India	...	—34	—2	—99	60	79	—35	2,18	1,22	1,16	—1,51	—4	3,43	2,92	—85	3,03	3,88	4,03	3,09	2,79	...
Currency Investment on 31st March	67	2,49	3,57	3,98	3,25	3,25	3,91	3,60	3,23	5,91	5,69	5,69	5,69	5,69	6,00	5,69	6,00	6,00	6,00	6,00	6,00
Profits of Paper Currency Department	—4	...	13	8	7	10	7	14	12	11	21	19	20	20	21	20	19	25	23	22	...

No. IX.

Currency Notes in Circulation in India, in Lakhs and Thousands of Rupees.

Last day of	Calcutta.	Allahabad.	Lahore.	Bombay.	Akola.	Nagpur.	Kurrachee.	Madras.	Calicut.	Vizagapatam.	Trichinopoly.	Total.
1871.												
January	391·50	65·76	36·36	391·84	25·65	32·80	24·96	89·43	9·73	3·44	4·03	1075·53
February	335·21	54·96	45·07	408·40	21·48	24·20	24·14	74·77	10·81	3·39	4·84	1007·33
March	354·30	54·38	44·80	431·94	18·73	26·53	23·20	72·77	9·83	3·73	3·48	1043·72
April	354·85	55·86	57·32	383·79	19·47	20·48	22·48	80·08	11·08	3·91	3·71	1013·06
May	364·55	33·49	40·28	385·97	37·89	29·03	21·68	118·94	11·06	3·03	3·50	1049·46
June	394·17	32·82	49·90	390·50	36·45	32·94	16·50	111·89	11·89	2·61	3·22	1082·95
July	393·42	34·48	39·25	374·12	46·75	34·23	22·28	110·98	10·57	3·10	2·90	1072·14
August	425·53	35·57	44·12	397·15	42·63	34·68	18·82	115·85	10·20	3·51	1·15	1129·25
September	418·81	31·00	46·93	404·11	41·75	41·02	20·64	110·41	10·97	3·05	3·01	1131·75
October	429·93	33·74	42·00	380·13	52·55	43·69	21·10	107·31	12·31	3·75	4·14	1130·71
November	417·78	33·60	48·84	369·88	47·76	41·69	24·27	104·41	12·58	3·82	4·09	1108·77
December	412·32	34·39	55·59	372·65	41·21	36·22	17·20	98·37	11·46	3·10	4·35	1086·90
1872.												
January	510·74	36·59	69·33	498·35	10·99	15·43	44·94	100·15	12·25	3·66	5·62	1308·11
February	512·58	38·31	64·76	487·59	7·04	15·89	20·63	99·45	13·62	3·39	5·64	1268·96
March	529·28	39·33	69·77	529·99	7·52	16·67	17·38	82·46	15·53	3·42	5·40	1316·79
April	520·70	33·29	55·62	568·93	12·75	16·62	16·98	84·15	16·80	3·35	4·28	1333·52
May	511·56	30·99	50·70	583·94	13·20	25·79	16·19	89·56	17·90	4·62	4·74	1349·23
June	512·37	31·45	48·09	563·70	20·08	34·65	16·69	98·00	15·68	4·66	5·39	1350·80
July	501·43	38·95	43·86	572·19	20·56	28·67	14·76	100·28	16·23	4·48	5·74	1347·21
August	473·58	42·55	50·39	554·74	21·44	30·38	20·61	100·99	16·58	5·00	6·04	1322·36
September	483·33	47·71	55·70	543·28	21·73	32·69	19·57	100·97	19·19	6·57	4·53	1335·31
October	491·36	53·24	47·40	485·48	22·37	42·12	27·66	99·67	20·63	5·40	4·42*	1299·80
November	471·59	61·19	49·18	529·08	19·27	44·96	26·23	105·20	19·36	Coconada 3·76	...	1329·86
December	444·51	68·26	43·59	519·88	19·29	43·70	20·38	106·60	19·96	4·34	...	1287·55
1873.												
January	450·53	70·71	43·92	468·89	5·53	35·13	17·59	100·59	18·60	4·07	...	1215·61
February	433·16	60·43	45·64	432·48	5·99	25·27	23·15	104·14	17·69	4·04	...	1152·03
March	445·41	87·38	37·03	368·22	4·49	19·96	23·78	103·37	18·58	5·24	...	1113·50
April	446·47	58·63	34·06	354·93	21·80	21·54	31·17	105·94	20·17	5·91	...	1100·66
May	454·59	60·51	51·23	349·10	22·78	19·57	29·70	103·16	23·21	6·67	..	1120·56
June	458·56	89·83	56·43	326·15	27·11	31·41	29·64	136·53	19·92	7·31	...	1182·93
July	457·93	83·16	58·46	316·29	37·44	41·28	21·52	151·27	20·60	7·08	...	1195·08
August	469·20	75·93	57·71	336·56	29·17	41·62	19·19	146·92	20·78	7·79	...	1204·92
September	486·53	74·99	54·23	341·70	31·53	38·67	19·51	130·87	21·68	8·92	...	1208·67
October	490·06	92·85	48·35	328·00	36·09	44·25	23·95	113·54	22·10	6·39	...	1205·63
November	495·31	87·32	45·03	305·01	32·35	45·38	26·91	100·39	27·13	7·78	...	1173·25
December	472·28	96·64	43·41	261·91	29·58	29·95	18·98	105·13	25·11	8·03	...	1091·07
1874.												
January	461·46	80·01	42·46	237·33	5·16	24·96	16·51	100·11	22·90	6·94	...	997·88
February	469·07	43·75	41·43	228·64	11·51	32·88	13·93	98·64	21·89	6·76	...	968·55
March	482·06	42·75	39·81	217·61	5·86	11·17	12·67	85·71	19·48	7·81	...	924·97
April	467·11	34·00	42·20	244·95	5·42	8·43	14·29	75·94	19·73	15·30	...	927·43
May	465·25	38·05	43·20	305·08	5·56	9·64	13·58	77·46	21·91	16·64	...	996·43
June	474·52	38·05	46·86	303·15	8·01	11·95	19·72	79·77	19·00	14·42	...	1015·49
July	538·74	43·71	46·58	294·71	6·72	15·57	17·42	77·71	19·27	12·91	...	1073·38
August	487·40	68·53	54·74	315·95	6·90	17·14	17·46	87·39	19·16	12·74	...	1087·45
September	451·82	71·29	56·34	319·65	8·45	16·56	17·60	86·36	20·09	11·76	...	1059·98
October	452·05	85·43	54·20	319·37	16·48	18·72	20·68	86·71	22·50	12·07	...	1088·26
November	460·83	80·23	59·17	329·13	17·10	15·07	17·23	91·68	23·56	7·87	...	1101·90
December	474·84	82·22	57·52	321·89	15·77	11·05	19·27	93·40	22·47	9·64	...	1108·12
1875.												
January	515·76	80·88	59·90	293·87	7·44	9·37	16·72	92·71	21·93	11·06	...	1109·69
February	505·51	67·84	59·29	304·31	5·80	19·84	16·70	95·94	22·73	14·65	...	1112·67
March	518·75	60·63	61·16	307·33	7·30	11·47	16·73	94·96	25·43	19·85	...	1123·64
April	484·64	49·01	57·79	299·27	13·18	10·65	20·12	100·39	25·52	23·82	...	1075·44
May	481·44	56·06	61·80	308·91	6·72	15·52	18·23	104·78	25·76	26·53	...	1105·79
June	488·88	64·26	58·01	309·15	12·31	16·70	17·78	107·57	25·16	28·62	...	1128·51
July	476·19	70·69	64·85	294·26	14·44	17·72	18·19	109·11	24·23	28·26	...	1117·99
August	488·57	70·70	71·11	279·20	14·03	24·73	17·10	100·07	25·44	28·21	...	1119·21
September	511·88	71·73	87·04	302·15	13·74	25·27	15·67	98·91	25·84	24·49	...	1176·76
October	510·63	81·36	79·85	330·68	15·09	27·34	17·86	95·37	23·96	21·45	...	1203·63
November	513·05	82·70	75·35	301·77	15·47	27·46	18·79	89·88	25·22	19·35	...	1169·08
December	494·77	76·16	60·23	297·53	15·39	18·94	19·03	92·38	27·42	19·70	...	1121·58
1876.												
January	511·47	76·75	60·04	329·15	12·53	19·24	17·76	101·61	24·07	24·35	...	1177·01
February	495·87	70·92	55·30	291·47	11·80	14·11	17·63	115·33	26·00	29·67	...	1128·15
March	470·17	69·36	63·12	281·20	7·29	10·51	16·29	120·64	25·96	35·40	...	1099·99
April	451·89	67·88	61·38	271·98	9·11	9·67	17·87	119·50	26·36	37·50	...	1073·19
May	438·33	72·20	63·65	283·49	9·31	10·76	18·94	113·12	24·71	35·83	...	1070·38
June	495·78	76·56	65·59	301·36	11·17	15·44	19·19	113·88	23·76	33·80	...	1158·58
July	478·89	76·81	64·85	315·20	15·22	15·18	17·16	113·47	23·96	33·03	...	1153·81
August	480·24	90·20	68·27	360·07	16·34	15·94	16·32	103·77	18·82	20·96	...	1190·98
September	504·96	83·19	69·87	320·46	18·68	18·31	17·40	102·22	24·62	15·44	...	1175·20
October	494·29	75·81	62·14	316·42	18·43	17·65	17·09	113·36	21·07	8·78	...	1145·07
November	494·07	72·86	62·68	354·73	12·21	15·04	18·96	133·62	20·42	8·45	...	1193·07
December	506·17	76·02	56·07	375·15	5·47	13·41	20·23	119·46	17·32	7·86	...	1197·19

* Trichinopoly circulation incorporated with that of Madras from November 1872.

No. IX—*concluded.*

Currency Notes in Circulation in India, in Lakhs and Thousands of Rupees.

Last day of	Calcutta.	Allahabad.	Lahore.	Bombay.	Akola.	Nagpur.	Kurrachee.	Madras.	Calicut.	Coconada.		Total.
1877.												
January	566·48	70·48	55·24	374·25	5·24	9·00	20·54	114·65	16·12	11·88	...	1243·62
February	540·01	58·18	63·99	356·84	5·26	13·94	20·32	116·56	17·02	14·91	...	1207·07
March	545·36	44·66	55·05	323·06	5·55	9·80	17·09	119·80	16·11	25·25	...	1161·78
April	478·19	49·57	57·43	323·54	5·17	8·00	14·39	134·44	18·79	23·48	...	1113·05
May	525·68	45·67	63·74	323·81	4·92	8·53	17·64	118·03	23·21	23·23	...	1154·52
June	576·24	47·88	57·41	361·03	16·08	10·86	19·33	138·65	21·12	18·79	...	1267·43
July	537·81	49·49	62·11	394·59	13·44	12·47	22·13	160·56	24·68	7·96	...	1285·20
August	531·67	60·06	60·67	325·86	7·89	10·34	24·92	154·87	29·90	8·69	...	1214·91
September	627·76	45·74	58·93	256·74	12·12	10·47	26·05	167·87	24·76	8·08	...	1239·17
October	584·24	63·42	58·48	344·45	14·11	10·27	24·72	184·54	25·16	9·36	...	1318·78
November	702·65	57·51	52·09	425·02	8·13	8·60	24·84	164·62	21·52	9·16	...	1474·21
December	705·61	57·55	46·18	482·45	4·11	6·28	22·04	149·91	18·09	12·35	...	1504·62
1878.												
January	730·40	62·42	46·16	498·15	4·10	6·93	22·88	152·96	21·24	18·28	...	1563·56
February	674·52	58·42	45·35	393·53	15·28	7·48	22·64	146·03	18·85	25·16	...	1407·31
March	684·18	58·10	47·86	344·71	5·57	6·70	22·19	144·27	15·34	28·51	...	1357·47
April	661·95	60·64	53·34	319·65	12·74	7·16	25·26	142·22	14·19	32·77	...	1329·94
May	641·18	74·61	46·31	326·39	12·25	11·03	23·26	141·89	12·84	19·31	...	1309·12
June	700·55	82·62	45·83	305·11	15·17	17·84	22·27	161·27	16·60	19·36	..	1386·68
July	724·76	77·81	43·50	304·94	16·65	25·57	22·97	146·45	20·70	23·64	...	1407·03
August	712·25	84·32	47·74	333·00	19·58	24·33	21·89	131·46	20·55	32·23	...	1427·40
September	629·05	73·60	63·01	386·22	22·65	23·32	22·23	131·91	21·63	32·40	...	1406·06
October	630·69	58·21	49·79	391·58	23·31	20·30	27·47	117·99	20·24	30·61	...	1370·23
November	618·11	38·83	47·19	411·34	23·30	19·89	30·60	106·21	19·21	31·16	...	1345·91
December	612·58	49·49	45·09	332·50	22·58	17·91	30·64	111·34	18·18	28·26	...	1268·61
1879.												
January	584·38	66·74	45·82	324·49	5·97	11·70	25·37	113·35	16·58	20·51	...	1214·97
February	643·83	51·16	48·53	282·91	5·92	11·07	26·59	111·98	16·31	21·92	...	1220·25
March	564·48	46·73	47·04	295·90	18·44	10·59	23·03	111·66	14·93	9·51	...	1142·36
April	537·92	47·99	48·59	318·62	7·71	10·92	20·06	109·36	17·63	8·31	...	1127·14
May	515·22	40·05	53·73	326·76	8·77	13·27	22·92	108·89	17·47	9·99	...	1117·12
June	555·04	52·00	69·30	309·18	19·98	19·58	23·86	105·95	17·32	8·95	...	1182·11
July	614·42	50·52	63·51	282·47	23·63	27·78	25·55	108·76	17·78	9·72	...	1224·19
August	660·47	48·92	68·04	264·58	26·74	28·11	26·59	121·88	19·68	9·01	...	1274·05
September	709·09	51·81	67·20	272·23	27·44	26·95	25·88	125·07	18·71	8·55	...	1332·98
October	701·04	36·76	65·63	301·33	27·85	26·31	27·90	137·70	25·99	8·37	...	1358·11
November	677·27	51·02	71·77	331·74	27·99	24·08	32·10	121·03	21·53	16·18	...	1374·75
December	667·84	49·16	70·79	368·55	27·60	20·60	28·55	118·68	18·69	9·25	...	1379·70
1880.												
January	710·12	50·71	64·83	391·22	14·99	16·05	26·24	123·32	14·11	11·29	...	1422·93
February	602·23	45·87	68·25	403·66	12·91	14·14	29·81	123·43	13·91	13·91	...	1328·19
March	567·08	50·14	74·24	333·97	11·93	12·63	31·15	123·99	13·19	17·41	...	1235·77
April	598·41	46·61	86·22	323·67	11·98	13·21	34·66	145·32	13·91	14·49	...	1288·52
May	594·13	45·59	84·26	338·32	14·69	23·53	29·12	149·72	14·72	15·55	...	1309·70
June	629·69	43·45	82·70	333·88	25·50	29·18	33·25	157·40	13·67	15·26	...	1364·03
July	642·81	43·01	78·98	346·46	28·26	30·96	33·79	156·02	14·45	16·40	...	1391·18
August	588·13	47·81	145·98	347·94	30·07	30·06	32·19	124·76	14·62	13·33	...	1374·94
September	626·31	50·78	86·64	355·86	29·72	29·44	35·05	103·03	16·43	13·60	...	1346·92
October	665·63	41·89	97·03	333·13	29·80	28·92	37·91	95·98	17·95	7·13	..	1355·43
November	747·71	52·26	94·69	332·28	29·81	32·15	38·26	98·53	17·12	6·95	...	1449·80
December	745·92	59·04	88·18	324·99	28·52	29·00	39·38	101·13	14·32	7·20	...	1437·68
1881.												
January	698·62	73·09	85·04	356·17	18·65	15·70	33·55	113·80	10·69	6·82	...	1412·13
February	654·75	71·46	94·25	299·09	16·98	15·64	33·81	116·60	11·69	10·70	...	1324·97
March	656·54	66·76	86·52	313·50	17·07	14·26	34·35	119·55	17·78	13·84	...	1340·17
April	597·25	49·02	96·02	309·53	17·27	13·62	33·63	136·16	16·06	17·02	...	1285·58
May	600·41	40·61	97·82	337·84	22·48	16·15	31·74	122·14	15·54	16·26	...	1300·99
June	639·19	51·34	91·85	365·36	22·46	19·72	34·13	113·29	17·27	17·42	...	1372·03
July	652·70	47·24	88·84	372·35	22·31	23·46	39·32	125·06	14·59	18·40	...	1404·27
August	673·68	67·38	77·80	397·17	9·73	15·63	31·66	128·87	12·67	7·96	...	1422·55
September	628·25	84·45	78·62	371·16	5·35	11·31	34·42	123·20	13·48	4·54	...	1354·77
October	639·25	68·82	74·08	377·93	4·54	8·44	32·40	118·97	11·35	3·33	...	1339·11
November	630·20	83·43	74·16	334·52	3·24	7·30	32·69	121·92	17·09	2·91	...	1307·46
December	635·57	82·04	75·23	322·32	2·57	4·60	40·07	129·42	20·12	2·79	...	1314·75
1882.												
January	654·53	98·69	74·11	337·68	2·07	3·17	30·44	119·08	16·90	2·45	...	1339·13
February	686·80	106·76	73·41	320·31	1·77	2·71	28·41	135·62	16·02	2·36	...	1374·16
March	688·04	86·58	73·95	345·89	1·64	2·62	30·73	146·04	13·17	2·07	...	1390·70
April	687·23	57·53	80·16	389·37	...	...	34·88	154·73	16·09	...	...	1419·99
May	672·87	61·98	77·01	452·00	...	...	34·15	156·43	12·81	...	...	1467·25
June	680·98	81·94	71·82	457·64	...	...	29·93	150·36	18·44	...	...	1491·11
July	691·22	93·22	74·59	475·13	...	...	29·15	143·61	21·96	...	...	1528·88
August	721·29	82·59	90·82	464·64	...	...	30·33	126·09	13·09	...	...	1528·85
September	693·16	79·83	96·16	490·15	...	...	31·42	117·35	19·85	...	...	1527·92
October	690·97	89·14	107·04	531·56	...	...	32·83	116·16	14·09	...	...	1581·79
November	759·74	81·35	69·97	560·14	...	...	28·34	110·86	15·04	...	...	1625·44
December	789·40	96·74	70·98	491·83	...	...	37·72	120·65	8·82	...	...	1616·14
1883.												
January	748·75	103·89	65·41	442·89	...	...	35·76	132·41	7·69	...	...	1536·80
February	701·01	99·95	64·35	399·34	...	...	32·77	136·83	7·78	...	...	1442·03
March	751·09	81·72	73·12	353·53	...	...	31·24	151·26	8·68	...	...	1450·64

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

IRRIGATION BRANCH.

IRRIGATION OPERATIONS, NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES, FOR THE RABI SEASON, 1882-83 (1st OCTOBER TO 31st MARCH).

No. 2133 I., dated Allahabad, 16th July 1883.

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

Read—

Statements A. 16, B. 16, and C. 16, showing Irrigation Operations for Rabi 1882-83 of Canals in the North-Western Provinces.

OBSERVATIONS.—A comparatively dry September and absence of rain in December caused a good demand for canal water. The large area, however, which had to be maintained under sugarcane (a "kharif" crop) limited the amount of water available for the "rabi." On 25th and 26th January, when water was no longer needed for sugarcane, there was very heavy rain, in almost every district, which stopped all demand for artificial irrigation. In spite of this there was an increase, over last year, of 24,403 in acreage, and of R67,765 in assessments, under occupiers' rate. The irrigated area, 1,234,226 acres, is the largest on record; and is 158,274 acres in advance of that of 1878-79, a year of drought, when the returns exceeded those ever previously attained. The results are particularly striking when compared with the figures of some years back. In 1862-63 the irrigated area in *both* fasls was 473,157 acres, and even in 1872-73 but 940,586 acres. As compared with 1881-82 the largest increase is in the five divisions of the Upper Ganges Canal. There is a slight falling off in the old divisions of the Lower Ganges Canal and also on the Eastern Jumna Canal. The Agra Canal has made a small advance, and the Rohilkhand and other minor irrigation schemes have maintained their usual figures.

2. Table I shows in detail the areas of the principal crops irrigated during the last four years :—

TABLE I.

CANAL.	1879-80.	1880-81.	1881-82.	1882 83.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Upper Ganges	557,937	642,324	475,747	520,465
Lower Ganges	29,744	116,250	426,633	406,902
Agra	36,286	105,378	96,106	103,624
Eastern Jumna	142,201	128,408	150,689	142,030
Dun	8,804	6,867	8,138	9,448
Rohilkhand	66,277	29,985	48,544	46,844
Bijnor	1.730	2,041	2,137	3,207
Hamírpur Lakes	908	442	1,300	1,111
Jhánsi Lakes	443	315	529	595
TOTAL	844,330	1,032,010	1,209,823	1,234,226

The increase in area on the Upper Ganges Canal is about 45,000 acres. The Northern Division shows a falling off of 6,000 acres, while the rise in the Anúpshahr, Meerut, Bulandshahr, and Aligarh Divisions has been 13,000, 6,000, 12,000, and 20,000 acres respectively.

On the Lower Ganges Canal there is a falling off of 20,000 acres. The Narora Division shows no fluctuation, the Mainpuri a decrease of 2,000 acres and the Bhognipur an advance of 4,000 acres, so that the new divisions are slightly in advance of last year's total. The falling off in the old terminal divisions—*viz.*, Cawnpore and Etáwah has been 4,000 and 18,000 acres respectively. This defect in the latter division is said to be due to the fact that during the previous kharif an unusually large area was shown with the lighter food grains and was not cultivated during the rabi. The chief crop which hindered rabi irrigation being "arhar."

The smaller acreage obtained on the Eastern Jumna is due to the large area of sugarcane which, owing to scanty rainfall, had to be maintained during the early part of the rabi season.

The area on the Agra Canal was able to show an advance on last year owing to some late sown gram requiring water late in the season.

The rain in January is the cause of the smaller area obtained on the Rohilkhand Canals.

Table II gives the areas of the principal crops irrigated for six successive years :—

TABLE II.

	Wheat.	Barley.	Other grains.	Pulses.	Opium and drugs.	Total area.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
1877-78	415,659	138,627	59,912	64,328	10,823	729,845
1878-79	586,776	266,472	115,914	66,901	15,371	1,075,952
1879-80	482,703	210,959	83,861	33,401	15,104	844,330
1880-81	545,364	261,813	130,011	55,222	18,309	1,032,010
1881-82	726,332	261,602	102,549	77,238	18,203	1,209,823
1882-83	727,740	266,604	146,662	76,349	16,871	1,234,226

This shows that wheat, barley, and pulses have attained almost exactly the same figures as last year. The area covered by the two former crops alone was nearly one million acres.

Table III shows the percentage by Canals of wheat to the total area irrigated :—

TABLE III.

	1878-79.	1879-80.	1880-81.	1881-82.	1882-83.	
					Area.	Percentage of wheat to whole area.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	
Upper Ganges Canal	296,106	194,083	228,773	321,868	342,663	·66
Terminal Divisions	88,553	101,356	113,237	122,135	87,831	·38
Lower Ganges Canal	5,959	15,078	45,282	87,974	88,099	·59
Agra Canal	14,521	11,767	27,431	28,206	27,392	·26
Eastern Jumna Canal	149,834	122,506	111,274	131,891	121,965	·86
Rohilkhand Canals	24,330	29,979	13,120	26,549	32,496	·69

Table IV compares the assessments under occupiers' rates with those of the three preceding years :—

TABLE IV.

CANAL.	1879-80.	1880-81.	1881-82.	1882-83.
	R	R	R	R
Upper Ganges	6,68,455	7,61,523	10,21,817	11,22,533
Terminal Divisions	4,86,820	4,67,609	8,56,183	8,62,631
Lower Ganges	68,537	2,62,339		
Agra	90,530	2,86,736	2,59,530	2,85,152
Eastern Jumna	2,99,508	2,71,905	3,17,217	2,94,760
Rohilkhand	36,796	11,581	28,043	25,586
Bijnor	1,803	2,037	2,069	3,114
Dun	10,044	8,281	9,379	10,526
Bundelkhand Lakes	2,242	1,606	3,046	2,840
TOTAL	16,51,524	21,09,061	25,39,377	26,07,142

The rate per acre is R2·11, and is therefore slightly better than that of last year which was R2·09.

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, *Lt.-Col., R.E.,*

Joint-Secy. to Govt., N.-W. P. and Oudh,

P.W.D., I.B.

No. A16.—Rabi Statement.

IRRIGATION OPERATIONS OF FASL RABI, 1882-83.

Comparative Statement of Irrigation and Rainfall in Canal Districts of the North-Western Provinces.

Zila.	Area in acres.	Cultivable acres.	Areas irrigated.		1882-83 as compared with 1881-82.		Rainfall for six months, October to March, 1883.												Total.	
			Rabi, 1881-82.	Rabi, 1882-83.	Increase.	Decrease.	October.		November.		December.		January.		February.		March.			
							1881.	1882.	1881.	1882.	1881.	1882.	1882.	1883.	1882.	1883.	1882.	1883.	1881-82.	1882-83.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.														
Saháranpur	1,418,880	805,120	65,327	54,807	...	10,520	...	...	...	...	...	...	2·2	3·6	·7	...	...	1·9	2·9	5·6
Muzaffarnagar	1,061,989	699,622	106,984	102,272	...	4,712	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·3	3·5	...	·1	...	1·5	1·3	5·1
Meerut	1,510,664	1,071,493	180,734	193,443	12,709	...	0·2	...	...	...	...	...	1·4	2·5	...	...	...	1·0	1·6	3·5
Bulandshahr	1,222,400	875,520	121,785	140,444	18,659	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	·25	2·8	...	...	...	1·0	·25	3·8
Aligarh	1,256,775	919,880	100,340	118,141	17,801	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	·2	2·8	·2	...	...	·5	·4	3·3
Muttra	1,031,538	827,813	38,117	39,777	1,660	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2·8	·1	...	...	·1	·1	2·9
Agra	1,230,819	873,976	31,319	31,074	...	245	...	...	...	...	...	...	·2	1·4	...	...	...	...	·2	1·4
Etah	967,680	620,800	74,667	73,520	...	1,147	...	...	...	...	...	...	·2	2·3	...	...	...	·2	·2	2·5
Mainpuri	1,085,626	607,409	118,211	109,989	...	8,222	...	...	...	...	...	...	·2	2·3	·05	...	...	·6	·25	2·9
Farukhabad	1,116,633	687,361	44,869	47,221	2,352	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	·1	1·4	·1	...	...	·3	·2	1·7
Etáwah	1,274,240	563,200	121,279	109,280	...	11,999	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·9	...	...	...	·6	...	2·5
Cawnpore	1,495,576	865,665	117,115	118,045	930	...	...	·7	...	...	...	...	...	3·1	·2	·1	...	1·1	·2	5·0
Delhi	817,280	532,480	322	304	...	18	...	·1	...	...	...	...	·3	1·8	·7	...	...	1·6	1·0	3·5
Gurgaon	1,267,200	967,680	28,106	34,704	6,598	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	·3	·8	·1	...	...	1·2	·4	2·0
Debra Dún	653,271	82,248	8,138	9,448	1,310	...	...	·2	...	·2	...	...	2·9	4·8	·5	...	·4	1·2	3·8	6·4
Bijnor	1,217,886	663,135	2,137	3,207	1,070	...	...	·3	...	...	...	...	1·5	2·3	...	...	...	1·0	1·5	3·6
Tarai	588,793	144,230	3,370	3,470	100	...	...	·3	...	...	...	...	·8	4·1	1·5	...	...	1·1	2·3	5·5
Pilibhít	873,094	1,228,040	8,555	8,085	...	470	...	·1	...	...	...	...	·9	4·0	·1	...	...	1·4	·4	5·5
Bareilly	1,037,416		36,619	35,289	...	1,330	...	...	...	...	...	...	·4	2·7	·2	...	...	1·7	·6	4·4
Jhánsi	1,002,880	482,560	529	595	66	...	·7	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·4	·1	...	...	...	·8	1·4
Hamirpur	1,463,424	800,128	1,300	1,111	...	189	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·8	·1	·1	...	·1	·1	2·0
Total	23,594,064	14,317,790	1,209,823	1,234,226	63,255	38,852														
				Net increase		24,403														

Allahabad,
The 16th July 1883.

W. P. V. HÖRST,
Offg. Asst. Secy. to the Govt., N.-W. P. and Oudh, P. W. D.

No. B16.—Rabi Statement.

IRRIGATION OPERATIONS OF FASL RABI, 1882-83.

Statement in acres of Crops irrigated in Canal Zilas.

Nature of Crops.	Saharanpur.	Muzaffarnagar.	Meerut.	Bulandshahr.	Aligarh.	Muttra.	Agra.	Etah.	Mainpuri.	Fatehgarh.	Etawah.	Cawnpore.	Delhi.	Gurgaon.	Dun.	Bijnor.	Tarai.	Pilibhit.	Bareilly.	Jhansi.	Hamirpur.	Total.
Gardens and orchards	751	617	2,178	1,651	1,281	183	351	587	685	342	977	778	2	70	607	...	31	30	392	2	29	11,344
Sugarcane	11	19	72	35	8	...	3	2	1	...	5	...	...	2	...	10	...	...	11	...	1	180
Cereals: Wheat	46,975	85,970	145,160	96,544	62,772	10,346	10,370	41,863	60,772	19,330	54,117	43 152	93	7,914	7,293	2,284	2,779	5,784	23,933	221	68	727,740
Cereals: Barley	2,254	5,046	24,331	13,731	25,910	5,648	3,340	11,055	35,689	21,560	44,581	67,577	22	1,555	439	567	270	455	2,170	7	397	266,604
Cereals: Oats	603	...	239	131	29	...	...	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	580	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,595
Cereals: Chena	...	...	96	400	337	8	15	270	228	2	20	3	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	1,391
Other grains	303	987	2,878	699	609	16	24	1,188	1,612	1,404	493	1,227	1	7	...	...	...	...	3	...	1	11,452
Mixed	300	23	1,499	15.830	22,194	13,250	12,017	16,324	5,577	432	...	...	105	12,345	...	346	222	1,098	6,695	172	516	108,945
Pulses: Gram	1,495	3,125	4,089	2,766	2,075	10,029	4,771	907	843	113	1,889	1,493	80	12,725	42	...	38	488	1,128	176	84	48,356
Pulses: Peas	21	3,612	9,863	6,837	66	65	31	...	7	12	270	957	...	...	...	...	3	2	6	...	...	21,752
Pulses: Arhar	...	...	9	15	1,060	24	5	360	144	12	528	99	...	14	...	...	...	43	12	...	...	2,325
Pulses: Masur	1,191	1,028	1,128	44	28	...	...	3	2	...	...	...	...	...	138	...	50	84	205	15	...	3,916
Fodder crops	71	1,054	1,062	170	29	...	10	...	...	...	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	2,407
Fibres, cotton	9	367	683	910	1,161	23	4	...	1	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,164
Other fibres	...	...	1	26	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	29
Dyes, indigo	...	...	6	18	3	4	...	1	...	...	...	17	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	52
Other dyes	...	...	5	599	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	605
Drugs, opium	...	...	...	...	58	...	6	571	3,372	3,734	6,067	2,424	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	16,233
Other drugs	7	...	7	4	36	8	7	27	51	8	43	11	...	4	215	...	1	6	189	...	14	638
Oil-seeds	641	163	1	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	334	...	76	95	542	...	...	1,855
Miscellaneous	175	261	136	33	482	171	120	349	1,005	272	290	299	1	49	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,643
Total Rabi, 1882-83	54,807	102,272	193,443	140,444	118,141	39,777	31,074	73,520	109,989	47,221	109,280	118,045	304	34,704	9,448	3,207	3,470	8,085	35,289	595	1,111	1,234,226
Total, 1881-82	65,327	106,984	180,734	121,785	100,340	38,117	31,319	74,667	118,211	44,869	121,279	117,115	322	28,106	8,138	2,137	3,370	8,555	36,619	529	1,300	1,209,823

Allahabad,
The 16th July 1883.

W. P. V. HÖRST,
Offg. Asst. Secy. to Govt., N.-W. P. and Oudh, P. W. D.

No. C16.—Rabi Statement.

IRRIGATION OPERATIONS OF FASL RABI, 1882-83.

Statement in Acres of Crops irrigated by canals in Canal Divisions.

	Ganges Canal.						Lower Ganges Canal.						Eastern Jumna Canal.	Agra Canal.	Rohilkhand Canals.	Dun Canals.	Bundelkhand Irrigation Works.		Bijnor Canals.	Grand Total.
	Northern.	Anupshahr.	Meerut.	Bulandshahr.	Aligarh.	Total.	Narora.	Mainpuri.	Cawnpore.	Etawah.	Bhogniपur.	Total.					Jhansi.	Hamirpur.		
Gardens and orchards	258	681	795	1,394	2,037	5,165	45	360	967	1,185	176	2,733	1,984	571	453	407	2	29	...	11,344
Sugarcane	11	32	32	45	1	121	...	1	...	...	5	6	26	5	11	...	...	1	10	180
Cereals — Wheat	38,327	58,335	75,407	87,218	83,376	342,663	15,680	44,241	35,606	69,653	28,178	193,358	121,965	27,392	32,496	7,293	221	68	2,284	727,749
Cereals — Barley	1,903	5,675	24,147	9,317	34,084	75,126	4,232	18,025	58,794	71,718	20,996	178,765	3,136	10,272	2,895	439	7	397	567	266,604
Cereals — Oats	...	91	109	158	54	412	...	...	...	...	...	...	603	...	...	580	...	...	...	1,595
Cereals — Chena	...	2	...	460	842	1,304	...	30	1	7	18	56	1	28	...	...	2	...	...	1,391
Other grains	159	84	1,329	1,198	2,051	4,821	1	1,132	2,656	724	...	4,513	2,103	11	3	...	...	1	...	11,452
Mixed grains	4	8,384	...	5,763	40,109	54,260	4,922	3,119	...	...	...	8,041	319	37,276	8,015	...	172	516	346	108,945
Pulses — Gram	2,971	1,167	1,270	3,973	1,355	10,736	190	395	245	1,188	2,548	4,566	3,576	27,522	1,654	42	176	84	...	48,356
Pulses — Peas	1,604	10,617	...	4,415	...	16,636	...	...	736	432	78	1,246	3,763	96	11	...	...	...	...	21,752
Pulses — Arhar	...	24	...	18	1,355	1,397	105	95	36	10	585	831	...	42	55	...	...	...	...	2,325
Pulses — Masur	961	40	44	78	28	1,151	...	1	...	...	...	1	2,272	...	339	138	15	...	...	3,916
Fodder crops	12	37	1,698	186	24	1,957	...	...	8	...	...	8	429	10	3	...	...	...	...	2,407
Fibres, cotton	4	101	168	748	1,406	2,427	...	1	...	...	...	1	703	33	...	...	...	...	...	3,164
Other fibres	...	...	...	29	...	29	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	29
Dyes, indigo	...	25	3	...	...	28	...	...	17	...	...	17	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	52
Other dyes	...	605	...	...	...	605	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	605
Drugs, opium	...	...	...	...	110	110	356	2,696	5,418	6,415	1,237	16,122	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	16,233
Other drugs	...	...	7	2	69	78	2	19	13	66	9	109	7	19	196	215	...	14	...	638
Oil-seeds	138	2	...	...	...	140	...	...	...	...	...	...	666	2	713	334	...	...	...	1,855
Miscellaneous	87	6	...	25	1,181	1,299	97	541	360	372	159	1,529	477	338	...	...	...	...	...	3,643
Total Rabi, 1882-83	46,439	85,908	105,009	115,027	168,082	520,465	25,630	70,656	104,857	151,770	53,989	406,902	142,030	103,624	46,844	9,448	595	1,111	3,207	1,234,226
Total, 1881-82	52,192	72,094	99,601	103,543	148,317	475,747	26,152	72,288	108,454	169,967	49,772	426,633	150,689	96,106	48,544	8,138	529	1,300	2,137	1,209,823

Allahabad,
The 16th July 1883.

W. P. V. HÖRST,
Offg. Asst. Secy. to Govt., N.-W. P. and Oudh, P. W. D.

No. A17.—Annual Statement.

IRRIGATION OPERATIONS OF THE YEAR 1882-83.

Comparative Statement of Irrigation and Rainfall for the years 1881-82 and 1882-83 in Canal Districts of the North-Western Provinces.

Zila.	Area in acres.	Cultivated area in acres.	Area Irrigated. — Kharif, 1882-83. — Total area.	Kharif — In comparison with Kharif, 1881-82. — Increase.	Kharif — Decrease.	Rabi, 1882-83. — Total area.	Rabi — In comparison with Rabi, 1881-82. — Increase.	Rabi — Decrease.	Whole year, 1882-83. — Total area.	Whole year — In comparison with 1881-82. — Increase.	Whole year — Decrease.	Rainfall. — Percentage of increase or decrease.	1881-82.	1882-83.	Percentage of increase or decrease.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Saháranpur	1,418,880	805,120	57,019	4,546	...	54,807	...	10,520	111,826	...	5,974	−5·3	29·2	42·1	+40·7
Muzaffarnagar	1,061,989	699,622	86,325	9,394	...	102,272	...	4,712	188,597	4,682	...	+2·4	22·9	33·8	+47·6
Meerut	1,510,664	1,071,493	137,061	23,722	...	193,443	12,709	...	330,504	36,431	...	+11·0	28·6	28·8	+0·7
Bulandshahr	1,222,400	875,520	88,942	10,905	...	140,444	18,659	...	229,386	29,564	...	+12·8	19·5	23·5	+20·5
Aligarh	1,256,775	919,880	56,456	...	766	118,141	17,801	...	174,597	17,035	...	+9·7	25·7	27·1	+5·5
Muttra	1,031,538	827,843	22,863	...	3,968	39,777	1,660	...	62,640	...	2,308	−3·6	28·6	28·3	−1·0
Agra	1,230,819	873,976	13,998	...	1,617	31,074	...	245	45,072	...	1,862	−4·1	36·5	28·5	−21·9
Etah	967,680	620,800	37,192	1,163	...	73,520	...	1,147	110,712	16	...	+·01	33·5	26·5	−20·9
Mainpuri	1,085,626	607,409	48,591	...	860	109,989	...	8,222	158,580	...	9,082	−5·7	42·9	28·8	−32·4
Farukhabad	1,116,633	687,361	22,083	590	...	47,221	2,352	...	69,304	2,942	...	+4·2	25·6	25·1	−1·2
Etáwah	1,274,240	563,200	60,265	2,148	...	109,280	...	11,999	169,545	...	9,851	−5·8	29·5	26·8	−9·1
Cawnpore	1,495,576	865,065	52,398	...	8,983	118,045	930	...	170,443	...	8,053	−4·7	37·3	33·2	−10·9
Delhi	817,280	532,480	27	1	...	304	..	18	331	...	17	−5·1	24·4	26·4	+8·1
Gurgaon	1,267,200	967,680	16,211	1,336	...	34,704	6,598	...	50,915	7,934	...	+15·5	20·0	15·9	−20·5
Dehra Dún	653,271	82,248	5,520	205	...	9,448	1,310	...	14,968	1,515	...	+10·1	84·4	57·6	−36·6
Bijnor	1,217,886	663,135	1,678	...	1,216	3,207	1,070	...	4,885	...	146	−2·9	38·4	40·2	+4·6
Terai	588,793	144,230	3,749	157	...	3,470	100	...	7,219	257	...	+3·5	45·2	68·2	+50·8
Pilibhit	873,094	1,228,040	4,055	...	2,324	8,085	...	470	12,140	...	2,794	−23·01	24·0	51·0	+112·5
Bareilly	1,037,416		24,859	...	1,092	35,289	...	1,330	60,148	...	2,122	−4·0	35·1	51·3	+46·1
Jhánsi	1,002,880	482,560	42	13	...	595	66	...	637	79	...	+12·4	44·7	48·5	+8·5
Hamírpur	1,463,424	800,128	76	31	...	1,111	...	189	1,187	...	158	−13·2	27·4	33·0	+20·5
Total	23,594,064	14,317,790	739,410	54,211	20,826	1,234,226	63,255	38,852	1,973,636	100,455	42,667	...	...	...	...
			Net increase		33,385	Net increase		24,403	Net increase		57,788				

Allahabad,
The 16th July 1883.

W. P. V. HÖRST,
Offg. Asst. Secy. to Govt., N.-W. P. and Oudh, P. W. D

No. B17.—Annual Statement.

IRRIGATION OPERATIONS OF THE YEAR 1882-83.

Statement in Acres of Crops Irrigated by Canal Districts.

Nature of Crops.	Saháranpur.	Muzaffarnagar.	Meerut.	Bulandshahr.	Aligarh.	Muttra.	Agra.	Etah.	Mainpuri.	Farukhabad.	Etáwah.	Cawnpore.	Delhi.	Gurgaon.	Dehra Dún.	Bijnor.	Terai.	Pilibhit.	Bareilly.	Jhánsi.	Hamírpur.	Total.
Gardens and orchards	1,790	1,249	3,417	2,685	2,013	439	1,278	1,596	1,467	638	1,683	1,899	5	135	664	8	48	36	608	3	60	21,721
Sugarcane	19,254	46,887	74,559	9,890	1,339	1,454	1,768	3,849	5,650	2,818	9.085	5,218	9	2,276	1,201	1,541	458	2,136	8,712	33	21	198,158
Cereals — Rice	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
Cereals — Bajra	2	...	...	51	13	85	27	14	2	...	16	1	...	56	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	271
Cereals — Joar	...	...	23	511	953	535	540	402	308	16	275	243	1	1,018	...	...	...	...	8	...	...	4,833
Cereals — Maize	1,877	4,263	16,572	5,581	1,661	24	82	475	547	352	205	1,608	...	135	7	...	...	...	16	...	...	33,411
Cereals — Wheat	46,975	85,970	145,160	96,544	62,772	10,346	10,370	41,863	60,772	19,330	54,117	43,152	93	7,914	7,293	2,284	2,779	5,784	23,933	221	68	727,740
Cereals — Barley	2,254	5,046	24,331	13,731	25,910	5,648	3,340	11,055	35,689	21,560	44,581	67,577	22	1,555	439	567	270	455	2,170	7	397	266,604
Cereals — Oats	603	...	239	131	29	...	...	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	580	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,595
Cereals — Chena	...	...	96	400	337	8	15	270	228	2	20	3	...	10	...	...	...	...	..	2	...	1,391
Other Grains	700	1,799	3,255	1,690	740	50	32	1,556	2,722	1,720	1,442	1,274	1	42	1	...	...	...	23	...	1	17,048
Mixed Grains	300	23	1,499	15,830	22,194	13,250	12,017	16,324	5,577	432	...	...	105	12,345	...	346	222	1,098	6,695	172	516	108,945
Pulses (kharif) urd or mash and moth	25	123	3	80	7	110	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	30	3	...	...	...	...	1	...	386
Pulse (rabi) — Gram	1,495	3,125	4,089	2,766	2,075	10,029	4,771	907	843	113	1,889	1,493	80	12,725	42	...	38	488	1,128	176	84	48,356
Pulse (rabi) — Peas	21	3,612	9,863	6,837	66	65	31	...	7	12	270	957	...	...	...	...	3	2	6	...	...	21,752
Pulse (rabi) — Arhar	...	...	9	15	1,060	24	5	360	144	12	528	99	...	14	...	...	...	43	12	...	...	2,325
Pulse (rabi) — Masur	1,191	1,028	1,128	44	28	...	..	3	2	...	...	...	...	...	138	...	50	84	205	15	...	3,916
Fodder crops	363	2,537	7,043	1,890	132	21	11	328	...	...	...	8	...	1	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	12,337
Fibres — Cotton	1,073	4,556	10,641	8,573	4,504	10,581	1,304	914	286	...	47	88	13	9,900	2	...	...	2	7	2	...	52,493
Fibres — Other fibres	21	20	1	27	6	46	42	129	102	7	13	...	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	422
Dyes — Indigo	1,645	4,326	16,159	60,405	47,249	8,868	8,775	27,445	37,290	17,280	43,819	40,220	...	2,407	...	...	...	...	257	...	...	316,145
Dyes — Other dyes	...	...	44	994	41	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,084
Drugs — Opium	...	...	...	...	58	...	6	571	3,372	3,734	6,067	2,424	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	16,233
Drugs — Other drugs	70	23	54	59	43	10	7	82	76	70	50	43	...	4	348	...	1	6	189	2	14	1,151
Oil-seeds	646	163	1	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	334	...	76	95	542	...	...	1,860
Miscellaneous	847	749	374	462	990	1,040	649	2,395	2,544	932	3,612	2,154	1	340	1	...	...	...	12	...	...	17,102
Total year, 1882-83	111,826	188,597	330,504	229,386	174,597	62,640	45,072	110,712	158,580	69,304	169,545	170,443	331	50,915	14,968	4,885	7,219	12,140	60,148	637	1,187	1,973,636
Total year, 1881-82	117,800	183,915	294,073	199,822	157,562	64,948	46,934	110,696	167,662	66,362	178,396	178,496	348	42,981	13,453	5,031	6,962	14,934	62,570	558	1,345	1,915,848

ALLAHABAD,
The 16th July 1883.

W. P. V. HÖRST,
Offg. Asst. Secy. to Govt., N.-W. P. and Oudh, P. W. D.

No. C17.—Canal Statement.

IRRIGATION OPERATIONS OF THE YEAR 1882-83.

Statement in acres of Crops irrigated by Canals in Canal Divisions.

Nature of crops.	Ganges Canal.						Lower Ganges Canal.						Eastern Jumna Canals.	Agra Canals.	Rohilkhand Canals.	Dún Canals.	Bundelkhand Irrigation Works.		Bijnor Canals.	Grand Total.
	Northern	Anupshahr.	Meerut.	Bulandshahr.	Aligarh.	Total.	Narora.	Mainpuri.	Cawnpore.	Etáwah.	Bhognipur.	Total.					Jhánsi.	Hamírpur.		
Garden and Orchards	505	1,209	1,445	2,293	3,460	8,912	360	877	1,987	2,240	498	5.962	3,646	1,774	692	664	3	60	8	21,721
Sugar-cane	28,645	25,415	42,882	8,868	3,451	1,09,261	1,499	3,518	6,406	8,464	4,404	24,291	45,032	5,472	11,306	1,201	33	21	1,541	1,98,158
Rice	17,367	1,647	8,001	569	528	28,112	28	115	836	4,047	9	5,035	38,324	1	20,803	3,915	3	25	139	96,357
Bajra	1	9	...	12	56	78	3	...	1	16	...	20	1	168	4	...	...	...	...	271
Joar	...	...	...	406	1,621	2,027	34	58	119	447	78	736	...	2,062	8	...	...	...	...	4,833
Maize	810	769	9,191	5,950	1,652	18,372	183	419	1,971	244	60	2,877	11,921	218	16	7	...	...	...	33,411
Wheat	38,327	58,335	75,407	87,218	83,376	3,42,663	15,680	44,241	35,606	69,653	28,178	1,93,358	1,21,965	27,392	32,496	7,293	221	68	2,284	7,27,740
Barley	1,903	5,675	24,147	9,317	34,084	75,126	4,232	18,025	58,794	71,718	20,996	1,73,765	3,136	10,272	2,895	439	7	397	567	2,66,604
Oats	...	91	109	158	54	412	...	...	...	...	...	...	603	...	...	580	...	...	...	1,595
Chena	...	2	...	460	842	1,304	...	30	1	7	18	56	1	28	...	...	2	...	...	1,391
Other grains	866	458	1,603	2,301	2,391	7,619	1	1,703	3,088	2,125	23	6,940	2,377	87	23	1	...	1	...	17,048
Mixed grains	4	8,384	...	5,763	40,109	54,260	4,922	3,119	...	...	...	8,041	319	37,276	8,015	...	172	516	346	1,08,945
Pulses (kharif) Urd or Mash Moth	143	80	...	...	11	234	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	140	...	3	1	...	...	386
Pulses (rabi) — Gram	2,971	1,167	1,270	3.973	1,355	10,736	190	395	245	1,188	2,548	4,566	3,576	27,522	1,654	42	176	84	...	48,356
Pulses (rabi) — Peas	1,604	10,617	...	4,415	...	16,636	...	...	736	432	78	1,246	3,763	96	11	...	...	...	...	21,752
Pulses (rabi) — Arhur	...	24	...	18	1,355	1,397	105	95	36	10	585	831	...	42	55	...	...	...	..	2,325
Pulses (rabi) — Masur	961	40	44	78	28	1,151	...	1	...	...	...	1	2,272	...	339	138	15	...	...	3,916
Fodder crops	335	1,541	5,641	1,958	40	9,515	312	...	8	...	...	320	2,466	33	3	...	...	...	...	12,337
Fibres — Cotton	1,056	1,428	4,876	9,036	6,570	22,966	7	16	74	117	58	272	7,478	21,764	9	2	2	...	...	52,493
Fibres — Other fibres	...	...	...	29	19	48	111	76	7	40	3	237	41	96	...	...	...	...	...	422
Dyes — Indigo	809	23,179	8,059	46,333	62,594	1,40,974	11,105	27,551	40,145	53,728	18,064	1,50,593	4,927	19,394	257	...	...	...	...	3,16,145
Dyes — Other dyes	...	605	...	479	...	1,084	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,084
Drugs — Opium	...	...	...	...	110	110	356	2,696	5,418	6,415	1,237	16,122	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	16,233
Drugs — Other drugs	...	24	30	42	78	174	38	60	103	72	9	282	114	21	196	348	2	14	...	1,151
Oilseeds	138	2	...	...	...	140	...	...	...	...	...	...	671	2	713	334	...	...	...	1,860
Miscellaneous	87	755	...	66	1,816	2,724	1,444	1,908	1,394	3,004	2,716	10,466	1,872	2.027	12	1	...	...	...	17,102
Total year, 1882-83	96,532	1,41,456	1,82,705	1,89,742	2,45,600	8,56,035	40,610	1,04,903	1,56,975	2,23,967	79,562	6,06,017	2,54,513	1,55,887	79,507	14,968	637	1,187	4,885	19,73,636
Total year, 1881-82	94,032	1,21,682	1,60,410	1,68,138	2,28,039	7,72,301	38,715	1,04,986	1,63,008	2,53,458	71,038	6,31,205	2,54,886	1,52,603	84,466	13,453	558	1,345	5,031	19,15,848

ALLAHABAD,
The 16th July 1883.

W. P. V. HÖRST,
Offg. Asst. Secy. to Govt., N.-W. P. and Oudh, P. W. D.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

IRRIGATION OPERATIONS OF FASL KHARIF IN THE NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES, 1883, UP TO 31st MAY 1883.

Canal Division.	Water distributed during June, 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	9·50	950	402	34,810	40,665
Upper Ganges. Anúpshahr	7·00	6·24	1,100	889	44,000	53,250
Upper Ganges. Meerut	8·10	7·62	925	1,443	50,433	58,368
Upper Ganges. Bulandshahr	7·20	6·72	925	911	60,107	57,226
Upper Ganges. Aligarh	5·50	5·17	1,300	1,037	67,048	71,299
Lower Ganges. Narora	9·00	6·78	975	370	13,220	13,351
Lower Ganges. Mainpuri	7·00	4·84	600	470	27,083	33,677
Lower Ganges. Cawnpore	8·20	5·79	825	742	43,717	46,923
Lower Ganges. Etáwah	5·80	3·2	975	980	56,666	63,316
Lower Ganges. Bhognipur	7·00	5·90	950	849	24,557	21,072
Total, Upper and Lower Ganges Canals	...	...	9,525	8,093	421,641	459,147
Eastern Jumna Canal	4·74	3·72	1,300	993	54,037	60,868
Agra Canal	8·50	7·4	1,300	949	37,173	41,671
Rohilkhand	...	...	...	...	6,751	13,787
Bijnor	...	...	...	...	757	1,273
Dún	...	...	...	...	2,216	2,362
Jhánsi	...	...	...	...	22	23
Hamírpur	...	...	...	...	51	27
Total	...	...	...	...	522,648	579,158

Zila.	Land irrigated (approximate). Sugarcane.	Indigo.	Rice.	Cotton.	Other food-grains.	Fodder crops.	Miscellaneous.	Total.	Rain-fall. Total from 1st April to end of June, 1883.	Average of ten previous years for the same period.
Saháranpur	16,496	1,763	4,230	252	39	163	1,122	24,065	5·6	3·9
Muzaffarnagar	41,693	4,468	8,598	632	26	364	2,417	58,198	9·0	3·3
Meerut	63,094	17,370	1,793	3,983	235	946	2,314	89,735	2·5	2·7
Bulandshahr	6,082	52,701	13	7,293	1,164	781	1,347	69,381	5·1	2·8
Aligarh	588	44,844	118	2,194	708	22	1,334	49,808	6·9	2·3
Muttra	1,110	9,564	...	5,633	31	...	1,163	17,501	4·4	2·2
Agra	1,271	4,253	3	817	91	56	415	6,906	1·9	2·3
Etah	1,3·2	25,831	75	480	428	52	1,076	29,244	3·3	3·2
Mainpuri	2,784	33,256	129	383	1,339	105	1,378	39,374	2·1	4·0
Fatehgarh	2,232	14,757	345	162	503	143	79	18,221	0·9	4·0
Etáwah	5,250	41,524	84	9	457	77	723	48,124	0·9	2·2
Cawnpore	4,846	40,459	1,235	7	687	...	1,398	48,632	0·8	3·3
Delhi	...	30	...	11	...	...	25	66	5·2	3·2
Gurgaon	1,021	4,638	14	7,554	82	37	250	13,596	3·4	2·9
Dehra Dún	768	...	1,153	...	...	...	295	2,216	14·2	9·7
Bijnor	755	...	2	...	...	...	...	757	6·5	4·3
Tarái	1,270	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,270	2·2	6·0
Pilibhit	813	...	...	...	...	...	...	813	5·7	5·1
Bareilly	4,668	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,668	2·2	4·5
Jhánsi	13	...	...	7	...	...	2	22	3·1	3·4
Hamírpur	10	...	4	...	...	...	37	51	2·5	4·8
Total	156,066	295,458	17,796	29,417	5,790	2,746	15,375	522,648	...	..
Total for the same period last year	190,109	302,566	26,165	34,866	6,846	3,659	14,948	579,158	...	...
Increase	...	...	...	...	...	...	427	...	...	...
Decrease	34,043	7,108	8,369	5,448	1,056	913	...	56,510	...	...

Remarks.

		Cubic feet per second.
Supply—		
Entering head of Ganges Canal		6,284
" Lower Ganges Canal		2,744
		9,028
Expended—		
Ganges Canal	4,682	
Lower Ganges Canal	3,411	
	8,093	
Escaped—		
Anúpshahr Branch, Ganges Canal	95	
Meerut Division, ditto	43	
Bulandshahr ditto, ditto	13	
Narora ditto, Lower Ganges Canal	133	
Mainpuri ditto, ditto	62	
Cawnpore ditto, ditto	308	
Etáwah ditto, ditto	8	
Percolation from Narora Division	231	
" Mainpuri ditto	42	
	935	
		9,028

Executive Engineer, Northern Division, Ganges Canal, reports that there has been a steady demand throughout the month, all sugar has been secured, the area is 5,000 acres less than last year, and that rice cultivation is in full sowing. The rains broke on the 30th of June.

Executive Engineer, Anúpshahr Branch, Ganges Canal, reports that the causes of decrease were explained last month.

Executive Engineer, Meerut Division, Ganges Canal, reports that a maximum demand existed up to 30th June, when rain fell all over the division, stopping all irrigation save rice. The people, up to the last, hung back from taking cotton water and 4th class crop paiva. All agricultural operations are late, hence the deficiency in rice compared with last year.

Executive Engineer, Bulandshahr Division, Ganges Canal, reports that with the rain of 27th May a good deal of cotton was sown, which has come under irrigation this month.

Executive Engineer, Aligarh Division, Ganges Canal, reports that the monsoon broke on the morning of the 25th, stopping the demand for canal water and enabling cultivators to sow their kharif crops: 5 inches of rain were registered in Aligarh during the last week of June.

Executive Engineer, Narora Division, Lower Ganges Canal, remarks that the irrigation up to the end of June is about the same as that up to the end of the same month of the previous year.

Executive Engineer, Mainpuri Division, Lower Ganges Canal, reports that there was a steady demand for water throughout the month; some rain fell on the 15th, but not enough to affect irrigation; the new irrigation done during the month is 6,852 acres, against 5,342 acres in the same month of the previous year.

Executive Engineer, Cawnpore Division, Lower Ganges Canal, reports that the decrease is due to reasons given in the return for May.

Executive Engineer, Etáwah Division, Lower Ganges Canal, reports that the decrease in area of indigo is due to the high price of seed and lateness of rabi harvest, and that in sugar to the low price of gur.

Executive Engineer, Bhognipur Division, Lower Ganges Canal, reports that there was a steady demand for indigo and sugarcane watering up to 23rd, from which date to end of the month cloudy weather prevailed and light showers were reported from several stations.

Executive Engineer, Eastern Jumna Canal, reports that the deficiency of 4,100 acres of cane will not be made up; the remainder of the deficiency is only a matter of season crops in good order. Ample supply in the river, but the canal had to be closed for five days to clear out trees blown in by the storm of the 5th June.

Executive Engineer, Agra Canal, reports that demand continued very slack in the 3rd sub-division both on account of showers and of small sowings. Indigo-seed seems to have failed generally, and has also been very dear. The total estimate is 4,500 acres less than that for June last year, though the 2nd Sub-division estimate is somewhat above last year's, there having been no rain in that sub-division, there being more room for development of kharif irrigation.

Executive Engineer, Rohilkhand Canals, reports that from half to one inch of rain fell on the 3rd and 4th and stopped demand for a time, and about the same quantity fell again on the 14th and 15th and heavy rain fell in the district on 29th and 30th, but at Bareilly itself there is no appearence of the monsoon having burst yet. Water was in fair demand for rice and sugarcane.

Executive Engineer, Dún Canals, reports that heavy showers in every weak of June caused a failing off in irrigation of 2nd class rice. Regular rains set in on 27th June, 1883.

N. P. V. HÖRST,
Offg. Asst. Secy. to Govt., N.-W. P. and Oudh,
P. W. D., Irrigation Branch.

ALLAHABAD,
The 26th July 18

STATEMENT OF TRAFFIC ON THE AGRA CANAL FOR THE MONTH OF JUNE 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	...	...	13,630	...	13,630	...
Gram	...	...	1,950	...	1,950	...
Rice	...	...	...	...	...	...
Paddy or dhán	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bejhar or mixed grain	...	...	2,475	...	2,475	...
Dál—						
Urd	...	...	...	...	...	...
Múng	...	...	...	...	...	...
Arhar	...	...	...	...	...	...
Masúri	...	...	...	...	...	...
Juár	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bájra	...	...	...	...	...	...
Maize or Indian-corn	...	...	...	...	...	...
Barley	...	...	350	...	350	...
Total	...	...	18,405	...	18,405	...
Cotton	...	...	200	...	200	...
Oil-seeds	...	...	350	...	350	...
Salt	...	...	...	...	...	...
Metals	...	...	...	...	...	...
Building materials	18,950	...	...	...	18,950	...
Miscellaneous goods	...	...	8,000	...	8,000	...
Firewood	...	...	300	...	300	...
Bamboos	...	...	...	...	...	...
Timber—						
Poles and unsquared timber	...	...	...	...	...	...
Karis and squared timber	...	...	...	...	...	...
Logs	...	...	...	...	...	...
Miscellaneous timber	...	...	...	...	...	...
Live-stock	...	...	...	...	...	...
Grand Total	18,950	...	27,255	...	46,205	...
Total during corresponding period of last year	14,762	...	15,155	...	29,917	...
Increase	4,188	...	12,100	...	16,288	...
Decrease	...	...	...	...	...	...

Remarks.

Particulars.	Agra Canal. 1883.	1882.
Tonnage, including weight of timber and bamboos	1,697	1,099
Ton mileage	271,423	117,474
Value of goods R	72,953	46,089
Number of passengers	*Nil.*	*Nil.*

ALLAHABAD,
The 11th July 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 JUNE 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.
Wheat	350	...	5,345	...	5,695	...	...	...	4,373	...	4,373	...
Gram	650	...	...	...	650	...	1,335	...	...	...	1,335	...
Rice	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Paddy or dhán	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bejhar or mixed grain	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dál — Urd	...	...	250	...	250	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dál — Múng	...	...	...	...	...	...	60	...	...	...	60	...
Dál — Arhar	...	...	...	...	...	...	314	...	...	...	314	...
Dál — Masúri	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Juár	...	...	30	...	30	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bájra	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Maize or Indian-corn	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Barley	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	1,000	...	5,625	...	6,625	...	1,709	...	4,373	...	6,082	...
Cotton	...	...	204	...	204	...	...	...	514	...	514	...
Oil-seeds	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,921	...	5,921	...
Salt	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	376	...	376	...
Metals	627	...	35	...	662	...	711	...	...	...	711	...
Building materials	45,565	...	17,441	...	63,006	...	6,441	...	9,800	...	16,241	...
Miscellaneous goods	292	...	1,826	...	2,118	...	119	...	60,887	...	61,006	...
Firewood	2,250	...	76,133	...	78,383	...	1,615	...	33,175	...	34,790	...
Bamboos	...	...	51,326	1,026,520	51,326	1,026,520	78	1,560	10,721	214,420	10,799	215,980
Timber — Poles and unsquared timber	...	...	10,384	10,384	10,384	10,384	175	175	163	163	338	338
Timber — Karis and squared timber	200	267	26,309	46,925	26,509	47,192	...	...	226	226	226	226
Timber — Logs	...	...	480	24	480	24	65	3	...	...	65	3
Miscellaneous timber	192	384	2,821	5,642	3,013	6,026	50	100	...	...	50	100
Live-stock	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Grand Total	50,126	651	192,584	1,089,495	242,710	1,090,146	10,963	1,838	126,156	214,809	137,119	216,647
Total during corresponding period of last year.	20,602	211	102,409	898,714	123,011	898,925	18,534	310	69,179	89,240	87,713	89,550
Increase	29,524	440	90,175	190,781	119,699	191,221	...	1,528	56,987	125,569	49,406	127,097
Decrease	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,571	...	...	...	...	...

Grains.	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	1,032	...	10,700	...	11,732	...	1,382	...	20,418	...	21,800	...	
Gram	2,211	...	...	...	2,211	...	4,196	...	...	...	4,196	...	
Rice	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Paddy or dhán	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Bejhar or mixed grain	...	...	70	...	70	...	...	...	70	...	70	...	
Dál — Urd	...	...	90	...	90	...	...	...	340	...	340	...	
Dál — Múng	221	...	...	...	221	...	281	...	...	...	281	...	
Dál — Arhar	1,184	...	...	...	1,184	...	1,498	...	...	...	1,498	...	
Dál — Masúri	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Juár	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30	...	30	...	
Bájra	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Maize or Indian-corn	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Barley	...	...	100	...	100	...	...	...	100	...	100	...	
Total	4,648	...	10,960	...	15,608	...	7,357	...	20,958	...	28,315	...	
Cotton	...	...	2,279	...	2,279	...	...	...	2,997	...	2,997	...	
Oil-seeds	1,616	...	1,073	...	2,689	...	1,616	...	6,994	...	8,610	...	
Salt	...	...	48,270	...	48,270	...	...	...	48,646	...	48,646	...	
Metals	2,126	...	370	...	2,496	...	3,464	...	405	...	3,869	...	
Building materials	...	...	3,600	...	3,600	...	52,006	...	30,841	...	82,847	...	
Miscellaneous goods	4,060	...	10,434	...	14,494	...	4,471	...	73,147	...	77,618	...	
Firewood	1,164	...	...	...	1,164	...	5,029	...	109,308	...	114,337	...	
Bamboos	...	...	...	...	...	...	78	1,560	62,047	1,240,940	62,125	1,242,500	
Timber — Poles and unsquared timber	385	385	...	...	385	385	560	560	10,547	10,547	11,107	11,107	
Timber — Karis and squared timber	...	...	...	...	...	...	200	267	26,535	47,151	26,735	47,418	
Timber — Logs	...	...	...	...	...	...	65	3	480	24	545	27	
Miscellaneous timber	398	796	...	...	398	796	640	1,280	2,821	5,642	3,461	6,922	
Live-stock	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Grand Total	14,397	1,181	76,986	...	91,383	1,181	75,486	3,670	395,726	1,304,304	471,212	1,307,974	
Total during corresponding period of last year.	13,875	97	77,479	...	91,354	97	53,011	618	249,067	987,954	302,078	988,572	
Increase	522	1,084	...	...	29	1,084	22,475	3,052	146,659	316,350	169,134	319,402	
Decrease	...	...	493	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	

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	4,519	8,916	3,222	5,037	3,356	3,357	11,097	17,310
Ton mileage	342,116	367,537	228,517	233,438	808,301	769,639	1,378,934	1,370,614
Value of goods R	1,13,771	1,20,780	2,48,994	1,46,333	3,58,462	2,79,752	7,21,227	5,46,865
Number of passengers	259	289	...	...	10	...	269	289

ALLAHABAD,
The 21st July 1883.

W. P. V. HÖRST,
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 JULY 1883 PUBLISHED IN PAGES 1406 AND 1407 OF THE SUPPLEMENT TO THE "GAZETTE OF INDIA," DATED 11th AUGUST 1883.

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Province.	District.	Wheat. Present fortnight. S. C.	Wheat. Past fortnight. S. C.	Wheat. Corresponding fortnight of last year. S. C.	Barley. Present fortnight. S. C.	Barley. Past fortnight. S. C.	Barley. Corresponding fortnight of last year. S. C.	Rice. Best sort. Present fortnight. S. C.	Rice. Best sort. Past fortnight. S. C.	Rice. Best sort. Corresponding fortnight of last year. S. C.	Rice. Common. Present fortnight. S. C.	Rice. Common. Past fortnight. S. C.	Rice. Common. Corresponding fortnight of last year. S. C.
Rajpootana.	Bánswára (Meywar Agency)	21 14	20 0	21 4	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	10 0	17 8	17 8	18 12

Province.	District.	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.	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.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragoo, Sawee, Cheena Coraloo, Murhwa, Nuglee, &c.), *Panicum Miliaceum, Eleusine Coracana, &c.* Present fortnight. S. C.	Lesser Millets. Past fortnight. S. C.	Lesser Millets. Corresponding fortnight of last year. S. C.	Gram. Present fortnight. S. C.	Gram. Past fortnight. S. C.	Gram. Corresponding fortnight of last year. S. C.	Firewood. Present fortnight. S. C.	Firewood. Past fortnight. S. C.	Firewood. Corresponding fortnight of last year. S. C.
Rajpootana.	Bánswára (Meywar Agency)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	37 8	32 8	35 0	...	...	...

Province.	District.	Salt. Wholesale. Present fortnight. R a. p. per maund.	Salt. Wholesale. Past fortnight. R a. p. per maund.	Salt. Wholesale. Corresponding fortnight of last year. R a. p. per maund.	Salt. Retail. Present fortnight. S. C.	Salt. Retail. Past fortnight. S. C.	Salt. Retail. Corresponding fortnight of last year. S. C.
Rajpootana.	Bánswára (Meywar Agency)	4 0 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	11 4

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE,
(Statistical Branch.)

D. BARBOUR,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

RAILWAY TRAFFIC.

No. XXVIII OF 1883.

APPROXIMATE STATEMENT OF GROSS RECEIPTS AND EXPENSES OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

Latest return received.	Railways.	Total mean length open.	Receipts for week ending 22nd July 1882. Total.	Receipts for week ending 22nd July 1882. Per mile open.	Total mean length open.	Receipts for week ending 21st July 1883. Total.	Receipts for week ending 21st July 1883. Per mile open.	Total Receipts from 1st April to 22nd July 1882. Total.	Total Receipts from 1st April to 22nd July 1882. Per mile open per week.	Total Receipts from 1st April to 21st July 1883. Total.	Total Receipts from 1st April to 21st July 1883. 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
21st July 1883	Eastern Bengal	172	74,705	434	207	69,894	338	11,67,638	421	14,13,345	427	2,45,707	...
21st ditto	Oudh and Rohilkhund	547	82,053	150	547	88,142	161	17,26,059	135	20,02,814	229	2,76,755	...
28th ditto	Sind, Punjab & Delhi	676	1,75,115	259	749	2,14,139	286	31,12,464	285	40,05,289	337	8,92,825	...
21st ditto	Madras	861	1,28,701	149	861	1,18,219	137	22,76,376	165	21,09,933	153	...	1,66,443
21st ditto	South Indian	655	59,344	91	655	72,884	111	12,71,347	120	12,65,557	121	...	5,790
28th ditto	Great Indian Peninsula	1,456	3,08,721	212	1,451	3,47,357	239	1,18,95,696	508	1,27,15,223	546	8,19,527	...
21st ditto	Bombay, Baroda and Central India	461	99,292	215	461	58,639	127	38,62,363	519	40,31,513	547	1,69,150	...
	TOTAL	4,828	9,27,931	192	4,931	9,69,274	197	2,53,11,943	325	2,75,43,674	349	22,31,731	...
	State.												
28th July 1883	East Indian	1,507	9,00,852	598	1,509	8,24,433	546	1,41,98,768	583	1,69,35,582	702	27,36,814	...
21st ditto	Calcutta and South-Eastern	33	2,425	73	56	4,760	85	63,221	130	96,009	115	32,788	...
21st ditto	Nalhati	27	1,055	39	27	1,164	43	21,962	50	26,210	61	4,248	...
21st ditto	Northern Bengal	230	29,504	128	239	35,710	149	5,80,934	155	6,22,315	168	41,381	...
21st ditto	Tirhoot	82	10,614	129	166	14,355	86	2,03,801	151	2,68,740	102	64,939	...
16th June 1883	Patna-Gya	57	5,999	105	...	(a)	...	(b)1,11,727	176	(c)1,04,496	167	...	7,231
21st July 1883	Muttra-Hathras	29	1,510	52	29	2,349	81	36,045	77	40,363	87	4,318	...
21st ditto	Cawnpore-Furrakhabad	87	7,491	86	87	5,538	64	1,08,611	77	1,06,243	76	...	2,368
21st ditto	Dildarnagar-Ghazipur	12	667	56	12	610	51	16,788	87	17,817	93	1,029	...
28th ditto	Rajputana-Malwa	1,117	1,37,164	123	1,117	95,860	86	35,48,907	197	40,76,816	228	5,28,809	...
21st ditto	Wardha Coal	45	1,550	34	45	8,802	196	1,87,046	258	2,43,736	339	56,690	...
21st ditto	Nagpur & Chhattisgarh	98	3,893	40	149	9,932	67	2,25,138	142	5,55,422	233	3,30,284	...
28th ditto	Rangoon and Irrawaddy Valley	161	16,571	103	161	20,088	125	4,89,953	188	4,74,850	184	...	15,103
21st ditto	Sindia	75	5,138	68	75	4,735	63	1,94,272	86	1,92,697	85	...	1,575
21st ditto	Punjab Northern	412	52,450	127	419	54,777	131	9,63,373	149	9,68,659	144	5,286	...
21st ditto	Indus Valley and Kandahar	660	91,263	138	660	96,640	146	14,08,623	132	25,43,673	241	11,35,050	...
28th ditto	Muttra-Achnera	23	960	42	23	1,210	53	19,585	53	23,252	63	3,667	...
28th ditto	Kaunia-Dhurla	32	940	29	32	1,529	48	24,363	47	30,501	59	6,138	...
28th ditto	Rewari-Ferozepore	...	...	...	89	4,700	53	...	...	1,96,185	75	1,96,185	...
	TOTAL	3,180	3,69,195	116	3,386	3,62,759	107	81,13,449	159	1,04,07,984	199	22,94,535	...
	Native States.												
21st July 1883	Bhavnagar-Gondal	194	8,899	46	193	9,200	48	3,53,265	113	3,95,899	128	42,634	...
21st ditto	Nizam's	121	15,166	125	121	16,803	139	2,77,520	142	2,43,116	126	...	34,404
21st ditto	Mysore	86	5,603	65	86	4,393	51	89,726	64	82,195	60	...	7,531
28th ditto	Jodhpore	19	89	5	19	410	22	(d)163	...	11,791	39	11,628	...
	TOTAL	420	29,757	71	419	30,806	74	7,20,674	110	7,33,001	109	12,327	...
	GRAND TOTAL	9,935	22,27,735	224	10,245	21,87,272	213	4,83,44,834	302	5,56,20,241	338	72,75,407	...
	GROSS ESTIMATED EXPENSES	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,32,96,075	145	2,62,03,916	159	...	...
	NET RECEIPTS	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,50,48,759	157	2,94,16,325	179	43,67,566	...

(a) Return not received.
(b) Total receipts from 1st April to 17th June 1882.
(c) Total receipts from 1st April to 16th June 1883.
(d) Total receipts from 24th June to 22nd July 1882.

SIMLA,
The 11th August 1883.

R. A. SARGEAUNT, *Major, R.E.,*
Offg. Under-Secretary.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

[TELEGRAPH.]

ABSTRACT OF FOREIGN TRAFFIC FOR THE YEAR 1882-83.

CLASS OF MESSAGES.	ROUTE. West. Via Teheran. No.	Indian Value.	Via Turkey. No.	Indian Value.	Persian Gulf. No.	Indian Value.	Via Suez. No.	Indian Value.	East. Via Amur. No.	Indian Value.	Via Madras. No.	Indian Value.	Via Rangoon. No.	Indian Value.	Native Burma. No.	Indian Value.	Via Paumben. No.	Indian Value.	TOTAL. No.	Indian Value.
		R a.		R a.		R a.		R a.		R a.		R a.		R a.		R a.		R a.		R a.
INDIAN. Sent	42,088	1,64,220 14	1,272	3,786 5	430	1,746 2	39,220	1,21,254 12	130	333 6	9,801	38,737 13	1,864	5,544 13	5,079	9,108 14	20,361	38,413 6	120,245	3,82,846 5
Received	31,953	1,60,219 6	1,868	6,099 12	564	2,171 2	40,465	1,56,085 7	204	965 12	9,929	28,695 9	2,354	6,504 15	...	...	20,520	39,461 4	107,857	4,00,203 3
TOTAL	74,041	3,24,440 4	3,140	9,886 1	994	3,917 4	79,685	2,77,340 3	334	1,299 2	19,730	67,433 6	4,218	12,049 12	5,079	9,108 14	40,881	77,674 10	228,102	7,83,049 8
TRANSIT. From East to West— Recd. *Viâ* Madras	16,454	69,906 10	47	161 5	103	258 10	39,715	1,48,714 2	35	119 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	56,354	2,19,159 13
" Rangoon	6	35 8	...	...	1	13 8	159	551 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	166	600 11
" Laingha	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" Paumben	2,836	8,868 7	14	52 13	3	75 9	2,604	8,108 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,457	17,104 15
From West to East— Sent. *Viâ* Madras	26,270	1,07,784 11	1,015	3,349 15	38	115 10	25,398	96,137 11	80	266 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	52,801	2,07,645 8
" Rangoon	4	21 12	...	...	...	...	2	8 15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	30 11
" Laingha	1	5 7	3	8 15	...	...	10	44 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	58 12
" Paumben	1,858	7,209 3	93	338 7	1	2 12	2,380	8,398 0	1	8 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,333	15,957 0
From West to West— *Viâ* Bombay & Karachi.	4,309	16,655 13	31	148 6	35	165 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,375	16,969 11
Viâ Karachi & Bombay.	2,750	11,317 5	120	806 13	28	107 15	...	...	47	478 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,945	12,710 10
From East to East— *Viâ* Paumben	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	780	3,173 2	15	47 1	...	...	...	...	795	3,220 3
" Madras	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	532	2,138 15	532	2,138 15
" Rangoon	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	29 11	120	484 0	131	513 11
TOTAL	54,488	2,21,804 12	1,323	4,857 10	209	739 8	70,268	2,61,062 15	163	872 14	780	3,173 2	15	47 1	11	29 11	652	2,622 15	1,27,909	4,96,110 8
																	GRAND TOTAL		3,56,011	12,79,160 0

ABSTRACT OF FOREIGN TRAFFIC WITH INDIA BY THE INDO-EUROPEAN AND RED SEA ROUTES FOR THE YEAR 1882-83.

ROUTE.		Number of Messages by each Route (exclusive of Transit). To India.	From India.	Total.	Percentage of Number. To India.	From India.	Total.
INDO-EUROPEAN	*Viâ* Teheran	31,953	42,088	74,041	42·69	50·70	46·90
	" Turkey	1,868	1,272	3,140	2·50	1·53	1·99
	Persian Gulf *viâ* Karachi	564	430	994	0·75	0·52	0·63
RED SEA	*Viâ* Suez	40,465	39,220	79,685	54·06	47·25	50·48
	TOTAL	74,850	83,010	157,860	100·00	100·00	100·00

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

REPORTS ON THE STATE OF THE SEASON AND PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 14th AUGUST 1883.

GENERAL REMARKS.—The break in the monsoon, which is causing considerable anxiety, still continues in Northern, Central, and Western India. Between one and two inches of rain fell in the Madras Presidency, and although prospects there are generally fair the dry crops in several districts stand urgently in need of more rain. In Mysore the weather has been favourable, and the crops are doing well. In the Bombay Presidency there has been little or no rain, and the crops are said to be withering in many districts. Even along the Western Coast the rainfall of the week has been very light. The river in Sind is still below its normal level for the season of the year, and partial injury to crops has taken place, but the river is reported to be rising again. The Berars, Central India, and Rajputana have been practically without rain, and in the two last-mentioned tracts much anxiety as to the crops is felt. Rain in varying and generally sufficient quantities has fallen in Bengal, Assam, and Burma, and prospects are on the whole good in those provinces. More rain is however required in parts of the Rajshahye and Bhagalpur divisions in Bengal and the Sylhet district of Assam. In Burma the rainfall, though a good deal below that of last year, has been favourable, and the crops are thriving. Beyond slight showers in four districts, no rain is reported from the Central Provinces, and a failure of the rice crop in the eastern districts is feared. Less injury has as yet been sustained by other crops; but rain is urgently wanted. The same remarks are applicable to the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, though here the need for rain is even greater. The eastern districts are still doing well, but in the west prospects are unpromising. Light showers have fallen in a few districts of the Punjab, but without benefiting the south-eastern districts, where serious fears are entertained of a complete failure of the crops on unirrigated land if rain holds off for another week.

There is little change to notice in the position of agricultural operations. Harvesting is in progress in the Madras Presidency, and late *kharif* sowings and transplanting are being completed in the Deccan where locusts are still reported. In Central India, Rajputana, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, and Central Provinces the *kharif* crops are being weeded, and in the Punjab sowing is nearly finished. In Bengal early rice and jute are being harvested. Some damage has been done in Behar by excessive rain. In Burma ploughing and sowing are almost over, and transplanting of rice is well advanced.

Cholera continues severe in several districts of the Bombay Presidency and the Central Provinces, but is said to be abating in the latter. Cattle-disease is generally prevalent.

Prices rule high.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week under report.	State of agricultural prospects.
Madras—(Aug. 15th)		
Bellary ...	1·21 (average of eight stations).	Standing crops, wet generally good; dry crops suffering from insects, and want of rain in half the district.
Kurnool ...	·98 (average of seven stations).	Standing crops good, but rain wanted in parts. Cattle-disease in six taluks.
Ganjam ...	1·83 (average of sixteen stations).	Standing crops, red gram, gingelly, and sugarcane thriving. Fever, small-pox, and cattle-disease slight.
Kistna ...	·79 (average of eleven stations).	Standing crops good, but rain wanted in several taluks. Fever, small-pox, guinea-worm, and cattle-disease slight.
Chingleput (Madras) ...	1·27 (average of eleven stations).	Standing crops good where water available; harvest of *kar*, paddy, &c., yield half. Small-pox slight in three taluks. Cattle-disease slight in some villages.
Coimbatore ...	2·15 (average of sixteen stations).	Standing crops generally good, but paddy and dry crops suffering in parts; harvest of dry crops, yield average. 43 deaths from cholera in five taluks; fever in parts.
Tanjore ...	1·25 (average of eleven stations).	Standing crops generally good, but dry crops in one taluk want rain. 25 deaths from cholera. Cattle-disease in parts of one taluk.
Madura ...	1·12 (average of seven stations).	Standing crops fair in four taluks; harvest of paddy and dry crops in parts.
Malabar ...	·95 (average of fourteen stations).	First crop progressing; harvesting in two taluks. Small-pox slight in most taluks; fever in five taluks; cholera slight in Palghat, 3 deaths. Cattle-disease slight in parts.
Travancore ...	1·034	Paddy ripening in parts; harvesting has begun. Fever prevails. *General Remarks.*—General prospects fair.
Bombay—(Aug. 15th)		
Kurrachee ...	*Nil*	River on 13th 16 feet against 20 feet 4 inches last year. Damage expected to crops from low river. Small-pox prevalent in four villages in district; 8 fresh cases, 2 deaths, 6 remaining sick; fever in five talukas. Cattle-disease in Sakro taluka. Wheat, red rice, and *bajri* in Kurrachee, 24, 32 and 40; in Sehwan 32 and 40; in Sakro 16, 28 and 38; and in Sujawal 26, 34 and 40 lbs. per rupee, respectively.
Hyderabad ...	.....	River has commenced to rise since last week, but was 4 feet 4 inches lower on 13th August than on same date last year. Fever in three, cattle-disease in five, and small-pox in four talukas. Wheat 24, *bajri* 39, *juari* 48, red rice 26, and white rice 22 lbs. per rupee.
Ahmedabad ...	.....	Rain wanted throughout the district. Crops withering. Cholera in the city, 2 cases, 1 fatal; slight fever in Viramgaon. Cattle-disease in Parantej. *Bajri* 29 and wheat 26½ lbs. per rupee.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week under report.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bombay—*contd.*		
Baroda ...	*Nil*	Cholera in mild form continues in Sidhpur, Patan, and Baroda, and has appeared in Naosari taluka, 3 deaths in Baroda city. Crops generally withering for want of rain. *Bajri* 27 and rice 24 lbs. per rupee.
Surat ...	*Nil*	Total rainfall 38·07; more rain wanted. Cholera in Surat, Bulsar, and Bardoli, in all 11 cases, 8 deaths. Cattle-disease in Olphad. Fever in Pardi. *Juari* 36 and *nagli* 40½ lbs. per rupee.
Nasik ...	*Nil*; except in Peint and Igatpuri.	More rain urgently wanted; *kharif* sowing and rice transplanting vigorously continue; *tasar* crops withering for want of rain. Cholera in eight talukas, 141 attacks, 72 deaths; small-pox in Niphad taluka. Locusts in eleven talukas, but no damage done. *Bajri* 28, wheat 28½, and rice 22 lbs. per rupee.
Colaba (Bombay) ...	Very little rain; total of week, ·19.	Total rainfall up to date 54·52, being 2·47 above average. Abnormal temperature 3° warm; vapour in air deficient. Monsoon wind weak; barometer high.
Poona ...	.....	Rain much wanted for young crops. Cholera cases 238, fatal 150. *Bajri* 37 and *juari* 46 lbs. per rupee; in Poona *bajri* 34 and *juari* 43 lbs. per rupee.
Ahmednagar ...	*Nil*	*Kharif* crops withering. Rain urgently wanted. Cholera 411 attacks, 207 deaths. *Bajri*—maximum 51 lbs. per rupee in Jamkhed, minimum 33 lbs. in Akola; *juari*—maximum 60 lbs. per rupee in Jamkhed, minimum 39 lbs. in Akola.
Sholapur ...	1·52	Total rainfall 15·64. Crops withering for want of rain. *Juari* 62 and *bajri* 52 lbs. per rupee. Cholera 477 cases, 223 deaths.
Dharwar ...	Good rain in Navalgund, Gadag, and Ron talukas, where it was badly wanted; maximum 2·56 at Navalgund.	More rain is required in Navalgund, Gadag, and Ron talukas as well as in others. Standing crops generally fair. Sowings of *juari*, *sawan*, &c., still proceeding in some parts, and lands being prepared for *rabi* sowings. Public health good. *Juari* from 81 lbs. in Kod to 42 lbs. in Dharwar; and rice 41 to 25 lbs. per rupee.
Kanara ...	In Kumpta, 1·47; Sirsi, 1·51; Hallial, ·55; Kanara, *Nil*.	Rice crops in ear near Karwar. Weather fine. Rain wanted. Small-pox in Honawar, Siddapur, Sirsi, and Akola, 1 death. Common rice in Karwar 12½ seers and in district average 13¼ seers per rupee.
Rajkot ...	.....	General health fair. Weather cloudy and hot. Rain wanted. Cholera in Dhoraji, Und, and Gondal. *Bajri* 29 and *juari* 36 lbs. per rupee.
		General Remarks.—Rain much wanted throughout the Presidency. In many districts crops withering. River low in Sind where also crops are partially injured for want of water. Locusts in Nasik, Khandesh, Satara, Colaba, and Ratnagiri. Cholera in all districts of the Deccan and in Tanna also in Colaba and the districts of Guzerat, and the Southern Mahratta Country to a slight extent; fever small-pox, and cattle-disease in a few districts.
Bengal—(Aug. 15th)		
Chittagong ...	7·55	Weather seasonable. Transplanting in progress. Prospects fair; outturn of *aus* rice good. Prices stationary. Cattle-disease still reported.
Dacca ...	1·61	*Aus* paddy and *jute* being cut, *roachia* paddy being sown. Prospects good.
24-Pergunnahs (Calcutta)	2·13	Prospects of both early and late rice good. Transplanting of late rice going on. Price of common rice stationary. Public health generally good. Cases of cattle-disease reported from Bussirhat. Rivers rising.
Moorshedabad ...	3·60	*Bhadoi* being harvested in some places. Transplanting of *amun* continues; other crops doing well. Health of people on the whole good.
Rajshahye ...	1·96	Crops doing well. More rain wanted.
Burdwan ...	2·16	Transplanting going on. Prospect of all crops favourable. Public health fair.
Rungpore ...	2·74	Prospects of crops favourable. More rain wanted. Public health good.
Bhagalpur ...	·76	Prospects of crops good.
Purneah ...	2·24	Prospects of early rice good, late rice improved by late rain. Farming operations normal. Health normal. Rivers rising.
Patna ...	1·08	Prospects of *bhadoi* good. Transplanting of paddy going on. Cholera reported from Barrh and Behar sub-divisions.
Durbhunga ...	2·57	Weather cool. *Bhadoi* suffering from excessive moisture; greater part of town inundated. Health fair. Prices rising slightly.
Hazaribagh ...	·15	Weather warm and cloudy. Crops doing well. Transplanting operations in progress. A few cases of cholera reported from Sadr station; general health good.
Cuttack ...	2·32	Weather cloudy. *Beali* and *sarad* crops progressing well, in some places *beali* in ear. Owing to rising of river Kharsica low lands in the neighbourhood inundated. Public health good.
		General Remarks.—Rain in varying quantities fell in all districts during the week; more rain is still wanted in parts of Rajshahye and Bhagalpur divisions. Prospects of all early crops generally favourable, though in Behar *bhadoi* has suffered from excessive rain in a few places. Orissa has been flooded in places, but no injury to crops has been reported. Transplanting operations are still being carried on generally. Sugarcane continues to be very favourably reported of. Harvesting of early rice and jute is proceeding. In Central and Eastern Bengal jute is said to be poor in Pubna and Mymensing. Cholera still lingers in some districts, and fever has appeared in a few.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week, under report.	State of agricultural prospects.
N. W. Provinces and Oudh—		
Benares (Aug. 14th)	Benares, *Nil*; Chandausi, ·9.	*Kharif* prospects good. No sickness of men or cattle. Prices steady.
Allahabad („ 15th)	.....	Hot and dry west wind blowing. Rain urgently needed. Crops beginning to suffer from drought. Cholera still hanging about. Prices fairly steady.
Gorakhpur („ 13th)	No rain	Crops promising. Some cattle-disease. Prices steady.
Jhansi ...	No rain	Crops on *rakar* land drooping for want of rain, those on *mar* soil still good. If no rain falls within the present week, minor crops will be greatly injured. Health good. Prices rising.
Agra (Aug. 14th)	No rain	Rain greatly wanted every where. Well irrigation continues. Crops beginning to wither. Sporadic cholera in three parganas; fever in four parganas. Prices rising.
Bareilly („ „)	A few light showers	Prices slightly rising. Cattle-disease has spread considerably. Fever is some what prevalent.
Meerut ...	No rain, except a slight shower on 11th.	Weather often cloudy, but wind still westerly. No injury done to irrigated crops. Supplies sufficient of grain and fodder. Prices rising. Health good.
Kumaun (Aug. 14th)	.....	Bright hot weather and westerly wind; storm on the 12th. Crops still good. Health fair. Prices stationary. Cattle-disease prevalent
Lucknow („ „)	No rain	Weather clear. Crops favourable, but rain is much wanted now for the rice crops which are in good condition at present. Condition of cattle normal. Prices same as last week.
Partabgarh („ „)	.....	Reports from Partabgarh and Patti are exceedingly favourable. Crops getting on well, but rice crops are in want of rain. Health good; from Kunda a few cases of small-pox are reported.
Sitapur („ „)	Sidhouli, ·2	Rain urgently required. Crops drying up.
Fyzabad („ „)	No rain	Rain required for *kharif* crops. Public health good. Cattle-disease in parts of tahsil Akbarpur.
Rae Bareli („ 13th)	No rain, except ·2 at tahsil Salon.	Weather cloudy; wind westerly. *Kharif* crops suffering for want of rain. Health of men and condition of cattle good. Prices steady.
Cawnpore („ 14th)	No rain	Present break of rain if prolonged will injure the crops. General health good, but few cases of cholera and slight fever prevailing. Cattle-disease reported in three parganas. Prices steady.
Farukhabad („ „)	.....	Sky unclouded; slight haze as in the hot weather; sun powerful. Westerly wind blowing warm and rather strong. Slight fever in a few localities. Cattle-disease in two tahsils. Crops beginning to suffer seriously from want of rain. No complaint of insufficient supply, but prices rising.
		General Remarks.—The only district in which there appears to have been a general fall of rain is Saharanpur, elsewhere, except for local showers the weather has been dry, and hot westerly winds threaten to wither up the crops. More rain is very urgently wanted, Cholera is reported from Allahabad, Cawnpore, Aligarh, Agra, and Saharanpore. Several districts also report cattle-disease which is spreading considerably in Bareilly. Prices are rising in several districts.
Punjab—(Aug. 15th)		
Delhi ...	.....	Rain urgently wanted. Health good. Crops suffering from want of rain. Prices rising.
Hissar ...	.....	Rain much needed. Crops withering. Health good. Prices rising.
Umballa ...	·50	More rain much wanted. Health fair. *Kharif* sowings nearly finished. Prices rising.
Jullundur ...	.....	Rain much wanted. Health good. Crops suffering in some localities. Prices rising.
Amritsar ...	·90	More rain much needed. Health good. Prices rising.
Sialkot ...	2·0	Health good. Crop prospects improving. Prices falling.
Ferozepore ...	.....	Rain much wanted. Health good. Crops backward. Prices [illegible]
Lahore ...	.....	Rain much wanted. Crop prospects bad. Prices [illegible] threatening.
Rawalpindi ...	1·70	A few cases of cattle-disease in Murree tahsil; health [illegible] *Kharif* prospects good. Slight rise in prices.
Mooltan ...	.....	Health and crop prospects good. Prices stationary.
Dera Ismail Khan ...	·14	Health good. Crop prospects fair. Prices slightly [illegible]
Peshawar ...	.....	Slight rain, but more is much wanted. Fever [illegible] steady.
		General Remarks.—Slight rain has fallen in a few districts, but more is much wanted, except in the north and west. Crop prospects in the south-east are causing much anxiety, and fears are entertained of a complete failure on unirrigated lands in the Delhi and Hissar divisions, unless rain falls within a week. Prices of food-grains rising. Cattle-disease is prevalent in the Muree tahsil and fever in Peshawar. Health of the province is generally good.
Central Provinces—(Aug. 15th)		
Nagpur ...	·9	Weather close. Rain much needed for rice and *juari*. 568 deaths from cholera. Prices steady.
Jubbulpore ...	.....	Weather clear and cloudy occasionally. Rain much wanted. Cotton and other crops thriving. Wheat 21 and rice 14 seers per rupee.
Saugor . (Aug. 14th)	.....	Weeding finished. Crops languishing for want of rain, which is much needed. Prices rising. Health good.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week under report.	State of agricultural prospects.
Central Provinces— *contd.*		
Seoni ...	·22	Weather clear and hot. More rain urgently wanted for rice. 27 deaths from cholera. Prices rising.
Hoshangabad ...	.....	Weather very close. All crops suffering for want of rain. Fever prevalent. Wheat 16 and rice 9 seers per rupee.
Khandwa ...	.....	Weather close, with occasional clouds. Prospects depend on rain, which is urgently wanted. 261 deaths from cholera. Prices rising.
Raipur ...	·6	Crops seriously suffering from want of rain; about one-fourth of rice lost Prices rising. 7 deaths from cholera in Rajnandgaon.
Sambalpur ...	1·26	Rain deficient towards north and west. Prospects good. Fever increasing. Common rice 42 seers per rupee.
		General Remarks.—Rain much wanted for rice and in a less degree for other crops. Prospects still favourable, except in the eastern districts where the rice crop is reported to have already suffered considerably. Cholera continues, severe in some places, but is on the whole abating. Prices rising.
British Burma—(Aug. 15th)		
Akyab ...	7·49	Total rainfall up to date 127·32. 7 deaths from cholera and 1 from small-pox in town, and 5 from cholera in district. Health of plough cattle good, except in two townships in which 124 cattle died. Ploughing not yet completed. Sowing progressing. Transplanting commenced. Nurseries healthy.
Rangoon ...	2·88	Total rainfall up to date 49·64. 3 deaths from small-pox, otherwise public health good. Price of paddy from Rs. 96 to 97 per 100 baskets.
Bassein ...	2·22	Total rainfall up to date 58·15. 1 death from cholera in town and 1 in Bassein township, otherwise public health good. 55 deaths of cattle in five townships. Ploughing progressing. Transplanting resumed.
Prome ...	·36; rainfall scanty in Poungde.	Total rainfall up to date 28·55. 1 death from cholera in one township, otherwise public health good. 92 deaths of cattle in three townships, otherwise health of plough cattle good. Ploughing and transplanting going on. Seedlings in good condition. Transplanting wages Rs. 1-8 per acre.
Amherst (Moulmein) ...	5·62	Total rainfall up to date 103·29. Public health in Moulmein and district good, 43 deaths of cattle in one township. Ploughing and broadcast sowing over. Transplanting progressing. Transplanting wages 12 annas per man per day. Plants for transplanting plentiful. Appearance of crops very good. In Moulmein town ploughing, sowing, and transplanting progressing. Health of cattle good. Nurseries good. State of supply of seedlings for transplanting fair.
Toungoo ...	4·15	Total rainfall up to date 52·03. Public health good. Health of plough cattle good. Ploughing continues; sowing and transplanting commenced. Prices of paddy Rs. 65 per 100 baskets.
Kyoukphyoo ...	10·99	Total rainfall up to date 109·73. 8 deaths from cholera in the jail, otherwise public health good. Cattle-disease much abated. A few deaths in Daingbone circle, Myaybone township, exact number not reported. Three-fourths of district sown. Price of paddy stationary.
Sandoway ...	6·44	Total rainfall up to date 141·81. Public health good. Ploughing, sowing, and transplanting progressing, Wages of sowing and transplanting Rs. 7 per mensem in northern townships and Rs. 10 in southern townships.
Hanthawaddy ...	.....	Public health and health of cattle good. Ploughing progressing. Ploughing wages from 60 to 100 baskets of paddy per man. Price of paddy from Rs. 95 to Rs. 100 per 100 baskets.
Pegu ...	5·15	Total rainfall up to date 78·67. Public health fair. Slight cattle-disease in Hlegu. Sowing continues. Transplanting commenced. Price of paddy from Rs. 90 to 95. Season favourable at present.
Tharrawaddy ...	1·05	Total rainfall up to date 66·49. Public health good. 25 deaths of cattle in three townships; health of plough cattle in other townships good. Ploughing, sowing, and transplanting progressing. Supply of seedlings and the general appearance of young plants good, except in one township, where a little rust has appeared in seedlings. Price of paddy from Rs. 90 to 102 per 100 baskets.
Thongwa ...	2·06	Total rainfall up to date 48·25. 5 deaths from small-pox in one township, otherwise public health good. 38 deaths of cattle in two townships; health of cattle good in all other parts of the district. Ploughing nearly completed. Transplanting from nurseries going on. Price of paddy from Rs. 80 to 85 per 100 baskets. Cultivation on Maoobin Island progressing very favourably.
Henzada ...	2·41	Total rainfall up to date 50·64. Public health and health of cattle good. Ploughing and transplanting progressing. Supply of seedlings and general appearance of young plants good in Henzada sub-division, but rather poor in Myanoung sub-division.
Thayetmyo ...	·88	Total rainfall up to date 21·54. Public health good. 20 deaths of cattle in Myaydeh sub-division. Ploughing continues. Transplanting going on.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week under report.	State of agricultural prospects.
British Burma—*contd.*		
Shwaygyin ...	5·10	Total rainfall up to date 93·05. Public health fair. Some cattle-disease in Kyoukhmaw creek, leading to non-cultivation of fields. Ploughing approaching completion. Sowing and transplanting progressing. Price of paddy Rs. 70.
Tavoy ...	3·98	Total rainfall up to date 125·28. Public health and health of cattle good. General appearance of the plants good. About 150 acres of the crops in low land have been destroyed by inundation and in Shwaygyoon circle young plants in some of the fields have been destroyed by rats, extent unknown as yet.
Mergui (Aug. 4th)	1·65	Total rainfall up to date 85·94. Public health and health of cattle good. Ploughing and sowing progressing. Price of paddy Rs. 75 per 100 baskets.
		General Remarks.—Slight cholera in Akyab and Kyoukphyoo, otherwise public health good. Rainfall considerably less than last year up to date. Ploughing and broadcast sowing nearly finished. Transplanting in progress. Prospects of the crops up to date encouraging. Price of paddy steady.
Assam—(Aug. 15th)		
Gauhati ...	1·92	Weather cool and favourable for transplanting operations. Public health fair. Cattle-disease still prevalent in the interior.
Sylhet ...	14·44	Prospects continue favourable. More rain required. In south of district small-pox lingers.
Cachar ...	4·91	Weather rainy. Reaping of *dumahi* and *murali* crops commenced; transplanting of *sali* crops continues. Common rice 17¾ seers per rupee. Small-pox still reported from Hailakandi.
Dibrugarh ...	4·09	Weather cool. Transplanting of *sali dhan* commenced. Public health good.
Mysore and Coorg—(Aug. 15th)		
Bangalore ...	3·75	Standing crops in good condition. Prospects fair. A few cases of cholera in the town of Bangalore.
Mysore ...	3·50	Standing crops and health good. Prospects favourable.
Mercara ...	2·11	Transplanting of rice continues. More rain wanted for transplanting of coffee. Prices of food-grains falling. Prospects generally good.
		General Remarks.—1 to 3½ inches rain in the district. Standing crops in good condition. Prospects favourable. Public health generally good. Prices stationary.
Berar & Hyderabad—(Aug. 15th)		
Amraoti ...	.....	Rain wanted. Crops in good condition. Prices of wheat 16 and *juari* 26 seers per rupee.
Akola ...	.....	*Kharif* crops in good condition. Rain wanted.
Hyderabad (Aug. 16th)	·42 average	Total rainfall from 1st January 13·82. *Kharif* crops benefited by the rain; *abi* sowings postponed, as the tanks have not yet received sufficient water. Weather hot. Prices of wheat 15½, coarse rice 10, white *juari* 23½, yellow *juari* 27½, and *tur* 23 seers per current sicca rupee.
Central India States—(Aug. 15th)		
Indore ...	.....	Rain is urgently required if the *kharif* crop now on the ground is to be saved. Cholera continues in the Indore city; otherwise health good. Prices are rising. Weather cool at nights, but close during the day.
Morar (Gwalior) ...	*Nil*	Cholera in Lashkar and Gwalior. Rain much wanted. Heat great. Prices of food-grains slightly rising. Health of European troops good.
Sutna ...	*Nil*	Dry weather causing injury to crops. Health good.
Rutlam ...	.....	No report received.
Neemuch ...	*Nil*	Crops withering. Days hot, nights moderately cool. Public health good.
Goona ...	*Nil*	Weather hot. Prices rising. Health good.
Bhopal ...	.....	No report received.
Agar ...	.....	Rain urgently required for crops. Epidemic of cholera at Agar has abated.
Sehore ...	*Nil*	Weather clear. Rain needed for *juari*. Public health good.
Nowgong ...	·13	Rain wanted. *Kharif* prospects favourable. Health fair. Prices steady.
Manpur ...	.....	No report received.
Rajputana—		
Abu (Aug. 15th)	*Nil*	Rain badly wanted. Heavy clouds and sharp winds indicative of rain which however holds off.
Sirohi („ 12th)	.....	No rain since 18th July. Tanks nearly dry; fair amount of water in wells. Crops nearly dry; fields being watered from wells. More rain wanted. Health good.
Marwar („ 11th)	*Nil*	Tanks all empty; water obtained from wells with great difficulty. Crops being scorched for want of rain. Weather partially cloudy. Great anxiety prevails. If the rains still hold off for a week more of the existing crops will perish. Prices rising rapidly. Health good.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week under report.	State of agricultural prospects.
Rajputana—*contd.*		
Meywar (Aug. 12th)	*Nil*	Tanks and wells fair. Prospects of crops doubtful. Grass burnt up. More rain wanted. Weather cool. Health good.
Harowti („ 11th)	*Nil*	Crops suffering. Rain most urgently needed. Wind westerly. 25 deaths from cholera at Kotah during week; elsewhere health good. Prices rising.
Jhallawar („ 10th)	*Nil*	Strong cool west wind. Anxiety about *kharif* crops. Health good.
Ajmere („ 14th)	*Nil*	High winds. Crops and grass drying up. Rain urgently required. Cholera increasing.
Jeypore („ „)	*Nil*	Rain much wanted as crops are withering. Cholera still prevalent and slightly on the increase. Prices rising.
Bhurtpore ...	.....	No report received.
Ulwur (Aug. 14th)	No rain	Strong west wind. Crops suffering. Tanks and wells failing. Prices rising. Cholera continues.
Nepal—(**Aug. 10th**)		
Katmandu ...	6·74; heavy and prolonged showers.	Agricultural prospects good.

T. W. HOLDERNESS,
for *Secy. to the Govt. of India.*

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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 2nd HALF OF JULY 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. Past fortnight.	Great Millet. Corresponding fortnight of 1882.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria Spicata*. Present fortnight.	Bulrush Millet. Past fortnight.	Bulrush Millet. 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	10 5	10 5	8 13	...	...	...	17 0	17 13	17 13	17 14	22 13	19 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Vizagapatam	9 8	10 0	10 0	...	...	...	9 8	10 2	9 0	11 5	11 5	11 5	24 13	21 10	21 10	22 13	20 13	20 13
	Godavery	10 13	9 14	12 10	...	...	...	11 14	12 14	13 14	14 0	14 0	17 0	23 0	23 0	26 13	...	...	...
	Kistna	8 13	8 13	13 3	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	16 3	14 11	14 11	16 13	18 11	18 11	24 14	...	...	...
	Nellore	9 6	9 14	13 3	...	...	...	13 6	12 14	15 13	14 0	...	17 8	20 3	21 2	33 10	...	18 5	...
	Cuddapah	12 14	11 13	12 8	...	...	...	12 6	12 6	11 14	13 5	13 5	13 11	29 3	29 3	26 0	31 14	29 0	31 14
	Anantapur	13 6	13 6	14 6	...	...	...	11 13	11 13	13 14	12 5	12 5	15 2	30 14	30 14	30 14	30 2	30 2	18 13
	Bellary	*	16 5	14 6	...	...	...	*	12 5	12 5	*	13 8	13 8	*	41 3	33 0	*	30 2	24 6
	Kurnool	12 2	12 11	12 11	...	...	...	10 10	11 0	11 6	11 6	11 6	12 2	35 10	33 10	30 2	31 3	31 3	22 8
	Madras	11 10	11 10	10 2	...	...	...	13 8	13 8	13 5	15 2	15 2	15 2	22 5	22 5	24 8	23 13	23 13	25 0
	Chingleput	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 8	13 14	15 0	15 2	14 5†	15 14	...	...	...	24 2	24 2	...
	North Arcot	9 11	10 3	10 8	...	...	...	13 8	13 2	15 0	16 14	14 8	16 14	...	27 5	30 14	29 11	29 3	27 3
	South Arcot	10 14	10 14	9 6	...	...	...	14 13	15 11	15 11	14 14	16 10	16 10	...	...	...	25 6	25 6	27 11
	Tanjore	11 13	11 6	10 5	...	...	...	17 13	17 13	16 3	...	...	...	31 0	31 13	34 3	31 14	30 6	30 6
	Trichinopoly	9 10	9 10	...	...	...	...	15 13	15 2	13 11	16 11	16 0	14 2	36 6	...	25 3	27 14	26 11	25 6
	Madura	11 11	11 0	11 11	...	...	...	16 6	16 0	15 8	16 14	16 14	16 0	38 14	38 14	31 10	32 5	30 14	30 14
	Tinnevelly	9 14	9 14	9 3	...	...	...	15 14	15 14	15 8	16 6	16 6	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Coimbatore	13 2	13 14	10 11	...	...	...	14 6	13 14	13 8	15 6	15 6	14 8	27 13	27 0	26 2	27 13	27 0	28 10
	Nilgiris	10 10	10 10	9 14	...	...	...	13 10	11 3	9 10	12 0	12 0	11 3	23 2	21 10	23 2	22 6	21 0	22 6
	Salem	13 10	13 10	12 11	...	...	...	14 0	13 14	14 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	32 13	32 13	29 2	26 8	26 8	19 11
	South Canara	8 10	8 10	8 10	...	...	...	10 3	10 3	9 3	12 8	11 13	11 13	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Malabar	8 10	8 10	7 3	...	...	...	15 6	14 10	13 5	16 10	15 13	13 13	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bombay.	Bombay	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Ahmedabad																		
	Kaira																		
	Surat																		
	Broach																		
	Tanna (Salsette)																		
	Colába (Alibág)																		
	Khandesh (Dhulia)																		
	Násik																		
	Ahmednagar																		
	Poona																		
	Sholápur																		
	Kaládgi (Bagalkot)																		
	Satara																		
	Belgaum																		
	Dharwar (Hubli)																		
	Ratnágiri																		
	Kanara (Karwar)																		
	Pánch Mahále (Godhra)																		
	Aden																		
	Asirgarh																		
	Baroda																		
	Diss																		
	Nimach																		
	Nasirabad																		
	Rájkot																		
	Upper Sindh Frontier	14 4	14 4	14 5	25 8	24 8	26 0	11 4	11 4	11 4	13 4	13 4	20 0	32 0	32 0	32 0	...	32 0	28 0
	Karachi	13 8	13 0	12 5	23 0	23 0	21 8	9 4	9 8	9 8	16 0	16 0	17 0	22 0	23 0	22 0	19 0	18 0	18 0
	Haidarabad (Nakur)	18 0	18 0	16 0	27 0	32 0	26 0	13 0	13 0	12 0	19 0	19 0	21 0	28 0	28 0	26 0	25 0	24 0	25 0
	Shikarpur	14 2	14 0	14 0	23 12	24 0	24 8‡	12 0	12 0	13 2½	17 10	19 0	20 0	28 5	30 4	30 4	28 5	30 8	29 2
	Sukkur	15 8	14 8	14 0	29 0	29 8	29 8	11 8	11 8	12 12	12 8	17 8	19 8	29 0	29 8	29 8	28 0	27 8	26 4
	Thar & Parkar (Umarkot)	13 5	14 0	17 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	13 4	...	...	...	16 4	16 4	18 4
Bengal.	*Western Districts.*																		
	Burdwan	16 8	16 0	14 0	20 0	30 0	30 0	17 4	17 4	24 0	22 12	22 8	26 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bancoorah	14 12	14 12	13 8	16 0	16 0	15 0	19 0	19 0	22 8	25 0	25 0	29 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Beerbhoom	15 0	15 12	13 4	...	...	...	16 8	16 8	18 12	21 0	21 0	24 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Midnapore	14 0	14 0	14 0	17 0	17 0	...	18 0	18 0	21 0	22 0	22 0	24 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Hooghly	13 0	13 8	18 0	...	...	...	9 0	10 0	10 0	15 0	18 8	19 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Howrah	13 4	13 4	13 4	...	...	...	13 8	13 8	16 0	17 8	17 8	19 8	...	...	...	...	...	...

a In the sub-divisions retail prices of salt are as follow :—Culna 13-8 seers, Cutwa 11-8 seers, and Raneegunge 13-4 seers.
b Retail prices of salt at Raipore 11 seers, at Onda 15 seers, at Sonamukhi 12 seers, and at Bishenpore, Indas, and Kotulpore 13 seers.
c In the interior retail prices of salt range from 10 to 13 seers.

Districts.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nuglee), *Panicum Miliaceum*, &c. Present fortnight.	Lesser Millets. Past fortnight.	Lesser Millets. Corresponding fortnight of 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.	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.	
Ganjam	32 3	32 3	35 3	33 5	33 5	26 10	215 13	215 13	215 13	...	...	...	13 13	13 13	13 13	Madras.
Vizagapatam	22 3	20 3	26 5	32 13	29 3	25 11	87 8	87 8	93 5	14 10	14 10	15 3	14 0	14 0	14 10	
Godavery	29 2	29 2	29 2	31 8	32 8	26 3	194 6	194 6	194 6	14 10	14 10	14 10	14 10	14 10	14 10	
Kistna	25 0	25 0	35 3	27 6	26 3	21 11	145 13	145 13	145 13	15 11	15 11	16 5	15 3	15 3	15 11	
Nellore	25 8	25 8	36 6	23 2	23 2	23 2	93 5	93 5	186 10	15 14	14 13	14 13	15 6	14 13	14 13	
Cuddapah	31 8	30 0	31 8	35 5	35 5	29 3	194 6	194 6	194 6	17 8	17 2	17 2	17 2	16 10	16 10	
Anantapur	31 0	31 0	31 0	38 2	38 2	31 5	...	...	...	14 5	14 5	14 5	14 5	14 5	14 5	
Bellary	*	36 14	27 3	*	34 11	28 0	*	94 13	97 3	*	15 13	15 3	*	15 8	14 13	
Kurnool	...	...	29 10	30 0	26 10	26 3	182 11	176 14	198 3	14 13	14 6	14 13	14 6	14 0	14 6	
Madras	24 11	24 11	28 0	25 5	25 5	24 10	85 0	85 0	81 6	16 14	16 14	16 11	16 8	16 8	16 8	
Chingleput	25 5	24 11	27 6	25 0	25 0	23 6	92 5	92 5	92 5	17 5	17 5	17 5	17 0	17 0	17 0	
North Arcot	32 8	32 0	34 3	28 10	28 10	24 10	140 0	140 0	140 0	15 6	15 6	14 13	14 13	14 13	14 5	
South Arcot	26 3	26 3	28 6	25 10	29 11	30 3	201 11	201 11	201 11	18 0	18 6	19 5	17 8	18 0	18 14	
Tanjore	36 3	36 3	34 0	28 0	28 0	28 14	194 6	194 6	194 6	15 3	15 10	15 10	14 11	15 3	15 3	
Trichinopoly	34 2	32 11	27 8	30 13	30 13	33 14	97 3	97 3	97 3	17 13	17 13	17 13	17 0	17 0	17 0	
Madura	40 5	41 13	31 0	35 10	37 6	34 11	170 2	170 2	145 13	17 5	17 5	17 5	16 13	16 13	16 13	
Tinnevelly	...	...	...	37 14	37 14	29 11	70 0	70 0	81 10	18 11	18 11	18 11	18 5	18 5	16 5	
Coimbatore	27 14	27 14	27 14	34 3	33 3	31 5	131 3	131 3	131 3	15 2	15 2	14 2	14 10	14 10	13 10	
Nilgiris	23 0	21 10	20 13	24 14	23 3	22 6	161 13	161 13	161 13	13 0	13 0	11 0	12 0	12 0	11 0	
Salem	30 13	30 13	29 0	35 8	35 8	33 8	151 10	151 10	151 10	17 8	16 0	18 0	16 14	15 6	16 13	
South Canara	17 10	17 10	19 6	21 3	21 3	21 3	111 13	111 13	116 6	14 13	14 13	11 0	13 13	13 13	10 0	
Malabar	18 3	21 14	21 14	26 14	26 14	25 3	121 8	121 8	121 8	14 6	14 6	13 8	13 8	13 8	12 10	
Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received				Bombay.
Ahmedabad																
Kaira																
Surat																
Broach																
Tanna (Salsette)																
Colába (Alibág)																
Khandesh (Dhulia)																
Násik																
Ahmednagar																
Poona																
Sholápur																
Kaládgi (Bagalkot)																
Satara																
Belgaum																
Dharwar (Hubli)																
Ratnágiri																
Kanara (Karwar)																
Pánch Mahále (Godhra)																
Aden																
Asirgarh																
Baroda																
Diss																
Nimach																
Nasirabad																
Rájkot																
Upper Sindh Frontier	...	64 0	40 0	24 8	24 8	20 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	12 12‡‡	12 12‡‡	12 5‡	12 8‡	12 8‡	12 4‡	
Karachi	10 7	10 0	11 0	18 8	19 0	17 0	100 0	105 0	105 0	16 0	16 0	17 13	16 0	15 0	17 0	
Haidarabad (Nakur)	24 0	32 0	24 0	20 0	20 0	18 0	320 0	320 0	480 0	14 8	14 8	14 0	14 8	14 8	14 0	
Shikarpur	...	...	...	22 0	24 0	19 11	200 0	220 0	280 0	13 4	13 9	14 0	13 0	13 7	13 8	
Sukkur	...	...	...	24 0	23 8	19 0	110 0	120 0	120 0	13 0	13 8	13 8	12 8	13 0	13 0	
Thar and Parkar (Umarkot)	...	...	...	...	...	...	120 0	120 0	160 0	13 11	13 11	10 15	13 11	13 11	10 15	
										Prices per md. of 40 seers.						
										R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.				
Western Districts.																Bengal.
Burdwan	...	...	...	20 4	21 8	20 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	3 0 8	3 0 8	2 15 0	12 10a	12 4	13 8	
Bancoorah	...	...	...	17 12	17 12	18 0	280 0	280 0	240 0	3 3 6	3 3 6	3 3 0	12 0b	12 0	12 0	
Beerbhoom	...	...	...	21 0	21 8	20 0	100 0	160 0	180 0	3 8 3	3 12 6	3 7 0	10 8c	10 0	11 8	
Midnapore	...	...	...	16 0	14 0	17 0	155 0	155 0	160 0	2 14 0	2 14 0	2 13 0	12 0d	12 8	13 8	
Hooghly	...	...	...	16 0	17 0	20 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	2 14 0	2 14 0	2 14 0	13 9e	13 9	13 9	
Howrah	...	...	...	16 4	16 4	19 8	80 0	80 0	80 0	2 14 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	13 8	13 0	13 0	

* Not received. † The figure now given is correct. ‡ In common use.
d In Ghattal retail price of salt 14-4 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 JULY 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. Past fortnight.	Great Millet. Corresponding fortnight of 1882.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Baira), *Penicillaria Spicata.* Present fortnight.	Bulrush Millet. Past fortnight.	Bulrush Millet. 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 9	14 4	13 5	18 13	19 6	21 5	10 12	10 12	10 0	16 0	16 0	20 0	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	...
	24-Pergunnahs	13 5	13 5	11 12	16 0	17 8	20 0	8 0	8 0	9 0	14 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	20 0	...	...	...
	Nuddea	14 8	14 8	14 8	...	26 0	26 0	15 4	15 4	16 13	17 4	17 4	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Khoolna	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	16 0	22 0	24 0	22 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Jessore	13 4	14 8	14 0	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	17 0	21 4	22 12	22 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Moorshedabad	15 0	15 0	15 0	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	16 0	20 0	19 0	24 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Dinagepore	16 0	13 14	11 0	17 8	...	17 0	16 12	16 0	16 0	19 0	18 13	19 3	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Rajshahye	16 8	17 4	13 8 to 15 0	30 0	30 0	45 0	12 0 to 15 0	15 0 to 16 8	15 0 to 19 0	17 4 to 18 0	17 4 to 18 12	19 4 to 21 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Rungpore	13 5	13 5	16 0	...	...	...	13 5	13 5	16 0	20 0	20 0	19 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bogra	15 0	15 12	16 8	...	...	...	12 0	12 12	15 12	21 0	21 0	26 4	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Pubna	18 12	18 12	17 0		...	...	8 0	8 0	10 0	19 8	19 8	26 4	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Darjeeling	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	4 0	4 0	5 0	12 0	8 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Jalpáiguri	10 0	10 0	9 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	12 8	12 8	14 0	17 0	16 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Eastern Districts.																		
	Dacca	12 8	12 4	13 5	23 0	19 0	40 0	16 8	15 12	29 0	22 0	19 0	32 0	...	...	...	19 8	...	...
	Furreedpore	20 0	20 0	22 0	30 0	30 0	35 0	16 0	16 0	22 0	18 0	18 0	24 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Backergunge	...	...	...	...	...	...	19 0	19 0	20 0	21 0	21 0	24 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Mymensingh	11 0	11 0	10 8	...	...	...	13 5	15 8	22 0	19 0	19 8	30 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Chittagong	10 0	12 0	9 0	...	...	...	14 0	13 0	16 0	21 0	20 0	25 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Noakholly	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	26 0	22 0	22 0	28 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Tipperah	11 6	11 6	11 8	...	...	...	18 12	17 0	22 8	22 8	22 12	28 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Chittagong Hill Tracts	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 4	12 4	13 5	13 4	13 4	17 12	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Hill Tipperah	10 0	10 0	11 0	...	...	...	16 0	17 0	22 0	20 0	22 0	29 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Behar.																		
	Patna	21 0	17 8	18 8	29 12	32 0	34 0	14 0	14 0	12 0	16 0	18 0	22 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Gya	18 8	19 0	17 8	24 0	25 0	29 0	12 0	12 0	12 8	15 0	15 0	18 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Shahabad	16 8 to 17 0	17 0 to 17 8	14 8 to 16 0	25 0	24 0	25 0	11 0 to 11 8	11 0 to 11 8	16 0 to 19 0	15 0 to 16 0	15 0 to 17 0	20 8	...	...	...	28 0	28 0	...
	Durbhunga	16 0	18 0	14 0	...	30 0	32 8	13 0	12 0	14 8	16 0	16 0	17 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Mozufferpore	18 0	18 0	16 0	28 0	29 0	30 0	12 0	12 0	11 0	16 0	16 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sarun	17 0	17 0	15 0	26 0	26 0	27 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	18 0	18 0	20 0	30 0	28 0	30 0	...	...	...
	Chumparun	19 0	19 0	18 0	32 0	34 0	35 0	13 0	13 0	12 0	17 0	17 0	19 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Monghyr	18 9	18 14	15 12	27 14	25 3	31 8	13 15	13 10	14 10	16 0	15 12	18 14	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bhágulpur	16 6	16 6	14 8	24 0	27 12	30 4	15 2	15 2	17 11	17 10	17 10	21 7	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Purneah	18 0	20 0	14 0	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	20 0	17 0	18 0	22 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Maldah	16 8	17 0	16 0	...	...	...	14 8	16 0	15 0	17 0	19 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sonthal Pergunnahs	14 0	14 0	13 0	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	18 0	22 0	22 0	23 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Orissa.																		
	Cuttack	13 2	14 7	13 2	...	...	...	13 2	13 2	15 12	21 0*	21 0	27 9	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Pooree	13 0	13 2	10 0	...	...	...	21 0	20 0	20 0	23 10	23 10	24 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Balasore	14 0	14 0	16 0	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	26 0	28 0	28 0	32 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	CHOTA NAGPORE. *South-Western Frontier Agency.*																		
	Hazáribágh	14 0	15 0	12 0	20 0	20 0	...	9 0	10 0	10 0	16 0	16 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Lohardugga	15 0	16 0	16 0	20 0	21 0	24 0	18 0	18 0	20 0	22 0	22 0	22 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Singbhoom	18 0	18 0	20 0	32 0	32 0	28 0	36 0	36 0	32 0	40 0	40 0	36 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Manbhoom	13 0	13 0	13 0	...	...	...	17 0	17 0	18 0	25 0	27 0	30 0	...	...	...	...	...	...

Districts.	Lesser Millets, Raggi, &c. (Kuvaru, Veragu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nagiee), *Panicum Miliaceum, &c.* Present fortnight.	Lesser Millets. Past fortnight.	Lesser Millets. 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. 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.	R[t] a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
Central Districts.															
Calcutta	...	...	...	17 12	18 13	21 5	90 0	90 0	90 0	2 12 0	2 12 0	2 10 0	14 0	14 0	14 9
24-Pergunnahs	...	...	...	17 8	17 8	17 8	80 0	80 0	90 0	2 14 0	2 14 0	3 0 0	13 5*f*	13 5	13 5
Nuddea	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	22 15	...	...	...	3 0 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	11 10½*g*	11 10½	11 10½
Khoolna	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	12 0	180 0	180 0	160 0	3 4 0	3 4 0	3 2 0	10 8*h*	10 8	11 0
Jessore	...	...	...	18 0	19 12	16 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	3 2 0	3 2 0	3 2 0	11 0*i*	11 0	12 8
Moorshedabad	...	...	...	23 0	23 0	22 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	3 8 0	3 6 0	...	11 0*j*	10 0	12 8
Dinagepore	...	...	...	19 0	17 7	20 0	160 0	160 0	180 0	3 7 0	3 7 0	...	11 8*k*	11 6	12 8
Rajshahye	...	...	...	21 0	20 10	19 4 to 21 0	240 0	240 0	240 0	3 2 6	3 2 6	...	12 0*l*	12 0	12 0
Rungpore	...	...	...	17 3	17 3	15 0	110 0	110 0	130 0	3 5 3	3 5 0	3 5 3	11 14*m*	11 14	11 8
Bogra	...	...	...	16 8	18 12	15 12	71 4	69 0	67 8	3 2 0	3 8 0	3 5 4	12 0	10 8	10 8
Pubna	...	...	...	18 4	18 6	20 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	3 4 0	3 4 0	3 3 6	12 0*n*	12 0	12 0
Darjeeling	10 0	9 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	9 0	128 0	128 0	160 0	4 8 0	4 8 0	4 8 0	8 0*o*	8 0	8 0
Jalpáiguri	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	16 0	128 0	128 0	128 0	3 6 0	3 6 0	3 4 0	11 8*p*	11 0	11 0
Eastern Districts.															
Dacca	...	...	...	17 4	18 8	20 0	110 0	120 0	106 8	3 4 0	3 4 0	3 3 0	12 4*q*	12 0	12 4
Furreedpore	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	12 0	120 0	120 0	...	3 7 0	3 7 0	2 13 9	11 8*r*	11 8	11 0
Backergunge	...	...	...	18 0	18 0	18 0	120 0	120 0	100 0	2 11 0	2 11 0	3 11 0	13 0*s*	13 0	10 9
Mymensingh	...	...	...	15 8	15 8	16 0	...	...	...	3 4 0	...	...	12 4*t*	12 8	12 8
Chittagong	...	...	...	13 0	12 0	16 0	40 0	40 0	80 0	...	4 0 0	2 14 0	10 0*u*	9 0	13 0
Noakholly	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	14 0	...	...	...	3 2 0	3 2 0	3 2 0	10 0*v*	10 0	11 0
Tipperah	...	...	...	18 0	16 0	18 0	...	...	...	3 5 0	3 5 0	...	12 0*w*	12 0	12 8
Chittagong Hill Tracts	...	...	...	...	...	...	320 0	320 0	320 0	6 0 0	6 4 0	3 4 0	6 0	6 0	10 9
Hill Tipperah	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	14 0	...	...	...	3 4 0	3 4 0	3 6 0	11 0	11 0	10 0
Behar.															
Patna	...	...	...	26 0	26 0	30 0	130 0	130 0	130 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	10 8	10 8	10 8
Gya	...	...	...	22 0	23 0	25 0	180 0	180 0	180 0	3 6 0	...	...	11 0*x*	12 0	12 8
Shahabad	...	...	...	27 0 to 28 0	27 0 to 28 0	28 0 to 29 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	3 1 0	3 1 0	3 1 0	12 8*y*	12 8	12 8
Durbhunga	32 8	30 0	35 0	22 8	24 0	22 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	3 10 0	3 10 0	3 4 6	10 0*z*	10 0	10 4
Mozufferpore	...	...	...	24 0	22 0	23 0	140 0	140 0	140 0	3 6 0	3 7 0	3 4 0	11 0*z1*	11 8	12 0
Sarun	30 0	30 0	31 0	25 0	26 0	27 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	3 6 0	3 6 0	3 6 0	11 0*z2*	11 0	11 0
Chumparun	...	...	...	28 0	28 0	28 0	...	...	...	...	...	3 8 0	11 8*z3*	11 8	11 0
Monghyr	...	...	...	25 11	25 3	26 4	126 0	147 0	126 0	3 1 9	3 2 9	3 1 0	12 9*z4*	11 8	12 10
Bhágulpur	...	...	...	22 11	24 0	25 14	126 8	138 6	126 4	3 0 0	3 1 0	2 15 11½	12 10*z5*	12 10	12 10
Purneah	...	...	...	20 0	16 0	22 0	160 0	120 0	160 0	3 8 0	3 8 0	3 8 0	10 0*z6*	10 0	10 0
Maldah	...	...	...	22 8	22 0	22 0	160 0	160 0	200 0	3 4 0	3 4 0	3 2 0	12 0	12 0	12 0
Sonthal Pergunnahs	...	...	...	19 0	20 0	20 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	...	...	3 12 0	10 0	10 0	10 8
Orissa.															
Cuttack	18 6	18 2	17 1	18 6	17 1	21 0	80 0	80 0	160 0	2 12 0	2 12 0	3 0 0	14 0	14 0	13 0
Pooree	...	...	...	17 1	18 6	14 0	90 0	100 0	100 0	2 12 0	2 12 0	2 12 0	14 0*z7*	14 0	14 8
Balasore	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	13 0	120 0	120 0	140 0	4 6 0	4 6 0	...	8 0*z8*	9 2	13 0
CHOTA NAGPUR. *South-Western Frontier Agency.*															
Hazáribágh	30 0	30 0	32 0	18 0	18 8	18 0	240 0	240 0	200 0	3 13 0	4 2 0	3 11 3	10 0*z9*	9 0	10 10
Lohardugga	28 0	28 0	32 0	14 0	14 0	15 0	100 0	110 0	120 0	4 7 0	4 2 0	4 4 0	8 8*z10*	9 0	9 0
Singbhoom	...	...	...	24 0	24 0	24 0	160 0	160 0	180 0	5 8 0	5 8 0	4 7 0	5 8	6 0	8 0
Manbhoom	...	...	...	17 0	17 0	17 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	3 10 0	3 8 0	...	10 0*z11*	10 0	11 0

* In the interior retail prices of common rice vary from 28-14 to 39-6 seers.
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 prices of salt are as follow:—Kooshtea 12-12 seers, Meherpore 11 seers, Chooadanga 15 seers and Ranaghat 12 seers.
h In Satkhira and Bagirhat retail price of salt 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 seers, and Kandi 11-8 seers.
k Retail prices of salt at Raigunge 10-8 seers and Neetpore 12 seers.
l Retail price of salt at Nattore and Nowgong 12 seers.
m In the sub-divisions retail prices of salt are as follow:—Gaibanda 10 seers, and Nilphamari and Kurigram 12 seers.
n In Serajgunge retail price of salt 13-4 seers.
o Retail price of salt at Kurseong and Silliguree 8 seers.
p In Alipore (at Fallacotta) retail price of salt 10 seers.
q In the sub-divisions retail prices of salt are as follow:—Manickgunge 12 seers, and Naraingunge 13 seers.
r In the sub-divisions retail prices of salt are as follow:—Goalundo 10-8 seers, Madaripore 12 seers, Bhanga 11 seers, and Gopalgunge 12-12 seers.
s In the sub-divisions retail prices of salt are as follow:—Patuakhali 9-2 seers, Perozepore 11 seers, and Bhola 9 seers.
t In the sub-divisions retail prices of salt are as follow:—Kishoregunge 10-10 seers, Attea 12 seers, Jamalpore 11 seers, and Netrokona 12-5 seers.
u Retail price of salt at Kumeriah 10 seers, and Hathazaree and Cox's Bazar 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:—Brahmunderiah 12 seers, and Chandpore 13 seers.
x In Nowada retail price of salt 10 seers.
y In sub-division retail prices of salt are as follow:—Buxar 11-8 seers, and Bhuboon 10-8 seers.
z In the sub-divisions retail price of salt are as follow:—Madhubani 10 seers, and Tajpur 11-8 seers.
z1 In the interior retail prices of salt range from 10 to 12 seers.
z2 In the sub-divisions retail prices of salt are as follow:—Sewan 12-12 seers, and Gopalgunge 12 seers.
z3 In the interior retail prices of salt range from 10 to 12-8 seers.
z4 In the sub-divisions retail prices of salt are as follow:—Beguserai 10 seers, and Jamui 11 seers.
z5 In the sub-divisions retail prices of salt are as follow:—Banka 11 seers, and Muddehpoora and Soopole 10 seers.
z6 In the sub-divisions retail prices of salt are as follow:—Kissengunge 8 seers and Arrareah (at Raneegunge) 10 seers.
z7 In Khoorda retail price of salt 13 seers.
z8 In retail price of salt (at Bhadrak) 10 seers.
z9 Retail price of salt at Khurrackdiha 11-8 seers.
z10 Retail price of salt at Daltonganj 9 seers.
z11 Retail prices of salt at Raghunathpore 11-8 seers, Burrabazar 10 seers, and Jobindpore 11 seers.

PRICES CURRENT OF FOOD-GRAINS THROUGHOUT INDIA FOR THE 2nd HALF OF JULY 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. Past fortnight.	Great Millet. Corresponding fortnight of 1882.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria Spicata*. Present fortnight.	Bulrush Millet. Past fortnight.	Bulrush Millet. Corresponding fortnight of 1882.
		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
Assam.	Sylhet	13 4	13 4	10 8	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	17 0	17 8	17 8	35 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Cachar	9 2	9 2	9 2	16 0	16 0	16 0	22 13	12 13	20 0	16 0	16 0	22 12	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Goálpárá	20 0	20 0	22 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	14 0	20 0	18 0	17 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Gáro Hills	4 0	4 0	4 0	...	...	...	5 0	5 0	5 0	13 0	13 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Kámrúp	18 0	19 0	16 0	...	...	...	13 12	13 4	12 8	15 8	15 8	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Darrang	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	8 0	13 0	13 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nowgong	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	13 8	13 8	16 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sibságar	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 8	6 8	6 8	16 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Lakhimpur	8 0	8 0	8 0	7 0	7 0	10 0	6 0	6 0	8 0	11 0	11 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Khási & Jaintiá Hills	...	8 0	8 0	...	...	...	8 0	9 0	10 0	9 0	10 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nága Hills	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 0	5 0	5 0	5 0	8 0	8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
N. W. Provinces.	Dehra Dún	17 8	17 8	18 0	30 0	30 0	29 0	6 8	6 8	6 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	24 0	24 0	22 0	24 0	24 0	18 0
	Saháranpur	19 5½	19 5½	19 5½	30 1½	32 4	27 15	7 8½	7 8½	7 9	11 13	11 13	12 14½	23 10½	23 10½	26 14	21 8	21 8	21 8
	Muzaffarnagar	18 2	19 0	18 11	33 0	33 0	29 11	6 9	6 9	6 9	12 2	12 2	14 5	30 12	30 12	27 8	26 6	26 6	22 0
	Meerut	17 8	18 0	17 8	30 0	30 0	25 0	7 0	7 0	6 0	14 0	14 0	15 0	29 0	29 0	26 0	20 0	20 0	21 0
	Bulandshahr	19 8	19 4	19 0	27 0	28 0	24 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	10 0	9 11	10 0	26 0	26 0	24 0	16 0	16 0	22 0
	Aligarh	17 4	17 8	17 4	24 8	24 8	23 0	7 0	7 0	6 0	11 8	11 8	13 0	25 8	25 8	25 0	16 0	16 0	16 8
	Kumaun	14 0	14 0	16 0	18 0	18 0	17 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	11 0	12 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Garhwál	22 0	22 0	23 8	23 0	23 0	25 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	...	...	...	30 0*	30 0*	30 0*
	Bijnor	18 9	18 8	16 14	30 6	30 15	25 10	10 2	10 6	10 2	11 4	11 0	12 6	23 1	22 4	22 8	21 6	21 14	19 11
	Moradabad	19 11	19 1	18 12	30 0	28 12	23 12	9 1	9 1	9 6	13 12	13 12	13 2	23 2	23 2	24 6	15 10	15 10	20 0
	Budaun	19 3	18 4½	17 8½	28 12½	28 0	22 12½	7 3	8 6	9 9½	12 0	13 3	13 12½	19 3	...	20 6	18 0	...	20 6
	Bareilly	17 13	17 3	16 14	25 0	23 12	21 4	7 8	7 8	7 8	13 2	12 13	13 12	23 12	23 12	21 4	16 4	17 8	20 0
	Sháhjahánpur	19 8	20 4	18 6	33 0	33 0	24 4	9 12	10 0	9 4	15 8	15 8	14 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Tarái Pergunnahs	22 8	20 0	20 0	37 8	30 0	30 0	8 12	8 8	7 8	14 0	14 0	14 0	20 0	17 0	20 0	17 0	18 0	20 0
	Muttra	17 8	17 8	17 8	24 8	24 8	22 0	7 0	7 0	...	12 8	12 8	14 0	24 0	18 0	25 0	18 0	18 0	20 0
	Agra	16 12	16 8	17 0	23 0	23 0	23 0	5 12	5 12	6 8	12 0	12 0	14 0	23 0	22 0	23 0	21 0	20 8	20 0
	Farukhabad	17 15	17 15	17 11½	24 14	25 5	22 0½	7 2	7 2	7 0	12 10½	12 9½	13 7	24 4	25 11	22 2	21 6	20 11	20 12½
	Mainpuri	17 8	17 4	18 8	23 8	23 12	24 8	4 0	4 0	4 0	10 0	10 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Etáwah	16 12	16 0	17 0	20 8	20 0	23 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	12 8	12 8	14 8	20 0	20 0	25 0	18 0	18 0	16 0
	Etah	19 0	18 10	18 8	24 13	25 0	22 8	8 0	8 0	8 0	13 3	13 5	13 0	15 0	20 0	20 0	19 11	21 8	19 0
	Jalaun	18 8	18 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	11 0	11 0	12 0	25 0	25 0	28 0	20 0	22 0	22 0
	Jhánsi	20 12	20 8	22 0	29 14	33 9	32 2	9 0	9 0	8 8	16 0	16 0	15 0	30 0	30 4	27 0	...	...	...
	Lalitpur	20 12	21 0	22 0	40 0	40 0	37 0	9 0	9 0	10 0	13 0	13 0	12 0	36 0	36 0	32 0	30 0	30 0	26 0
	Cawnpore	18 0	18 0	17 8	27 0	26 8	26 0	10 0	10 0	11 0	13 8	13 8	15 0	27 8	26 0	25 8	23 8	23 0	25 8
	Fatehpur	16 10	16 4	16 12	24 12	24 12	24 0	11 4	11 4	11 4	15 8	15 0	15 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bánda	22 0	22 0	18 0	33 0	32 0	25 0	8 0	8 0	9 0	14 8	15 0	13 8	34 0	32 0	33 0	30 0	30 0	30 0
	Allahabad	16 14	17 4	17 8	27 12	26 10	25 8	10 8	10 0	11 8	15 8	15 0	17 0	30 0	30 8	29 0	29 8	29 0	28 12
	Hamirpur	18 4	16 8	16 0	17 14	...	20 0	10 12	10 0	9 0	...	...	...	25 14	22 0	25 0	23 1	20 0	24 0
	Jaunpur	19 13	19 0	18 10	31 1	30 0	30 11	7 12	7 12	7 1	14 2	14 2	15 8	...	...	...	...	...	22 9
	Gorakhpur	18 14	18 14	16 3	25 3	25 3	22 8	12 9½	12 9½	12 9½	15 5	16 3	16 3	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Basti	19 0	18 0	15 8	32 0	30 0	38 0	13 0	13 0	12 0	16 0	16 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Azamgarh	17 11	17 11	18 7	25 1	25 1	27 5	10 5	10 5	8 14	14 12	14 12	17 11	29 8	29 8	...	20 10	20 10	20 10
	Mirzapur	16 0	16 0	17 0	26 0	25 0	22 0	8 0	8 0	10 0	12 0	12 0	18 0	26 0	26 0	27 0	24 0	24 0	26 0
	Benares	17 1	16 0	15 11½	25 0	23 14	24 15	10 13½	10 9	11 15	16 0	17 1	16 8	26 0	27 0	26 8½	27 10	28 12	27 10
	Gházipur	19 5	19 5	18 0	27 0	27 0	25 12	9 0	9 0	10 15½	16 1½	16 1½	19 15½	28 5	28 5	30 14½	26 6½	26 6½	20 9½
	Balia	18 12	18 4	15 0	27 8	27 8	25 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	18 12	18 12	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Pilibhít	19 7	19 10	18 6	32 4½	33 3	28 4	13 1½	12 13½	15 0	14 8	14 8	16 0	20 0	18 12	16 4	...	...	...
Oudh.	Sultánpur	20 0	20 0	19 4	32 0	32 0	29 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	16 0	16 0	17 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Partábgarh	19 9	19 14	19 6	31 0	20 4	28 13	15 5	16 0	16 6	17 0	17 2	17 9	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Fyzabad	17 8	18 0	16 4	27 0	30 0	26 0	10 8	10 8	10 0	15 8	17 0	16 0	...	...	29 8	17 0	17 0	...
	Kheri	22 8	22 12	19 4	35 8	35 8	27 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	14 0	14 0	15 0	45 0	45 0	31 0	...	...	...
	Lucknow	17 6	17 9	16 8	27 9	28 0	23 6½	6 0	6 0	6 0	12 10	12 10	14 0	28 8	29 8	22 4	23 7½	24 2	22 0
	Bára Banki	18 0	18 0	17 0	28 0	30 0	24 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	15 0	14 0	14 0	30 0	32 0	29 0	21 0	19 0	19 0
	Bharaich	19 0	18 0	16 0	38 0	39 0	34 0	10 0	10 0	9 0	16 0	16 0	18 0	38 0	38 0	30 0	20 0	20 0	13 0
	Rai Bareli	18 10	18 0	19 4	26 2	26 0	24 8	...	...	...	15 12	15 8	16 8	...	...	24 0	22 0	21 0	18 0
	Sitapur	20 10	20 10	19 4	33 14	34 12	26 14	8 0	8 0	8 0	16 0	16 0	17 6	27 12	28 12	20 12	23 10	24 12	19 12
	Gonda	21 10	21 5	19 0	43 0	43 8	31 8	14 8	14 8	15 8	15 12	15 10	17 8	37 8	39 4	36 0	21 8	23 0	24 0
	Unáo	18 0	18 0	18 0	25 0	24 0	25 0	11 0	11 0	13 8	14 0	14 0	15 0	28 0	21 0	...	21 0	21 0	...
	Hardui	17 2	17 6	20 6	26 12	27 3	27 11	5 10	5 10	5 10	11 4	11 0	12 14	...	23 7	...	16 14	16 14	...
Punjab.	Gujránwála (*a*)	22 4	25 8	24 4	42 0	42 0	36 0	...	...	...	15 0	16 0	13 0	40 0	38 0	22 0	35 0	35 0	20 0
	Lahore	21 0	23 0	23 8	35 0	39 0	37 0	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	11 0	40 0	40 0	23 0	28 0	28 0	22 0
	Ferozepore (*b*)	21 0	22 8	22 0	42 0	45 0	36 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	11 0	45 0	45 0	36 0	...	36 0	...
	Sirsa (*c*)	21 0	23 0	21 8	38 0	40 0	38 8	...	...	...	12 0	14 0	14 0	35 0	32 0	40 0	28 0	30 0	[illegible] 0
	Hissar (*b*)	19 0	20 0	18 0	29 0	30 0	32 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	10 0	28 0	30 0	30 0	25 0	26 0	21 0
	Rohtak (*d*)	20 0	20 0	18 4	24 0	26 0	25 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	9 0	23 0	24 0	25 0	22 0	23 0	22 0
	Gurgaon	20 0	20 0	18 8	28 8	28 0	23 12	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	13 0	24 0	24 0	22 8	22 0	22 0	20 0
	Delhi	18 8	19 0	18 4	28 0	28 0	24 4	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	14 0	26 8	26 0	24 8	21 0	20 0	20 8
	Karnál (*b*)	19 0	19 0	19 0	30 0	31 0	31 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	12 0	23 0	25 0	27 0	22 0	22 0	16 0
	Umballa	22 0	22 8	22 0	32 0	35 0	30 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	11 8	32 0	30 0	28 0	24 0	24 0	26 0
	Ludhiána	24 4	25 0	23 0	38 4	37 0	33 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	12 0	39 8	38 0	35 0	24 0	25 0	25 0
	Simla (*b*)	14 0	15 0	14 8	19 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	16 0	...

Provinces.	Districts.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nuglee). *Panicum Miliaceum, &c.* Present fortnight.	Lesser Millets. Past fortnight.	Lesser Millets. Corresponding fortnight of 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.	R a.	R a. per md.	R a.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
Assam.	Sylhet	...	...	...	16 12	16 0	16 8	108 0	108 0	108 0	3 6	3 5	3 6	11 12	12 0	11 12
	Cachar	...	...	...	12 13	12 13	16 0	80 0	80 0	80 0	3 10	3 10	3 10	10 10	10 10	10 10
	Goálpárá	...	...	...	13 0	12 0	14 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	3 6	3 8	3 4	12 0	12 0	12 0
	Gáro Hills	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	5 6	5 6	5 6	6 6	6 6	6 6
	Kámrúp	...	...	...	11 8	11 8	13 4	160 0	160 0	160 0	3 8	3 8	3 8	11 8	11 8	11 8
	Darrang	...	...	...	9 9	9 6	8 13	160 0	160 0	160 0	4 8	4 8	4 8	8 0	8 0	8 0
	Nowgong	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	100 0	100 0	120 0	4 8	4 12	3 12	8 0	8 0	9 0
	Sibságar	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	10 0	80 0	80 0	80 0	4 8	4 8	4 4	8 0	8 0	8 8
	Lakhimpur	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	12 0	160 0	160 0	120 0	4 8	4 8	5 0	8 0	8 0	8 0
	Khási & Jaintiá Hills	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	...	...	...	5 0	5 0	5 0	8 0	8 0	8 0
	Nága Hills	...	...	...	2 0	2 0	2 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	16 0	13 0	13 0	2 8	3 0	3 0
N. W. Provinces.	Dehra Dún	...	...	...	22 0	22 8	19 8	160 0	160 0	160 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	10 8	10 8	10 8
	Saháranpur	...	...	...	25 13	27 15	24 11½	129 0	129 0	150 8	12 14½	12 14½	12 1	12 10½	12 10½	11 13
	Muzaffarnagar	...	...	...	25 13	26 6	23 10	110 0	110 0	132 0	12 6	12 6	11 10	11 8	11 8	11 4
	Meerut	...	...	...	25 0	25 8	21 8	110 0	110 0	110 0	12 8	12 8	12 0	12 0	12 0	11 8
	Bulandshahr	...	...	...	23 0	24 0	22 0	140 0	140 0	140 0	12 0	12 0	10 0	...	...	...
	Aligarh	...	...	...	23 0	23 0	21 8	120 0	120 0	130 0	12 8	12 8	12 0	12 0	12 0	11 8
	Kumaun	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	11 8	200 0	200 0	200 0	8 0	8 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	7 0
	Garhwál	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	9 0	280 0	280 0	200 0	8 8	8 8	7 8	7 13	7 13	7 0
	Bijnor	...	...	...	21 15	23 1	20 13	135 0	135 0	135 0	...	...	...	10 13	10 11	10 4
	Moradabad	...	...	...	23 2	22 8	21 4	125 0	125 0	137 8	12 10	12 10	12 12	12 8	12 8	11 14
	Budaun	...	...	...	24 0	22 12½	19 3	192 0	192 0	192 0	11 6	11 1½	10 15	10 12½	10 12½	10 3
	Bareilly	...	...	...	22 8	21 14	19 6	100 0	100 0	125 0	12 8	12 3	11 14	11 14	11 14	11 4
	Sháhjahánpur	...	...	...	23 8	24 0	20 12	160 0	160 0	160 0	13 0	13 0	12 6	11 0	11 0	10 8
	Tarái Pergunnahs	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	17 0½	120 0	120 0	120 0	11 4	14 0	11 0	10 0	13 8	11 0
	Muttra	...	...	...	25 8	24 12	22 0	120 0	120 0	100 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	13 0	13 0	12 0
	Agra	...	...	...	23 8	23 0	22 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	13 8	13 8	12 8	13 0	13 0	12 0
	Farukhabad	...	...	...	22 5	24 5	21 9½	156 8	156 8	156 8	12 4	11 11	12 4	11 9	11 4	11 9
	Mainpuri	...	...	...	21 8	22 0	22 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	11 8	12 0	12 0	11 0	11 0	11 0
	Etáwah	...	...	...	23 8	24 0	23 8	100 0	100 0	100 0	12 0	12 0	10 8	11 0	11 0	10 0
	Etah	...	...	...	22 13	22 10	20 8	139 0	160 0	160 0	12 3	12 0	12 8	12 8	12 0	11 0
	Jalaun	...	...	...	28 0	28 0	28 0	140 0	140 0	140 0	11 0	11 0	12 0	10 0	10 0	11 0
	Jhánsi	...	...	...	27 2	26 10	26 6	200 0	200 0	200 0	11 0	11 0	11 8	10 0	10 0	10 8
	Lalitpur	...	...	...	31 4	33 0	33 0	180 0	180 0	140 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	10 4	10 8	10 4
	Cawnpore	...	...	...	26 0	25 8	23 12	135 0	145 0	140 0	13 4	13 4	12 8	13 0	13 0	12 0
	Fatehpur	...	...	...	27 12	26 0	24 6	200 0	200 0	200 0	11 0	11 0	10 2	10 12	10 12	9 14
	Bánda	...	...	...	37 0	34 0	32 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	11 8	10 4	12 4	11 0	10 0	12 0
	Allahabad	...	...	...	29 0	29 4	24 8	120 0	120 0	140 0	12 0	12 0	11 8	11 0	11 0	10 12
	Hamirpur	...	...	...	31 8	26 0	26 0	140 0	140 0	140 0	11 4	11 4	11 13	10 0	9 0	10 0
	Jaunpur	...	...	...	31 1	29 10	24 11	148 12	148 12	169 8	10 12	10 12	9 11	10 10	10 10	9 9
	Gorakhpur	...	...	...	29 11	29 11	21 9½	160 0	160 0	160 0	10 9½	10 9½	10 6½	10 6½	10 6½	10 6½
	Basti	...	...	...	30 0	30 0	26 0	150 0	150 0	130 0	8 8	8 8	9 8	8 0	8 0	7 0
	Azamgarh	...	...	...	25 15	25 15	23 10	147 8	147 8	147 8	10 8	10 8	10 8	9 14	9 14	10 0
	Mirzapur	...	...	...	26 0	25 0	22 0	60 0	60 0	100 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	8 0	8 0	9 0
	Benares	...	...	...	24 6	25 8½	22 4	100 0	110 0	120 0	10 6½	10 6½	11 4	10 2	10 2	10 2
	Gházipur	...	...	...	28 0	28 0	26 6½	128 12	128 12	130 8	10 15½	10 15½	9 10½	10 5	10 5	9 0
	Balia	...	...	...	26 4	26 4	25 0	90 0	90 0	100 0	11 4	11 4	10 0	11 4	11 4	10 4
	Pilibhít	...	...	...	21 6	23 0	18 8	150 0	150 0	150 0	12 8	13 0	12 12	12 0	12 6	11 12
Oudh.	Sultánpur	...	...	...	31 0	31 0	26 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	12 0	12 0	11 8	11 12	11 12	11 0
	Partábgarh	...	...	...	27 5	27 4	23 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	11 0	...	11 0	10 10½	10 12	10 10
	Fyzabad	...	...	...	26 0	27 8	23 0	120 0	120 0	140 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	10 8	10 0	10 0
	Kheri	...	...	...	27 0	28 8	18 8	120 0	160 0	160 0	10 12	11 0	11 4	10 8	11 0	10 0
	Lucknow	...	...	...	22 10½	23 6	20 11	115 0	115 0	115 0	11 0	11 0	10 0	10 8	10 8	9 8
	Bára Banki	...	...	...	25 0	27 0	22 0	130 0	120 0	130 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	11 0	11 0	10 0
	Bharaich	...	...	...	30 0	29 0	26 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	...	...	...	9 8	9 8	9 0
	Rai Bareli	...	...	...	24 8	24 8	20 4	160 0	160 0	160 0	...	...	...	10 0	9 0	9 0
	Sitapur	...	...	...	27 8	26 10	21 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	12 8	12 8	12 8	11 8	11 8	10 9½
	Gonda	...	...	...	33 10	34 0	27 8	200 0	200 0	240 0	11 4	11 4	11 8	11 0	11 0	11 4
	Unáo	...	...	...	26 0	25 8	25 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	11 0
	Hardui	...	...	...	20 10	20 10	22 8	200 0	200 0	240 0	9 6	9 6	8 8	7 8	7 8	8 7
Punjab.	Gujránwála (*a*)	...	...	...	32 0	40 0	28 0	95 0	95 0	95 0	15 0	14 8	15 4	14 8	14 0	15 0
	Lahore	...	...	...	30 0	40 0	29 0	80 0	80 0	80 0	14 0	15 0	15 0	14 0	14 0	14 0
	Ferozepore (*b*)	...	...	...	33 0	38 0	32 8	95 0	90 0	70 0	13 4	13 12	13 4	13 0	13 8	13 0
	Sirsa (*c*)	...	...	...	37 0	38 0	37 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	12 0	13 0	11 8	11 8	12 8	11 0
	Hissar (*b*)	...	...	...	29 0	30 0	28 0	120 0	80 0	80 0	12 0	12 0	10 8	11 8	11 8	10 0
	Rohtak (*d*)	...	...	...	24 0	24 0	24 12	100 0	100 0	100 0	11 12	12 0	7 2	11 8	11 8	6 8
	Gurgaon	...	...	...	24 8	24 8	21 2	120 0	120 0	120 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0
	Delhi	...	...	...	23 0	25 0	22 8	80 0	80 0	85 0	12 12	13 0	12 8	11 0	12 0	11 8
	Karnál (*b*)	...	...	...	25 0	26 0	24 8	140 0	140 0	160 0	12 0	11 8	11 0	11 8	11 0	10 12
	Umballa	...	...	...	28 0	30 0	25 12	140 0	140 0	160 0	13 10	14 0	13 10	13 8	14 0	13 8
	Ludhiána	...	...	...	33 4	33 0	28 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	14 1	14 0	14 14	14 0	13 8	14 4
	Simla (*b*)	...	...	...	17 8	18 12	16 0	80 0	80 0	80 0	9 4	10 0	10 0	8 10	9 6	9 7

* Maudwa. (*a*) Wheat, rice (common) and gram rising; jowar and salt falling. (*b*) Prices rising. (*c*) Jowar falling; wheat, barley, rice, bajra, gram and salt rising. (*d*) Barley, bajra, jowar and gram rising.

PRICES CURRENT OF FOOD-GRAINS THROUGHOUT INDIA FOR THE 2nd HALF OF JULY 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. Past fortnight.	Great Millet. Corresponding fortnight of 1882.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria Spicata*. Present fortnight.	Bulrush Millet. Past fortnight.	Bulrush Millet. 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.*	Kángra	23 0	23 0	24 0	34 0	34 0	38 0	...	...	...	15 0	16 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Jullundur (a)	22 0	24 0	24 0	36 0	36 0	36 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	36 0	38 0	34 0	26 0	26 0	23 0
	Hoshiárpur*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Gurdáspur (b)	28 0	30 0	30 0	38 0	38 0	40 0	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	16 0	32 0	35 0	22 0	14 0	14 0	14 9
	Amritsar (c)	22 0	25 8	25 0	36 0	39 0	39 0	...	...	...	12 8	13 8	12 0	36 0	39 0	27 8	26 8	25 8	23 8
	Siálkot	26 0	26 4	26 0	40 0	40 0	39 0	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	15 0	40 0	32 0	26 0	32 0	30 0	22 0
	Gujrát (d)	29 8	30 0	26 8	44 0	44 0	39 8	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	12 0	42 0	38 8	22 8	50 0	50 0	28 0
	Jhelum	25 8	28 0	24 0	40 0	38 0	31 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	10 0	40 0	34 0	25 0	40 0	36 0	24 0
	Ráwalpindi (e)	24 0	29 0	20 8	40 0	41 0	29 8	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	8 4	50 0	32 0	22 0	38 0	45 0	24 0
	Shahpúr	34 0	34 0	20 0	55 0	55 0	32 0	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	13 0	40 0	40 0	19 0	48 0	45 0	19 0
	Jhang (f)	22 0	22 8	19 8	37 8	34 0	30 0	...	...	...	12 0	11 0	12 0	24 0	20 0	16 0	32 0	32 0	16 0
	Montgomery	19 0	19 0	20 0	32 0	32 0	24 0	...	...	...	5 8	6 0	5 8	32 0	30 0	20 0	...	...	16 0
	Mooltan (g)	17 0	17 0	17 0	29 0	28 0	26 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	1 0	29 0	29 0	25 0	28 0	28 0	25 0
	Muzaffargarh (h)	20 0	20 0	20 0	27 0	27 0	26 0	...	...	...	5 0	5 0	7 0	21 0	23 0	18 0	23 0	23 0	18 0
	Dera Ghází Khán	19 1	19 6	17 8	33 12	33 12	20 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	7 8	40 0	40 0	15 0	36 0	36 0	17 8
	Dera Ismail Khan	24 1	23 14	18 2	39 6	38 15	26 14	...	...	...	8 7	8 7	8 12	41 14	41 4	25 5	36 14	37 13	21 9
	Bannu	38 12	36 4	31 14	56 4	51 4	16 4	...	...	...	8 12	10 0	8 12	35 0	52 8	27 8	40 0	42 8	28 12
	Kohát (i)	23 9	21 0	15 15	44 10	44 0	30 9	...	...	...	12 12	12 12	12 12	43 6	43 6	21 10	42 0	42 0	19 2
	Pesháwar	24 4	23 12	19 0	43 8	40 10	35 12	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	9 8	36 11	38 0	27 4	31 8	31 8	12 10
	Házára	28 8	...	...	42 8	...	40 0	...	...	...	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	32 0	...	...
Central Provinces.	Nágpur	19 4	19 4	17 4	...	...	...	8 4	10 0	8 8	16 0	16 0	16 4	31 12	31 12	25 0	...	...	...
	Bhandára	21 4	20 0	17 8	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	10 8	18 21	20 0	19 0	35 0	35 0	23 0	...	...	...
	Chánda	19 0	19 0	17 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 0	13 8	14 0	27 8	27 8	21 0	...	...	...
	Wardha	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bálaghát	20 0	20 0	17 0	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	15 0	26 0	26 0	22 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Jubbulpore	19 8	19 0	17 0	20 0	20 0	24 0	10 0	9 0	10 8	15 0	15 0	14 0	21 0	22 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	15 8
	Saugor	23 0	23 0	19 0	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	9 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Damoh	26 0	26 0	24 0	...	...	...	12 4	12 8	14 0	13 4	13 0	15 0	34 0	...	...	...	...	...
	Seoni	21 8	21 8	19 0	...	...	...	12 8	11 8	12 8	15 0	18 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Mandla	25 0	25 0	20 0	...	...	...	14 8	14 8	15 8	19 0	20 0	20 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Betúl	18 0	19 0	16 0	...	...	...	10 8	10 8	9 0	11 0	11 0	10 0	20 0	21 0	20 0	...	...	...
	Chhindwára	25 0	25 0	18 0	...	...	...	9 8	9 0	8 0	14 6	14 0	13 0	31 1	32 0	23 0	...	...	...
	Hoshangabad	15 5	14 5	15 7	...	...	...	4 0	4 0	4 8	9 9	9 9	10 13	21 0	21 0	23 14	19 4	19 4	18 0
	Narsinghpur	18 0	18 0	14 8	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	9 8	12 8	12 8	12 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nimár	16 8	15 15	14 0	...	...	...	13 10	13 0	...	15 15	14 14	11 8	18 12	18 12	21 0	18 0	20 0	21 0
	Raipur	24 0	24 2	29 8	...	...	...	17 8	19 14	21 0	36 0	34 8	45 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sambalpur	17 0	17 0	24 0	...	...	...	31 8	31 8	32 8	40 4	45 0	36 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Biláspur	31 0	32 0	45 0	...	...	...	32 0	36 0	40 0	50 0	54 0	72 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
British Burma.	*Arakan Division.*																		
	Akyab	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Northern Arakan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Kyoukpyoo	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sandoway	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Pegu Division.																		
	Rangoon Town	11 2	15 5	16 4	...	...	...	10 6	12 12	14 6	12 0	13 4	13 2	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Hanthawaddy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Tharrawaddy	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 2 2/3	7 2 2/3	10 13 3/4	7 14 63/64	7 14 63/64	13 6 2/3	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Prome	9 2	9 2	18 3	...	...	...	12 3	12 3	12 12	13 1	13 1	17 2	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Irrawaddy Division.																		
	Henzada	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 15	11 15	14 5	15 10	15 10	19 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bassein	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 5	11 13	16 12	12 14	13 11	18 7	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Thonegwa	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 6	...	11 9	10 7	...	14 11	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Thayetmyo	9 4	10 1	10 15	...	...	...	10 3	8 10	11 11	11 13	11 13	13 13	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Tenasserim Division.																		
	Moulmein Town & Amherst	12 2	12 2	10 0	...	...	...	12 8	12 8	12 10	13 14	13 14	20 4	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Tavoy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Mergui	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 6	...	17 15	17 11	...	21 12	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Toungoo	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 13	12 13	18 5	14 3	14 3	21 5	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Shwaygyin	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 13	9 1	12 12	15 9	10 6	13 13	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Salween	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hyderabad Assigned Districts.	Secunderabad	16 5	14 13	16 5	...	...	...	7 8	7 8	6 13	10 3	9 13	9 13	23 0	23 0	23 14	27 0	27	...
	Bolarum	16 14	16 2	16 6	...	...	...	7 11	7 11	8 1	9 1	9 1	9 9	25 11	25 11	24 7	...	...	...
	Chudderghat	14 8	15 0	14 0	...	...	...	7 6	7 8	7 0	9 8	9 8	8 0	27 0	27 0	26 0	33 0	33 0	33 0
	Amráoti	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Akola																		
	Ellichpur																		
	Buldána																		
	Wún																		
	Básim																		

Districts.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nugiee), *Panicum Miliaceum*, &c. Present fortnight.	Lesser Millets. Past fortnight.	Lesser Millets. 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.	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.	
Kángra	...	...	...	22 0	22 0	20 0	140 0	140 0	140 0	10 8	11 8	10 8	10 0	11 0	10 0	Punjab—*continued.*
Júllundur (a)	...	...	...	28 0	33 0	28 0	110 0	110 0	100 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	13 8	13 8	13 8	
Hoshiárpur*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Gurdáspur (b)	...	...	...	36 0	36 0	32 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	13 8	13 8	13 4	13 0	13 0	13 0	
Amritsar (c)	...	...	...	31 4	37 4	32 12	80 0	80 0	80 0	14 13	14 14	14 12	14 6	14 6	14 6	
Siálkot	...	...	...	34 2	35 8	27 4	120 0	120 0	130 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	14 8	14 8	14 8	
Gujrát (d)	...	...	...	38 0	39 0	26 4	100 0	100 0	100 0	†	†	†	15 8	15 8	15 0	
Jhelum	...	...	...	34 0	34 0	24 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	15 4	16 8	16 8	15 0	16 0	16 0	
Ráwalpindi (e)	...	...	...	32 0	34 8	22 14	100 0	100 0	90 0	13 8	15 4	14 12	13 0	15 0	14 10	
Shahpúr	...	...	...	52 0	52 0	24 8	320 0	320 0	320 0	17 0	17 0	17 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	
Jhang (f)	...	...	...	32 0	30 8	25 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	14 12	14 4	15 0	14 8	13 12	14 8	
Montgomery	...	...	...	33 0	33 0	26 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	13 0	13 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	11 0	
Mooltan (g)	...	...	...	29 0	29 0	23 0	90 0	90 0	90 0	15 0	15 0	15 8	14 8	14 8	15 0	
Muzaffargarh (h)	...	...	...	27 0	26 0	20 0	100 0	100 0	120 0	†	†	†	14 0	14 0	13 0	
Dera Ghází Khán	...	...	...	27 8	26 4	18 12	100 0	100 0	100 0	29 8	28 14	28 12	28 2	27 8	25 0	
Dera Ismail Khán	...	...	...	35 10	35 0	22 11	125 0	125 0	100 0	42 0	53 2	55 0	40 0	50 0	53 0	
Bannu	...	...	...	43 2	38 12	28 12	80 0	80 0	80 0	100 0	100 0	120 0	80 0	80 0	100 0	
Kohát (i)	...	...	...	28 1	28 1	15 15	89 4	89 4	76 8	71 6	71 6	89 4	66 5	66 5	75 0	
Pesháwar	...	...	...	30 3	29 5	17 3	96 0	96 0	96 0	47 8	45 8	58 8	46 0	44 0	56 0	
Házára	...	...	...	32 0	32 0	...	140 0	140 0	140 0	†	†	†	11 0	11 8	12 0	
Nágpur	...	...	...	22 4	21 12	22 0	110 0	150 0	130 0	12 8	12 8	11 8	12 4	12 4	11 4	Central Provinces.
Bhandára	...	...	...	25 0	26 8	23 0	96 0	110 0	...	11 8	11 8	11 0	11 0	11 0	10 8	
Chánda	...	...	...	21 8	23 0	25 0	360 0	360 0	360 0	...	...	...	10 8	10 8	10 0	
Wardha	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received			
Bálaghát	...	...	...	28 0	28 0	25 0	275 0	275 0	275 0	9 4	9 4	10 0	9 0	9 0	10 0	
Jubbulpore	...	...	...	26 0	25 0	28 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	10 0	9 8	11 12	9 8	9 0	11 8	
Saugor	...	...	...	28 0	27 0	24 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	9 8	9 0	8 8	9 0	8 8	8 4	
Damoh	...	...	40 0	43 0	43 0	35 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	9 0	9 4	9 0	8 8	9 0	8 8	
Seoni	...	...	...	27 0	26 0	24 0	220 0	220 0	210 0	10 0	8 8	11 0	9 8	8 0	10 8	
Mandla	25 0	25 0	25 0	41 0	42 0	35 0	256 0	256 0	240 0	...	...	...	8 8	9 8	9 8	
Betúl	13 8	13 8	14 0	18 0	18 0	17 0	320 0	320 0	240 0	9 8	10 8	9 0	9 0	10 0	8 8	
Chhindwára	17 12	17 0	18 0	31 14	32 0	23 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	
Hoshangabad	...	...	...	26 7	21 11	25 5	160 0	160 0	160 0	11 8	11 8	9 8	11 0	11 0	9 0	
Narsinghpur	...	...	...	24 8	24 4	26 0	140 0	140 0	160 0	10 8	10 8	10 8	10 0	10 0	10 0	
Nimár	...	...	...	19 5	18 7	22 0	160 0	160 0	120 0	13 13	13 0	13 0	13 0	12 12	12 12	
Raipur	...	...	...	28 8	29 8	31 8	80 0	64 0	60 0	10 4	10 6	8 9	10 0	10 0	8 6	
Sambalpur	...	...	...	18 0	18 0	29 4	120 0	120 0	120 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	
Biláspur	120 0	120 0	150 0	31 0	36 0	42 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	7 0	
Arakan Division.																British Burma.
Akyab	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Northern Arakan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Kyoukpyoo	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Sandoway	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Pegu Division.																
Rangoon Town	...	...	...	19 7	19 7	21 1	320 0	320 0	324 0	50 11	50 11	50 11	22 10	22 10	22 10	
Hanthawaddy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Tharrawaddy	...	...	...	16 5 11/16	16 8 11/16	13 9 31/16	535 11 1/2	535 11 1/2	535 11 1/2	...	...	...	35 11 1/2	29 12 1/2	27 7 11/16	
Prome	...	...	...	15 9	15 9	17 12	139 11	139 11	139 11	25 5	25 5	29 9	16 9	16 9	18 10	
Irrawaddy Division.																
Henzada	...	...	...	...	...	...	183 8	183 8	183 8	29 9	29 9	29 9	29 9	29 9	29 9	
Bassein	...	...	...	13 0	11 9	15 9	265 7	265 7	175 11	28 9	28 9	35 7	19 8	21 4	30 2	
Thonegwa	...	...	...	16 13	...	16 13	184 8	...	184 8	33 12	...	44 5	32 4	...	39 6	
Thayetmyo	...	...	...	13 13	14 12	18 7	245 0	245 0	245 0	25 5	25 5	20 13	18 15	18 15	14 2	
Tenasserim Division.																
Moulmein Town & Amherst	...	...	...	12 2	12 2	11 1	220 0	220 0	220 0	32 5	32 5	47 7	22 12	22 12	35 8	
Tavoy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Mergui	...	...	...	...	...	...	428 0	...	428 0	24 5	...	36 8	14 7 1/2	...	29 3	
Toungoo	...	...	...	12 9	12 8	12 9	24 0	24 0	24 0	27 1	30 12	30 12	18 12	18 12	18 12	
Shwaygyin	...	...	...	...	...	...	250 0	...	250 0	29 8	32 3 1/2	32 3	18 14	18 14	18 14	
Salween	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Secunderabad	...	29 9	...	18 4	16 12	17 4	125 0	130 0	125 0	10 14	10 14	10 11	10 6	10 6	10 5	Hyderabad Assigned Districts.
Bolarum	...	...	...	19 2	18 10	20 9	116 14	116 14	116 14	...	...	...	10 12	10 12	9 8	
Chudderghat	...	...	...	18 8	18 0	18 0	80 0	80 0	80 0	...	...	...	9 12	9 12	9 8	
Amráoti	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received				
Akola																
Ellichpur																
Buldána																
Wún																
Básim																

* Statement not received. † No wholesale salt sold.

(a) Prices rising. (b) Wheat rising. (c) Wheat and gram rising; barley falling. (d) Wheat and gram rising; jowar falling. (e) Wheat, barley, bajra, gram and salt rising; jowar falling. (f) Barley falling. (g) Jowar rising; gram falling. (h) Wheat and barley falling.

PRICES CURRENT OF FOOD-GRAINS THROUGHOUT INDIA FOR THE 2nd HALF OF JULY 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. Past fortnight.	Great Millet. Corresponding fortnight of 1882.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria Spicata.* Present fortnight.	Bulrush Millet. Past fortnight.	Bulrush Millet. 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	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Kolar																		
	Túmkúr																		
	Mysore																		
	Hassan																		
	Shimoga																		
	Kadur																		
	Chitaldroog																		
Coorg	Coorg	8 9	8 11	7 15	10 0	9 14	8 8	13 1	13 0	10 9	17 6	17 8	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rajpootana	Jeypore	17 4	17 0	16 12	22 8	22 8	21 8	6 0	6 0	7 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	22 8	24 0	18 8	21 0	20 8	19 0
	Kishengurh	17 0	17 4	16 0	23 12	23 4	21 8	9 0	10 0	8 0	10 0	11 0	9 0	24 8	26 0	21 0	17 8	18 4	17 0
	Kerrowlee	19 6	20 0	16 0	25 10	25 0	18 8	12 0	12 8	12 8	13 0	13 12	13 8	25 10	25 0	19 0	24 9	21 4	16 0
	Ulwur	19 4	19 3	18 7	26 1	25 12	23 5	8 10	8 10	8 0	11 0	11 0	11 8	24 11	22 14	23 5	23 2	22 4	17 0
	Bhurtpore (City)	18 13	18 11	17 7	27 4	27 4	22 13	7 12	7 12	6 12	9 6	9 6	11 4	21 11	21 8	20 11	22 8	22 12	17 11
	Ajmere	15 8	15 8	15 0	23 0	22 8	22 8	5 0	5 0	5 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	19 0	19 0	18 0	17 0	16 0	18 0
	Deoli Cantonment	19 9	19 6	16 5	26 9	25 14	20 7	...	...	...	13 8	13 0	10 8	25 8	25 0	20 0	18 0	18 0	16 0
	Erinpura	16 9	16 0	16 4	25 4	27 8	28 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 2	8 0	20 0	20 0	22 0	20 0	19 0	22 0
	Sirohee	13 8	13 4	17 0	25 0	25 0	28 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	18 0	18 0	17 0	18 0	18 0	21 0
	Abu	12 15	12 8	15 6	19 12	19 2	22 12	6 10	6 12	6 8	8 2	8 4	8 0	...	...	...	15 12	14 11	18 0
	Anadra	14 4	13 12	17 8	22 8	21 12	26 0	7 4	7 8	7 8	9 0	9 0	9 0	...	...	...	17 8	16 8	21 0
	Hilly Tracts of Meywar	20 8	20 0	22 0	26 0	27 0	28 0	...	...	...	16 0	15 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Meywar (Oodeypore)	14 1	13 10¾	15 2½	20 5	18 0¾	19 14¼	10 2¼	10 2½	10 2¼	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bánswára (Meywar Agency)	22 8	21 14	22 8	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	10 0	17 8	17 8	18 12	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Partábgarh („)	18 7	16 6½	16 11	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	10 15	11 4	11 4	13 7	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Marwar (Jodhpore)	15 15	15 15	15 15	22 8	20 0	21 4	6 4	6 4	6 4	8 12	7 8	7 8	20 10	20 0	22 8	18 12	17 8	18 12
	Bikaneer	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Boondee	21 0	21 0	17 0	30 0	30 0	27 0	9 0	10 0	9 0	10 0	10 8	9 8	26 0	27 0	28 4	...	...	...
	Kotah	21 0	20 0	16 8	25 0	25 0	19 4	10 0	10 0	8 12	13 0	13 0	11 0	26 0	26 0	20 4	14 0	15 0	16 0
	Tonk	18 4	18 12	14 0	24 8	21 8	20 14	6 8	7 0	7 0	8 8	7 8	10 0	26 8	26 0	22 6	...	...	17 8
	Jhallawar	17 8½	17 14	16 1	23 10	23 10	15 14	...	...	...	8 14	8 14	8 14	23 7	22 10	16 4	17 1	17 1	13 6
	Shahpoora	19 0	20 0	16 0	23 12	23 7	21 8	12 2	13 8	9 4	16 4	16 0	13 2	16 8	17 0	17 0	16 4	17 0	16 4
	Dholpur	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Central India	Indore	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Gwalior																		
	Goona																		
	Baghelkhand (Sutna)																		

Districts.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nuglee), *Panicum Miliaceum, &c.* Present fortnight.	Lesser Millets. Past fortnight.	Lesser Millets. Corresponding fortnight of 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.
Bangalore, Kolar, Túmkúr, Mysore, Hassan, Shimoga, Kadur, Chitaldroog	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received		
Coorg	25 0	25 1	19 9	26 4	25 11	20 7	110 0	110 0	110 0	9 10	9 12	9 0	9 2	9 3	8 6
Jeypore	...	...	...	21 0	22 0	18 0	...	...	...	14 8	14 8	14 4	14 4	14 4	14 0
Kishengurh	...	...	...	24 8	24 4	20 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 4	16 0	16 0
Kerrowlee	...	...	...	25 5	25 0	18 8	...	...	...	13 9	13 1	13 1	12 12	12 12	13 0
Ulwur	...	...	...	25 11	25 8	22 8	...	...	...	15 12	15 12	15 13	15 0	15 0	15 0
Bhurtpore (City)	...	...	...	26 4	26 0	21 7	...	...	...	13 5	13 5	12 0	13 0	12 13	12 8
Ajmere	...	...	...	24 0	24 0	21 8	70 0	70 0	70 0	17 0	17 0	...	15 0	15 0	15 0
Deoli Cantonment	...	...	...	26 8	25 14	19 10	...	...	...	13 4	13 4	...	12 12	12 12	12 13
										R a. p.	R a. p. per md.	R a. p.			
Erinpura	...	...	...	21 1	20 4	22 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	2 15 0	2 13 9	3 1 2	12 9	13 0	12 0
Sirohee	...	...	...	18 0	18 0	23 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	12 5	12 5	12 5
Abu	...	...	...	16 2	16 0	19 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	3 8 0	3 8 0	3 8 0	11 8	11 8	11 0
Anadra	...	...	...	17 4	17 0	21 2	...	...	...	3 4 0	3 4 0	3 4 0	12 4	12 4	12 4
Hilly Tracts of Meywar	...	...	...	24 0	25 0	26 0	†	†	‡	3 10 0	3 10 0	...	11 0	11 0	10 0
										S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.			
Meywar (Oodeypore)	...	...	...	18 12	17 9¼	17 9½	200 0	200 0	200 0	9 9	9 9	9 12¼	9 6	9 6	9 9
										R a. p.	R a. p. per md.	R a. p.			
Bánswára (Meywar Agency)	...	...	...	43 12	37 8	35 0	...	...	...	3 12 0	...	...	10 10	10 10	11 4
Partábgarh („)	...	...	...	21 9	21 9	20 15	...	...	...	2 6 0	...	...	16 14	16 11	10 0
Marwar (Jodhpore)	...	...	...	19 11	20 0	19 6	...	...	...	2 10 0	2 10 0	2 9 0	15 0	15 5	15 0
										S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.			
Bikaneer	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received		
Boondee	...	...	...	31 0	31 0	28 4	160 0	160 0	120 0	11 4	11 4	11 12	11 0	11 0	11 8
Kotah	...	...	...	28 0	28 0	24 8	240 0	240 0	240 0	12 0	12 0	12 4	11 8	11 8	11 12
Tonk	...	...	...	24 8	24 8	20 6	160 0	160 0	160 0	12 0	12 4	12 0	11 12	12 0	11 12
Jhallawar	...	...	...	24 4	23 11	20 1	...	...	...	10 2	10 2	9 15	9 14	9 14	9 11¼
Shahpoora	...	...	...	24 0	23 12	19 3	160 0	160 0	160 0	12 7	12 7	13 8	12 5	12 5	13 4
Dholpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received		
Indore, Gwalior, Goona, Baghelkhand (Sutna)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received		

† Ten pies per bundle. ‡ Eight pies per bundle.

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

D. BARBOUR,
Secretary to the Government of India.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE STATEMENT OF PRICES CURRENT OF FOOD-GRAINS FOR THE 1st HALF OF JULY 1883 PUBLISHED IN PAGES 1406 AND 1407 OF THE SUPPLEMENT TO THE "GAZETTE OF INDIA," DATED 11th AUGUST 1883.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SEERS OF 30 TOLAHS.

| Province. | District. | Wheat. Present fortnight. S. | C. | Wheat. Past fortnight. S. | C. | Wheat. Corresponding fortnight of last year. S. | C. | Barley. Present fortnight. S. | C. | Barley. Past fortnight. S. | C. | Barley. Corresponding fortnight of last year. S. | C. | Rice. Best sort. Present fortnight. S. | C. | Rice. Best sort. Past fortnight. S. | C. | Rice. Best sort. Corresponding fortnight of last year. S. | C. | Rice. Common. Present fortnight. S. | C. | Rice. Common. Past fortnight. S. | C. | Rice. Common. Corresponding fortnight of last year. S. | C. | Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), *Holcus Sorghum.* Present fortnight. S. | C. | Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), *Holcus Sorghum.* Past fortnight. S. | C. | Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), *Holcus Sorghum.* Corresponding fortnight of last year. S. | C. | Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria Spicata.* Present fortnight. S. | C. | Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria Spicata.* Past fortnight. S. | C. | Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria Spicata.* Corresponding fortnight of last year. S. | C. | Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragoo, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Varhwa, Nuglee, &c.), *Panicum Miliaceum, Eleusine Coracana,* &c. Present fortnight. S. | C. | Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragoo, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Varhwa, Nuglee, &c.), *Panicum Miliaceum, Eleusine Coracana,* &c. Past fortnight. S. | C. | Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragoo, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Varhwa, Nuglee, &c.), *Panicum Miliaceum, Eleusine Coracana,* &c. Corresponding fortnight of last year. S. | C. | Gram. Present fortnight. S. | C. | Gram. Past fortnight. S. | C. | Gram. Corresponding fortnight of last year. S. | C. | Firewood. Present fortnight. S. | C. | Firewood. Past fortnight. S. | C. | Firewood. Corresponding fortnight of last year. S. | C. | Salt. Wholesale. Present fortnight. S. | C. | Salt. Wholesale. Past fortnight. S. | C. | Salt. Wholesale. Corresponding fortnight of last year. S. | C. | Salt. Retail. Present fortnight. S. | C. | Salt. Retail. Past fortnight. S. | C. | Salt. Retail. Corresponding fortnight of last year. S. | C. |
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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

Comparative Statement of the Netti Indian Sea and Land Customs Revenue (excluding Salt Revenue) for the first four months of the official year 1883-84, and of the twelve preceding years.

(IN THOUSANDS OF RUPEES.)

YEAR.	FOR THE FOUR MONTHS, APRIL TO JULY.																																				YEAR.
	BENGAL.					MADRAS.					BOMBAY.					SINDH.					BRITISH BURMA.					TOTAL BRITISH INDIA.										
	On Imports of Liquors.	On other Imports.	On Exports.	Total Revenue.		On Imports of Liquors.	On other Imports.	On Exports.	Total Revenue.		On Imports of Liquors.	On other Imports.	On Exports.	Total Revenue.		On Imports of Liquors.	On other Imports.	On Exports.	Total Revenue.		On Imports of Liquors.	On other Imports.	On Exports.	Total Revenue.		On Imports of Liquors.	On other Imports.	On Exports.	Total Import Revenue.	Export Revenue.	Total Revenue.		
1871-72 . .	3,36	21,67	7,18	32,23		2,81	10,10	1,33	14,24		41	32	41	1,14		1,19	3,94	4,94	10,07		45	1,36	7,73	9,54		8,24	37,39	45,63	21,59	67,22		1871-72.
1872-73 . .	4,37	21,36	6,47	32,70		1,80	12,99	1,21	16,00		39	29	80	1,48		1,40	4,23	4,00	9,68		1,13	1,67	14,56	17,36		9,09	40,59	49,68	27,54	77,22		1872-73.
1873-74 . .	3,63	20,85	5,26	29,74		2,15	11,54	1,26	14,95		42	21	36	99		1,32	4,59	4,93	10,84		1,20	1,55	12,41	15,16		8,72	38,74	47,46	24,22	71,68		1873-74.
1874-75 . .	4,04	24,63	4,40	33,07		2,19	12,28	1,34	15,81		43	16	39	98		1,17	4,89	4,56	10,62		1,48	2,35	8,57	12,40		9,31	44,31	53,62	19,26	72,88		1874-75.
1875-76 . .	3,88	27,24	5,90	37,02		2,41	13,70	3,25	19,36		44	31	80	1,55		1,49	5,07	5,25	11,81		1,23	1,45	15,72	18,40		9,45	47,77	57,22	30,92	88,14		1875-76.
1876-77 . .	4,32	20,34	3,64	28,30		2,76	10,94	45	14,15		41	18	8	67		1,02	4,20	3,10	9,22		1,65	1,74	10,62	14,01		11,06	37,40	48,46	17,89	66,35		1876-77.
1877-78 . .	5,14	25,71	3,72	34,57		3,13	13,21	48	16,82		75	25	14	1,14		1,71	2,52	63	4,86		1,81	1,94	8,87	12,62		12,54	43,63	56,17	13,84	70,01		1877-78.
1878-79 . .	4,51	21,09	4,61	30,21		2,88	12,57	70	16,15		63	14	9	86		2,00	3,47	1,52	6,99		2,68	2,36	10,99	16,03		12,70	39,63	52,33	17,91	70,24		1878-79.
1879-80 . .	3,95	19,59	2,76	26,30		3,03	10,36	73	14,12		100	29	7	1,36		1,73	2,78	1,74	6,25		2,39	1,84	14,45	18,68		12,10	34,86	46,96	19,75	66,71		1879-80.
1880-81 . .	4,46	17,54	3,01	25,01		2,90	13,71	63	17,24		1,50	34	9	1,93		1,78	3,42	3,33	8,53		1,67	2,37	14,38	18,42		12,31	37,38	49,69	21,44	71,13		1880-81.
1881-82 . .	4,66	17,46	4,62	26,74		3,56	13,30	60	17,46		1,37	50	12	1,99		1,76	3,43	2,54	7,73		2,34	2,35	16,77	21,46		13,69	37,04	50,73	24,65	75,38		1881-82.
1882-83 . .	4,93	...	4,90	9,83		3,64	—88*	51	3,27		1,17	2	20	1,39		1,79	...	1,39	3,18		2,98	3	22,75	25,76		14,51	—83*	13,68	29,75	43,43		1882-83.
1883-84 . .	4,84	3	6,24	11,11		3,66	16	41	4,23		1,26	1	16	1,43		1,76	2	1,99	3,77		2,83	7	17,10	20,00		14,35	29	14,64	25,90	40,54		1883-84.

* The amount refunded is greater than the duty collected.

D. BARBOUR,
Secy. to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE;
STATISTICAL BRANCH;
Calcutta, 23rd August 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 21st AUGUST 1883.

GENERAL REMARKS.—The past week has been marked by a gradual and favourable change in the weather over Northern India, an easterly breeze having taken the place of the hot west winds. In Central and Western India also the latest barometric readings indicate a return of the monsoons.

Good rain fell during the week in most of the districts of the Madras Presidency and Mysore, greatly benefiting the standing crops on unirrigated lands. More rain is still needed in some places, but on the whole the crops are in good condition. In the Bombay Presidency moderate showers fell in parts of the Deccan and Southern Mahratta Country, but the rainfall is generally insufficient, and the crops have suffered much from the drought. In Sind the river remains low, and injury to the *kharif* is feared. Nearly three inches of rain are reported from Hyderabad, and the crops are doing well. In the Berars the rainfall has been slight; but although more rain is needed, the crops have not suffered. Timely and beneficial rain, moderate in quantity but generally sufficient to remove immediate apprehension, has fallen in Indore and Neemuch and at Sutna. In most of the Central India States, however, there was no rain during the week under report, and great anxiety is felt for the crops, though later reports are somewhat more favourable. In Rajputana the condition of the crops is daily becoming more critical. Except for very slight showers, rain continues to hold off, and in Serohi half the crop is reported to be irretrievably lost. Scarcity of fodder is also anticipated.

From British Burma, Bengal, and Assam the reports continue favourable. In Burma the rainfall has been less than that of the previous year, but sufficient. More rain is still wanted in Hazaribagh, Lohardugga and Gya of Bengal, and Gauhati in Assam; elsewhere in those provinces the fall has been ample and in some places in Bengal heavy. In the Central Provinces the break has been succeeded by a general fall varying from half an inch to three inches, but more is required. The rice crop has suffered considerably, but prospects are on the whole still good. Over the North-Western Provinces and Oudh the rainfall has been light and insufficient, but easterly winds and cloudy weather prevail. So far there is no immediate cause for anxiety. In the Punjab, Sialkot, Ferozepore, Rawalpindi, and Dera Ismail Khan are the only stations from which rain is reported, and in the south-eastern districts a failure of the *kharif* is imminent should dry weather continue.

Agricultural operations remain for the most part unchanged. Harvesting is in progress in Madras. Later *kharif* sowings continue in parts of the Bombay Presidency, and preparations for the *rabi* have commenced in the Central Provinces. Ploughing has been nearly completed in Burma, and transplanting of rice seedlings is well advanced. Early rice and jute are being harvested in Bengal, with a fair outturn generally, and transplanting of later rice is going on.

Locusts are still reported from the Deccan, and excessive rain has injured the *ragi* crops in Mercara. Floods have also caused some loss in Durbhunga, Champarun, and other districts of Bengal.

Cattle-disease of a mild type is generally prevalent, and a scarcity of fodder is beginning to be felt in parts of the North-Western Provinces, Punjab, and Rajputana.

Cholera has abated, but fever is on the increase in several provinces.

Prices are rising.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week under report.	State of agricultural prospects.
Madras—(Aug. 22nd)		
Bellary ...	2·08 (average of eight stations).	Standing crops generally good. Rain especially heavy where most needed.
Kurnool ...	2·0 (average of nine stations).	Standing crops thriving. Cattle-disease in six taluks.
Ganjam ...	1·96 (average of sixteen stations).	Standing crops, red gram, gingelly, and sugarcane thriving. Fever, small-pox, and cattle-disease continue. One death from cholera in Chicacole taluk.
Kistna ...	1·38 (average of twelve stations).	Standing crops partly recovering, but rain still needed. Fever, small-pox, guinea-worm, and cattle-disease slight.
Chingleput (Madras) ...	·86 (average of four stations).	Standing crops good where water available; harvest *kar*, paddy, &c., yield half. Small-pox slight in one taluk. Cattle-disease slight in parts of three taluks.
Coimbatore ...	2·12 (average of fifteen stations).	Standing crops suffering from want of sufficient rain and from insects in parts. Much dry land waste in two taluks for want of rain. Fever and small-pox in parts; 6 deaths from cholera in parts of two taluks.
Tanjore ...	1·57 (average of seven stations).	Standing crops generally good; dry crops in parts of one taluk want rain. Thirty deaths from cholera.
Madura ...	1·25 (average of six stations).	Standing crops fair except in three taluks. Harvest paddy and dry crops in parts.
Malabar ...	3·73 (average of fourteen stations).	First crop progressing. Harvest commenced in four taluks. Small-pox slight in nine taluks; fever in four taluks; 2 deaths from cholera at Palghat. Cattle-disease slight in two taluks.
Travancore ...	3·278	Paddy ripening; harvest begun in parts. Fever and diarrhœa to some extent prevalent. *General Remarks.*—General prospects good.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week under report.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bombay—(Aug. 22nd)		
Kurrachee ...	No rain in Kurrachee; slight showers in Shahbunder and Tatta.	Rain at Kotri on 20th 16 feet 6 inches against 20 feet 1½ inches last year. Damage to *kharif* crops feared from low state of river. Small-pox in six villages, 19 fresh cases, 1 death, 5 remaining sick; fever in nine talukas. Cattle-disease in Sujawal. Wheat, red rice, and *bajri* in Kurrachee 24, 32 and 36, in Manjhand 32, 24 and 48, in Ghorabari 20, 32 and 40, and in Sakro 20, 32 and 40 lbs. per rupee, respectively.
Hyderabad ...	.....	River has risen 6 inches since last week, but was 3 feet 7 inches lower on 20th instant than on same date last year. Rice crops are reported to have suffered from blight in Badin. Fever in two, cattle-disease in three, and small-pox in seven talukas. Wheat 24, *bajri* 39, *juari* 44, red rice 26, and white rice 22 lbs. per rupee.
Ahmedabad ...	.....	Crops withering for want of rain throughout the district. Prices of grain rising. Cholera in the city, 12 cases, 9 deaths; slight fever in Viramgaon and Dhakrol talukas. Cattle-disease in Parantej. *Bajri* 26¼ and wheat 23½ lbs. per rupee.
Baroda ...	.....	Want of rain felt everywhere. Crops withering. Locusts have appeared in Songad mahal of Naosari division. Health fair. Cholera in mild form continues in Patan, Sidhpur, Naosari, and Moha talukas. Three deaths in Baroda city. *Bajri* 22 and rice 23 lbs. per rupee.
Surat ...	*Nil*	Crops withering. Cattle-disease in Olphad and fever in Pardi. Cholera in Surat, 5 cases, 5 deaths. *Juari* 36 and *nagli* 41 lbs. per rupee.
Nasik ...	*Nil*	Crops withering for want of rain. Locusts throughout the district. *Kharif* sowing continues. Cholera has disappeared in Nasik, elsewhere subsiding, 65 attacks, 22 deaths. *Bajri* 28, wheat 28½, and rice 22 lbs. per rupee.
Colaba (Bombay) ...	Slight rain on four days; total of week 1·13.	Total rainfall up to date 55·65, being ·53 above average. Abnormal temperature 4° to 0° warm. Vapour in air normal. Monsoon wind weak.
Poona ...	.....	Young crops withering for want of rain. Cholera 257 cases, fatal 89. *Bajri* 37 and *juari* 45 lbs. per rupee; in Poona *bajri* 32 and *juari* 39 lbs. per rupee.
Ahmednagar ...	Nagar, 1·07; Jamkhed, ·20; Sheogaon, ·15; none in the remaining talukas.	*Kharif* crops are withering from want of rain. Cholera in the district 265 attacks, 152 deaths. *Bajri*—maximum 49 lbs. per rupee in Jamkhed, minimum 33 lbs. in Akola; *juari*—maximum 58 lbs. per rupee in Jamkhed; minimum 36 lbs. in Akola.
Sholapur ...	·01	Total rainfall 15·65. Crops withering for want of rain. *Juari* 59 and *bajri* 50 lbs. per rupee. Cholera 239 cases, 115 deaths.
Dharwar ...	Karajgi, 4·0; Navalgund, 3·94; Nargund, Mundargi, and Ron above 1·0; none at Hangal; elsewhere very slight.	Rain wanted thoughout the district. Standing crops fair; sowing of late *juari*, cotton, and other *rabi* crops commenced in some parts. Average prices, *juari* 60 and rice 32 lbs. per rupee. Public health good.
Kanara ...	In Karwar, ·13; Kumpta, ·75; Sirsi, ·64; Hallial, ·61.	Total rainfall 104·03. Rice plants in ear on coast; weeding going on above Ghats. Rain wanted. One death by small-pox in Kumpta. Common rice in Karwar 12 seers per rupee, in district average 14 seers.
Rajkot ...	.....	General health fair. Weather hot. Rain much wanted. Cholera in Dhoraji, Und, and Gondal. *Bajri* 28 and *juari* 34 lbs. per rupee.
		General Remarks.—Slight rain in parts of Deccan and Southern Mahratta Country, but crops withering in many places for want of rain and in Sind owing to the low level of the river. Locusts in Nasik, Khandesh, Satara, Ratnagiri, Colaba, and Tanna. Cholera subsiding in the Deccan and prevalent in a mild form in many other parts of the Presidency; fever, small-pox, and cattle-disease in a few districts.
Bengal—(Aug. 22nd)		
Chittagong ...	·20	Weather generally hot. Transplanting continues. Prospects fair Prices steady. Cattle-disease not abated.
Dacca ...	·40	*Roachia* paddy, *moog*, and *maskalai* being sown; *aus* paddy and jute being cut. Prospects good.
24-Pergunnahs (Calcutta)	1·0	Prospects of both early and late crops good; transplanting of *amun* rice going on. Price of common rice stationary. Public health good.
Moorshedabad ...	2·83	*Bhadoi* crops being harvested; *amun* rice still being transplanted; prospects of crops favourable. Public health generally good.
Rajshahye ...	2·36	Crops promise well. Fever bad in three police stations.
Burdwan ...	5·23	Good rain throughout the district. Transplanting still going on; prospects good. Public health fair.
Rungpore ...	2·35	Weather hot and cloudy. *Amun* being transplanted; *aus* and jute being cut with fair outturn. Prices of food-grains stationary. Public health good.
Bhagalpur ...	3·22	Prospects of crops good. Low lands flooded, and some damage to crops apprehended.
Purneah ...	2·81	Prospects of crops now good; farming operations normal. Floods in some parts of district. Health fair.
Patna ...	2·67	Transplanting of paddy in progress; prospects of *bhadoi* crops favourable in Barrh sub-division, but not so in Sadr and Behar sub-divisions, where damage has been caused by inundation. Cholera prevailing in the interior.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week under report.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bengal—*contd.*		
Durbhunga ...	1·49	Inundation still continues causing considerable damage to crops. Health good.
Hazaribagh ...	1·77	Weather warm and cloudy. Rain during week has done much good towards transplanting of paddy, but more required. Cholera appears to be disappearing; general health good.
Cuttack ...	3·11	Weather cloudy and rainy. *Beali* rice in ear; *sarad* rice promising; cotton being plucked; sugarcane and turmeric doing well. Price of rice stationary. Public health good.
		General Remarks.—Heavy rainfall reported from certain districts during the week, but the fall generally was moderate; more rain is still wanted in Hazaribagh, Lohardugga, and Gya. General prospects of the crops are favourable, except in Durbhunga, Mozufferpore and Chumparun where considerable damage is said to have been caused by high floods; some loss from floods is also reported from parts of Patna, Bhagalpur, Purneah, and Howrah. Transplanting operations are still proceeding almost generally; *aus* rice and jute harvest is in progress with fair outturn. Jute is said to be rather poor in Patna, and both *aus* rice and jute are only moderate in Mymensingh. Cholera and fever reported from a few districts only; general health is satisfactory for the season.
N. W. Provinces and Oudh—		
Benares (Aug. 21st)	No rain	Rain required for *kharif* crops. Health of men and condition of cattle good. Prices steady.
Allahabad („ 22nd)	·6 average in six tahsils on 19th and 20th.	Rain still much wanted. Wind east, and heat less. *Kharif* crops all sown; crops suffering from drought. Cholera increased in city and station, but remains only in one village in district. Prices steady.
Gorakhpur („ 20th)	2·6	Weather close and cloudy. Crops flourishing. Cattle-disease in two tahsils. Prices steady.
Jhansi („ „)	Slight shower on the 19th.	Rain hardly sufficient to do much good to the crops. The weather since then cloudy. *Shama*, *kooni*, *phikar*, and rice, &c., are beginning to suffer from want of rain; no injury has yet been done to *juari*, cotton, and *til*. Prices rising rapidly. Grass scarce. Health of people and cattle good.
Agra („ 21st)	No rain at Sadr, except a few drops on 21st; rain also fell elsewhere on the 20th.	Crops in great need of rain. Well irrigation continues. Fever in three and sporadic cholera in five parganas. Prices rising.
Bareilly („ „)	Rain fell on 20th partially, but promises to be general.	Prices mostly risen. Cattle-disease continues. Fever is increasing.
Meerut („ „)	Rain fell on 21st moderately, but steadily with every prospect of continuing.	Wind changed to the east on 20th. As rain has fallen, very little damage will have been done to the crops. Prices had risen, but will fall at once. Wheat was on the 20th, 16 seers and gram 15 seers per rupee.
Kumaun („ „)	.....	Rain has fallen which will benefit the crops. Rice was beginning to suffer, otherwise crops good. Health good. Cattle-disease continues. Prices stationary.
Lucknow („ „)	Fair rain on 20th, Lucknow, ·3; Maliahabad, 3·0; Mohanlalganj, ·2.	Rain was much wanted, more rain still required. Condition of people good and of cattle normal. Prices have risen during the past fifteen days.
Partabgarh („ „)	Sadr, ·97; Kunda, ·4; Patti, ·5; reports of very heavy rain in several parts of the district.	Prices stationary. Health good. Crops doing exceedingly well.
Sitapur („ „)	No rain except ·9 at Sadr.	More rain required. Prices slightly higher. Health good.
Fyzabad („ „)	No rain	Crops suffering from drought. Health good. Condition of cattle normal.
Cawnpore („ „)	Beneficial rain fell on 19th and 20th; fall appears general.	Condition of crops fair, but more rain wanted. General health of people good, but fever and cholera in a mild form still prevailing. Cattle-disease in two parganas continues. Prices steady.
Farukhabad („ „)	Rain began to fall on the afternoon of the 20th and registered up to 12 A.M. on the 21st instant, 6·6	Weather continues cloudy. Condition of people and the cattle generally good.
Rae Bareli („ 20th)	Sadr, 1·2	Weather cloudy. *Kharif* crops suffering from drought in tahsil Digbijaiganj. General health good. Prices slightly [illegible]
		General Remarks.—Rain, but by no [illegible] in sufficient quantity, fell in almost all districts, towards the close of the [illegible] west wind has given place to the east, [illegible] more rain which is still much wanted, [illegible] good. [illegible] has been done to the crops by drought and [illegible] risen. Fever and cattle-disease are reported from several districts, and cholera which seems to be decreasing is reported from [illegible]

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week under report.	State of agricultural prospects.
Punjab—(Aug. 22nd)		
Delhi ...	.....	Rain urgently wanted. Crops suffering. Health good. Prices rising.
Hissar ...	.....	Rain urgently wanted. Crops withering fast. Health good. Prices rising.
Umballa ...	.....	Health fair. Crops suffering from want of rain. Prices rising.
Jullundur ...	.....	Health good. Crops suffering. Fodder very scarce. Sudden rise of prices on 16th which has not been maintained.
Amritsar ...	.....	Health good. Crops withering. Prices rising.
Sialkot ...	Sadr, 1·0	More rain much wanted. Health good. Prices high and fluctuating.
Ferozepore ...	Zira, ·6; Moga, 1·40; Muktsar, ·5.	More rain much wanted. Health good. Crops backward. Prices rising.
Lahore ...	No rain	Rain much wanted. Crops suffering; prospects bad. Health good. Prices rising.
Rawalpindi ...	1·0	*Kharif* prospects in Attock and Fattehjung tahsils average, elsewhere good. Fever in Kahuta tahsil, health elsewhere good. Prices rising.
Mooltan ...	.....	Health good and crop prospects fair. Canal running low. Prices rising.
Dera Ismail Khan ...	·40	Health good. Crop prospects fair. Prices rising.
Peshawar ...	.....	Rain much wanted. Fever prevalent. Prices rising.
		General Remarks.—Slight rain has fallen in a few districts, but more is much wanted in the south-east, where the crop prospects are causing much anxiety. Health good, except in the Umballa and Peshawar districts, and in the Kahuta tahsil of the Rawalpindi district.
Central Provinces—(Aug. 22nd)		
Nagpur ...	·56	Weather cloudy and close. Recent rain has benefited *khang* crops; rice has suffered from deficient rain. 293 deaths from cholera. Price of wheat rising.
Jubbulpore ...	·52	Weather cloudy and hot. Crops suffering from want of rain, those in uplands have dried up in many places. Wheat 18 and rice 13 seers per rupee. Health good,
Saugor (Aug. 21st)	1·55	Crops have suffered from the long break and deficient rainfall. Prices falling. Health good.
Seoni ...	1·32; heavy rain on 19th.	Weather cloudy and hot. More rain is urgently needed. Nine deaths from cholera. Prices rising.
Hoshangabad ...	3·17	Weather cloudy and rainy. *Juari* and cotton promising; rice and other crops have suffered from long break. Fever prevalent. Small-pox slight. Wheat 15 and rice 9 seers per rupee.
Khandwa ...	3·95	Weather cloudy and rainy. Prospects fair. 41 deaths from cholera. Prices steady.
Raipur ...	·76	Crops on high lands have suffered severely, those on low lands still good; loss from deficient rainfall is calulated at one-third. Preparations for *rabi* sowings proceeding. Prices rising; common rice 29 and wheat 19 seers per rupee.
Sambalpur (Aug. 18th)	2·84	More rain wanted towards the west, where rice on high lands is suffering. Prospects fair. Health good. Prices rising; common rice 40 seers per rupee.
		General Remarks.—More rain wanted for rice which has suffered considerably. Prospects are still favourable. Cholera abating, though severe in some places. Prices rising.
British Burma—(Aug. 22nd)		
Akyab ...	9·39	Total rainfall up to date 136·71. 12 deaths from cholera in town, 19 in district. 160 deaths of cattle in three townships, elsewhere health of plough cattle good. Sowing progressing. Prospects of crops good.
Rangoon ...	5·72	Total rainfall up to date 55·36. One fatal case of small-pox, otherwise public health good. Price of paddy form Rs. 85 to Rs. 89 per 100 baskets.
Bassein ...	2·64	Total rainfall up to date 60·19. One death from cholera in town, otherwise public health good. 54 deaths of cattle in two townships. Ploughing and planting out progressing.
Prome ...	1·49	Total rainfall up to date 30·04. Public health good. 56 deaths of cattle in three townships. Ploughing and sowing progressing; seedlings and plants in good condition.
Amherst (Moulmein) ...	9·56	Total rainfall up to date 112·85. Public health in Moulmein district good. 106 deaths of cattle in Wagaroo township. Transplanting progressing. Crops healthy in Moulmein town and transplanting progressing. Health of cattle good. Nurseries good. Supply of seedlings for transplanting fair.
Toungoo ...	6·28	Total rainfall up to date 58·31. Public health good. Ploughing continues; sowing and transplanting progressing. Health of plough cattle good. Average prices of paddy Rs. 65 per 100 baskets.
Sandoway ...	8·27	Total rainfall up to date 150·08. Public health good. About three-fourths of culturable area ploughed and about one-third sown and transplanted.
Thayetmyo ...	.....	Public health and health of cattle good. Ploughing progressing. Ploughing wages from 60 to 100 baskets of paddy per man. Price of paddy from Rs. 90 to Rs. 105 per 100 baskets.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week under report.	State of agricultural prospects.
British Burma—*contd.*		
Pegu ...	3·80	Total rainfall up to date 82·47. Public health good. Slight cattle-disease in Hlega. Sowing and transplanting continue. Season at present favourable. Prices of paddy from Rs. 90 to Rs. 95 per 100 baskets.
Tharrawaddy ...	2·10	Total rainfall up to date 68·59. Public health good. 22 deaths of cattle in two townships; health of plough cattle good in all other townships except Gyobingouk and Minhla townships, where slight disease prevails. Ploughing, sowing, and transplanting in progress. Want of rain complained of in Tapun and parts of Gyobingouk. Price of paddy from Rs. 92 to 105 per 100 baskets.
Thonegwa ...	3·53	Total rainfall up to date 51·78. Public health good. 20 deaths of cattle in two townships; health of cattle good in all other parts of the district. Transplanting of seedlings progressing, but retarded in some parts by insufficiency of rain. Wages for transplanting Re. 1, or one basket of paddy per man per day. Crops generally good all over the district.
Henzada ...	2·18	Total rainfall up to date 52·82. Public health and health of cattle good. About 90 per cent. ploughed; about 80 per cent. transplanted. Supply of seedlings and general appearance of young plants good in all townships except Kyangin.
Thayetmyo ...	1·13	Total rainfall up to date 22·65. Public health good. 30 deaths of cattle in Myaydet sub-division. Ploughing nearly completed; transplanting about two-thirds done. Crops most promising, but more rain wanted especially in Mindone.
Shwaygyin ...	3·31	Total rainfall up to date 96·33. Public health fair. 32 deaths of cattle in two townships. Ploughing nearly completed; sowing and transplanting progressing. Prices of paddy Rs. 72 per 100 baskets.
Tavoy ...	7·53	Total rainfall up to date 132·81. Public health and health of cattle good. General appearance of the plants good. The damaged crops are being replaced.
		General Remarks.—Except some deaths from cholera in Akyab town and district, public health of province is satisfactory. A few deaths of cattle in Akyab, Tharawaddy, Prome, Bassein, Thonegwa, Amherst, and Shwaygyin districts, elsewhere cattle healthy. Rainfall for week fair, but total to date for season considerably below last year in several districts. Agricultural operations elsewhere advancing.
Assam—(Aug. 22nd)		
Gauhati ...	·29	Weather sultry and hot. Transplanting of *sali* crop in progress. More rain wanted. Public health fair. Cattle-disease reported from the interior.
Sylhet ...	6·50	State and prospects of crops good. Public health generally good; small-pox lingers.
Cachar ...	4·01	Weather warm. Transplanting of *sali* crop and reaping of *dumahi* and *murali* crops progressing. Common rice 17¾ seers per rupee. Eight deaths from small-pox reported from Sadr.
Dibrugarh ...	3·61	Weather hot. Transplanting *sali dhan* in progress. Public health good.
Mysore and Coorg—(Aug. 22nd)		
Bangalore ...	3·12	Crops in good condition; prospects fair. Health good. Rice 11, *ragi* 29½, and gram 30 seers per rupee.
Mysore ...	1·38	Crops and public health good. Rice 12½, *ragi* 29½, and gram 33 seers per rupee.
Mercara ...	6·20	Another burst of the monsoon has taken place which was much needed in South Coorg for planting coffee, and transplanting of rice. *Ragi* crop in Nanjarajapatna taluk has suffered from the excessive rain of last month. Prices of food-grains falling. Public health good.
		General Remarks.—Rain general in all districts from 2·0 to 6·0. Sowing operations active. Public health good. Prospects favourable. Prices rule easy.
Berar & Hyderabad—(Aug. 22nd)		
Amraoti ...	·68	Weather cloudy. *Kharif* crops in good condition. Wheat 16 seers and *juri* 26 seers per rupee.
Akola ...	.....	Crops in good condition. Rain wanted.
Hyderabad (Aug. 21st)	Average 2·68; no rain in the taluk.	Total rainfall from 1st January 16·50; rainfall [illegible] beneficial to standing crops. *Abi* sowings recommenced; crops [illegible] damaged. Tanks in two talukas received considerable qua[illegible] eral health fair. Weather cloudy. Prices of [illegible] 10¾, white *juari* 24, yellow *juari* 27, and *tur* 24 [illegible] sicca rupee.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week under report.	State of agricultural prospects.
Central India States— (Aug. 22nd)		
Indore ...	1·45	The fall of rain has removed immediate apprehensions. Cholera continues in Indore city, otherwise health good. Prices steady. Agricultural prospects fair; *makka* has suffered much from the long break in rain; *juari*, a later crop, has received less damage.
Morar (Gwalior) ...	*Nil*	Rain urgently needed. Cholera in Gwalior and a few cases in the fortress.
Sutna ...	1·0	More rain required. Prospects improved. Break in rain apparently ended.
Sehore ...	*Nil*	Rain much needed for crops. Health good.
Neemuch ...	1·3	More rain urgently needed. Public health good.
Goona ...	·38	Health good. Wheat 20 seers per rupee.
Bhopal ...	.....	No report received.
Agar ...	No rain during the week, with exception of slight showers on 20th.	No cases of cholera in city or cantonments. Crops much in need of rain.
Nowgong ...	*Nil*	*Kharif* crops withering in consequence of hot dry winds. Prices rising. Health fair.
Manpur ...	Slight showers	Sky cloudy, giving prospects of more rain which is much needed Health good. Pices stationary.
Rajputana—		
Abu (Aug. 22nd)	No rain	Clear week with occasional clouds. Rain much wanted. Prices rising.
Sirohi („ 19th)	No rain	Fair amount of water in wells. Health good. Prospects of crops bad; owing to want of rain the crops have dried up so that at least half the crop is irretrievably lost. Hot bright weather with high winds. No sign of rain, much needed.
Marwar („ 17th)	No rain	Tanks all empty; water obtained from wells with great difficulty. Health good. Crops withering. Week almost clear with no clouds. No sign of rain. Great anxiety prevails. If the break continues the prospects will be alarming. Prices rising. Winds south-west.
Meywar („ 19th)	·20	Tanks and wells fair. Health good. Crop prospects bad. Barometer falling. Weather warm.
Harowti („ 18th)	Kotah, ·25; elsewhere *Nil*.	Rain urgently required to save crops. Grass scorched. Prices rising. Health good, save 21 cholera deaths at Kotah.
Jhallawar („ 17th)	No rain	Anxiety about *kharif* continues. Wells and tanks low. Health good.
Ajmere („ 21st)	No rain	High cool winds continue. Heat increased, but clouds appear sometimes. Grass withering. Crops suffering from want of rain. Cholera continues.
Jeypore („ „)	Drops on 20th	Westerly wind. Crop prospects causing much anxiety. Cholera continues. Prices rising.
Bhurtpore ...	.....	No report received.
Ulwur (Aug. 21st)	No rain	Prospects bad. Crops withering. Tanks and wells failing. Prices fluctuating. Cholera decreasing.

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

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SUPPLEMENT TO

The Gazette of India.

Nº 35.} CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 1, 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 MAY 1883.

CLASS OF MESSAGES.	ROUTE. West. Via Teheran. No.	Indian Value.	Via Turkey. No.	Indian Value.	Persian Gulf. No.	Indian Value.	Via Suez. No.	Indian Value.	East. Via Amur. No.	Indian Value.	Via Madras. No.	Indian Value.	Via Rangoon. No.	Indian Value.	Native Burma. No.	Indian Value.	Via Ceylon. No.	Indian Value.	TOTAL. No.	Indian Value.
		R a.		R a.		R a.		R a.		R a.		R a.		R a.		R a.		R a.		R a.
INDIAN.																				
Sent	3,613	16,381 14	86	244 7	23	74 3	3,802	18,304 1	2	3 10	735	6,833 15	156	539 5	353	497 5	1,886	3,536 6	10,656	46,416 2
Received	2,280	11,544 4	132	485 5	28	99 12	4,026	14,441 11	23	54 4	770	2,189 13	127	394 14	...	...	1,780	3,470 2	9,166	32,680 1
TOTAL	5,893	27,926 2	218	729 12	51	173 15	7,828	32,746 12	25	57 14	1,505	9,023 13	283	934 3	353	497 5	3,666	7,006 8	19,822	79,096 3
TRANSIT.																				
From East to West—																				
Recd. *Vid* Madras	295	2,167 14	6	10 14	6	11 10	4,374	17,000 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,681	19,289 7
Recd. „ Rangoon	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Recd. „ Laingha	1	3 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3 2
Recd. „ Ceylon	27	111 5	...	...	...	...	447	1,233 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	474	1,344 8
From West to East—																				
Sent. *Vid* Madras	1,085	5,147 3	124	342 12	4	13 14	2,878	10,985 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,091	16,489 10
Sent. „ Rangoon	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sent. „ Laingha	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sent. „ Ceylon	97	374 6	5	21 3	...	...	215	799 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	317	1,195 1
From West to West—																				
Recd. *Vid* Bombay	...	...	...	...	6	13 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	13 4
Sent. *Vid* Bombay	1	3 6	2	7 14	2	4 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	15 12
From East to East—																				
Recd. *Vid* Madras	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	47	173 7	47	173 7
Recd. „ Ceylon	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	65	250 8	8	24 11	...	...	...	...	73	275 3
TOTAL	1,506	7,807 4	137	391 11	18	43 4	7,914	30,108 9	...	...	65	250 8	8	24 11	...	...	47	173 7	9,695	38,799 6
GRAND TOTAL																			29,517	1,17,895 9

ABSTRACT OF FOREIGN TRAFFIC WITH INDIA BY THE INDO-EUROPEAN AND RED SEA ROUTES FOR THE MONTH OF MAY 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	*Viâ* Teheran	2,280	3,613	5,893	35·26	48·02	42·12
Indo-European	„ Turkey	132	86	218	2·04	1·14	1·56
Indo-European	Persian Gulf *viâ* Karachi	28	23	51	0·43	0·31	0·37
Red Sea	*Viâ* Suez	4,026	3,802	7,828	62·27	50·53	55·95
	Total	6,466	7,524	13,990	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 JULY 1883 PUBLISHED IN PAGES 1482, 1483, 1488, 1489, 1490 AND 1491 OF THE SUPPLEMENT TO THE "GAZETTE OF INDIA," DATED 25th AUGUST 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, Nuchee, &c.), *Panicum Miliaceum, Pennisetum 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.	
Madras.	Bellary (*Revised*)	16 5	16 5	14 6		...	...	...		11 13	12 5	12 5		13 13	12 5	13 5		18 2	41 2	33 0		23 6	...	...		...	...	...		29 11	30 13	25 13		30 2	29 15	29 2		84 0	84 0	96 0		13 0	13 0	13 0		12 12	12 12	12 12	
Bombay	Bombay	10 0	10 7	10 9		21 13	22 14	16 5		7 15	7 8	13 7		12 13	10 13	17 0		18 2	41 3	33 0		...	...	...		37 2	37 2	29 5		31 15	31 15	30 13		172 6	172 6	17 6		13 0	13 0	13 0		13 7	13 3	12 3	
	Ahmedabad	12 0	12 0	13 8		19 8	19 8	... 8		7 0	7 0	12 0		12 0	8 0	17 0		17 0	17 0	17 0		...	...	...		40 0	39 0	32 0		34 0	34 0	34 0		340 0	340 0	340 0		11 0	11 0	11 0		10 8	10 8	10 8	
	Kaira	11 7	11 7	13 5		22 13	22 13	21 5		20 0	10 0	13 0		13 5	13 5	16 0		17 0	17 12	16 0		...	...	...		27 0	27 0	20 0		33 0	32 0	30 0		75 0	75 0	72 0		8 0	8 0	8 0		8 8	8 8	8 8	
	Surat	11 8	11 8	12 8		12 5	12 5	7 11		7 8	7 8	8 3		8 7	8 7	12 9		19 1	19 1	15 9		36 4	...	...		36 12	34 11	30 7		31 8	29 6	29 6		480 0	480 0	480 0		10 8	10 8	10 8		8 9	8 9	7 10	
	Broach	12 4	12 4	12 5		...	...	...		10 0	10 0	9 6		11 7	11 7	16 0		16 0	15 0	15 0		...	...	...		32 0	32 0	25 0		30 0	30 0	23 0		0	0	0		0	0	0		0	0	0	
	Tanna (Salsette)	9 12	9 12	9 12		...	...	...		8 2	8 2	3 10		8 12	8 12	10 18		18 10	18 10	18 10		...	...	...		...	...	...		...	...	...		106 0	106 0	106 0		15 0	15 0	15 0		13 0	13 0	13 0	
	Colába (Alibág)	8 8	9 0	10 0		...	...	...		7 8	8 0	7 10		7 8	8 0	10 0		14 0	14 0	14 0		...	...	...		14 0	14 0	14 0		14 0	14 0	14 0		140 0	140 0	140 0		15 0	15 0	15 0		14 0	14 0	14 0	
	Khandesh (Dhulia)	14 0	14 0	14 2		...	...	...		7 10	7 10	7 10		7 13	7 13	13 9		15 10	15 10	15 10		...	...	...		14 0	14 0	14 0		14 0	14 0	14 0		128 0	128 0	128 0		15 0	15 0	15 0		14 0	14 0	14 0	
	Násik	14 4	14 4	15 8		...	...	...		7 7	7 7	7 7		7 13	6 13	6 12		16 14	16 6	16 ...		...	...	...		22 6	22 6	22 6		22 6	22 6	22 6		45 0	45 0	45 0		14 0	14 0	14 0		13 0	13 0	13 0	
	Ahmednagar	13 14	14 1	13 12		...	...	...		9 6	9 6	7 11		13 12	12 12	5 22		22 6	22 6	22 1		...	...	...		31 5	31 5	31 5		31 5	31 5	31 5		13 0	13 0	13 0		14 0	14 0	14 0		14 0	14 0	14 0	
	Poona	12 10	12 10	12 10		9 4	9 4	...		9 13	9 13	11 0		11 0	12 0	4 20		19 9	19 9	23 15		...	...	...		18 3	18 3	18 3		18 3	18 3	18 3		14 0	14 0	14 0		13 0	13 0	13 0		13 0	13 0	13 0	
	Sholápur	15 6	14 8	12 11		...	...	...		11 7	10 6	10 11		12 6	11 5	11 8		29 5	28 7	35 6		16 8	16 8	16 8		16 8	16 8	16 8		16 8	16 8	16 8		16 0	16 0	16 0		16 0	16 0	16 0		16 0	16 0	16 0	
	Kaládgi (Bagalkot)	19 8	19 8	19 8		15 8	15 8	14 8		6 12	6 12	8 10		12 10	12 9	9 29		27 8	27 8	35 8		11 0	11 0	11 0		11 0	11 0	11 0		11 0	11 0	11 0		11 0	11 0	11 0		11 0	11 0	11 0		11 0	11 0	11 0	
	Satara	12 6	12 1	12 1		...	...	...		8 14	8 14	9 11		11 7	11 7	7 18		18 10	18 10	26 10		12 0	12 0	12 0		12 0	12 0	12 0		12 0	12 0	12 0		12 0	12 0	12 0		12 0	12 0	12 0		12 0	12 0	12 0	
	Belgaum	16 8	16 8	19 6		14 8	14 0	13 0		10 8	9 8	11 7		11 0	10 0	17 7		15 11	15 11	27 0		23 0	23 0	23 0		23 0	23 0	23 0		23 0	23 0	23 0		23 0	23 0	23 0		23 0	23 0	23 0		23 0	23 0	23 0	
	Dharwar (Hubli)	23 0	23 0	23 0		...	...	...		13 0	13 0	11 0		16 0	16 0	13 0		24 0	23 0	26 0		26 0	26 0	26 0		26 0	26 0	26 0		26 0	26 0	26 0		26 0	26 0	26 0		26 0	26 0	26 0		26 0	26 0	26 0	
	Ratnágiri	9 4	9 14	10 9		...	...	...		8 9	8 9	7 13		13 13	7 13	7 12		11 ...	...	18 3		16 0	16 0	16 0		16 0	16 0	16 0		16 0	16 0	16 0		16 0	16 0	16 0		16 0	16 0	16 0		16 0	16 0	16 0	
	Kanara (Karwar)	9 0	10 6	9 0		...	...	...		8 0	8 0	8 0		12 0	11 10	11 8		16 0	16 0	15 0		14 0	14 0	14 0		14 0	14 0	14 0		14 0	14 0	14 0		14 0	14 0	14 0		14 0	14 0	14 0		14 0	14 0	14 0	
	Pánch Mahals (Godhra)	11 6	11 6	11 6		...	...	...		11 6	11 6	11 6		15 0	15 0	15 0		22 0	22 0	22 0		22 0	22 0	22 0		22 0	22 0	22 0		22 0	22 0	22 0		22 0	22 0	22 0		22 0	22 0	22 0		22 0	22 0	22 0	
	Aden	7 0	7 0	8 0		...	...	...		6 3	6 3	3 6		3 7	0 7	0 7		7 11	7 11	7 11		11 0	11 0	11 0		11 0	11 0	11 0		11 0	11 0	11 0		11 0	11 0	11 0		11 0	11 0	11 0		11 0	11 0	11 0	
	Asirgarh	13 12	13 9	13 12		...	...	...		12 10	12 10	11 14		10 14	10 14	7 11		12 18	12 18	23 14		14 0	14 0	14 0		14 0	14 0	14 0		14 0	14 0	14 0		14 0	14 0	14 0		14 0	14 0	14 0		14 0	14 0	14 0	
	Baroda	9 14	9 10	10 4½		14 0	14 0	...		8 12	8 12	6 14		6 9	6 9	9 0		11 16	11 16	17 0		17 0	17 0	17 0		17 0	17 0	17 0		17 0	17 0	17 0		17 0	17 0	17 0		17 0	17 0	17 0		17 0	17 0	17 0	
	Diesa	14 13	13 13	13 13		...	...	...		9 0	9 0	6 14		8 10	8 10	0 10		21 12	21 12	19 0		19 0	19 0	19 0		19 0	19 0	19 0		19 0	19 0	19 0		19 0	19 0	19 0		19 0	19 0	19 0		19 0	19 0	19 0	
	Nimach	17 8	17 4	15 0		23 0	21 0	18 0		6 0	6 0	6 0		6 0	7 0	0 7		16 0	16 0	16 0		16 0	16 0	16 0		16 0	16 0	16 0		16 0	16 0	16 0		16 0	16 0	16 0		16 0	16 0	16 0		16 0	16 0	16 0	
	Nasirabad	17 0½	16 13	16 24½		24 0½	23 9½	22 12½		6 0	6 0	6 0		6 0	7 0	0 7		20 0	20 0	20 0		20 0	20 0	20 0		20 0	20 0	20 0		20 0	20 0	20 0		20 0	20 0	20 0		20 0	20 0	20 0		20 0	20 0	20 0	
	Kájkot	14 6	13 14	13 2		...	...	...		6 8	6 8	6 9		9 0	9 0	11 0		14 0	14 0	14 0		14 0	14 0	14 0		14 0	14 0	14 0		14 0	14 0	14 0		14 0	14 0	14 0		14 0	14 0	14 0		14 0	14 0	14 0	
H. A. Dists.	Amráoti	16 0	15 8	16 0		10 0	10 0	10 8		11 8	8 0	8 0		8 0	8 0	10 0		10 0	10 0	10 0		10 0	10 0	10 0		10 0	10 0	10 0		10 0	10 0	10 0		10 0	10 0	10 0		10 0	10 0	10 0		10 0	10 0	10 0	
	Akola	16 0	16 0	16 0		...	...	...		7 0	7 0	7 0		8 0	8 0	13 0		13 0	13 0	13 0		13 0	13 0	13 0		13 0	13 0	13 0		13 0	13 0	13 0		13 0	13 0	13 0		13 0	13 0	13 0		13 0	13 0	13 0	
	Ellichpur	15 0	15 0	14 0		12 0	12 0	12 0		8 0	8 0	8 0		6 0	6 0	10 0		10 0	10 0	10 0		10 0	10 0	10 0		10 0	10 0	10 0		10 0	10 0	10 0		10 0	10 0	10 0		10 0	10 0	10 0		10 0	10 0	10 0	
	Buldana	19 0	18 0	17 0		...	...	...		...	...	...		...	...	...		...	...	...		...	...	...		...	...	...		...	...	...		...	...	...		...	...	...		...	...	...	
	Wún	18 0	18 0	13 8		...	...	...		8 8	8 8	8 0		7 0	7 0	12 0		13 0	13 0	10 0		10 0	10 0	10 0		10 0	10 0	10 0		10 0	10 0	10 0		10 0	10 0	10 0		10 0	10 0	10 0		10 0	10 0	10 0	
	Básim	21 0	21 0	20 0		...	...	...		6 0	6 0	5 4		14 0	14 0	11 0		28 0	28 0	26 0		34 0	34 0	34 0		34 0	34 0	34 0		34 0	34 0	34 0		34 0	34 0	34 0		34 0	34 0	34 0		34 0	34 0	34 0	
Mysore.	Bangalore	11 3	11 11	10 15		12 12	12 12	13 12		12 10	2 9	13 9		11 11	0 11	0 11		2 21	10 21	7 23		6 ...	...	...		...	...	...		...	...	...		...	...	...		...	...	...		...	...	...	
	Kolar	14 0	14 0	14 ...		10 10	11 2	10 6		12 14	12 14	12 14		15 3	15 3	15 3		15 3	15 3	3 ...		...	...	...		...	...	...		...	...	...		...	...	...		...	...	...		...	...	...	
	Tumkúr	11 0	10 8	11 0		12 0	12 0	12 0		8 13	0 13	0 13		8 13	8 13	8 13		0 ...	...	0 ...		...	...	...		...	...	...		...	...	...		...	...	...		...	...	...		...	...	...	
	Mysore	14 11	14 11	11 9		14 11	14 11	13 10		14 11	9 10	8 16		13 16	13 16	13 10		37 13	35 11	26 4		...	...	...		...	...	...		...	...	...		...	...	...		...	...	...		...	...	...	
	Shimoga	14 0	14 0	15 0		15 0	15 0	14 0		14 0	14 0	11 0		16 0	16 0	13 0		...	...	...		...	...	...		...	...	...		...	...	...		...	...	...		...	...	...		...	...	...	
	Kadur																																												
Raj-pootana.	Bikanieer	11 0	11 1	12 0		...	5 24	13 23		... 3	8 3	8 3		1 6	4 5	12 6		8 ...	...	...		11 8	11 8	11 8		11 8	11 8	11 8		11 8	11 8	11 8		11 8	11 8	11 8		11 8	11 8	11 8		11 8	11 8	11 8	
	Dholpur	17 3	17 1	17 5		25 5	24 13	23 15		10 2	10 2	10 2		11 4	11 4	12 6		21 5	21 5	23 6		21 8	21 8	21 8		21 8	21 8	21 8		21 8	21 8	21 8		21 8	21 8	21 8		21 8	21 8	21 8		21 8	21 8	21 8	
Central India.	Indore	14 2	13 11	14 1		...	9 23	5 21		0 7	7 7	5 9		2 9	2 9	11 0		17 12	17 7	20 6		18 0	18 0	18 0		19 9	19 9	19 9		19 9	19 9	19 9		19 9	19 9	19 9		19 9	19 9	19 9		19 9	19 9	19 9	
	Gwalior	15 15	15 15	11 22		14 23	5 21	0 7		7 7	5 7	5 9		2 9	2 9	11 0		13 23	12 19	18 4		12 18	12 18	12 18		12 18	12 18	12 18		12 18	12 18	12 18		12 18	12 18	12 18		12 18	12 18	12 18		12 18	12 18	12 18	
	Goona	24 0	23 8	21 0		20 0	20 0	17 0		10 0	10 0	9 12		10 0	10 0	10 0		33 0	32 0	26 0		20 0	20 0	20 0		20 0	20 0	20 0		20 0	20 0	20 0		20 0	20 0	20 0		20 0	20 0	20 0		20 0	20 0	20 0	
	Baghelkhand (Sutna)	23 11	24 0	21 0		40 0	40 0	32 0		7 0	7 0	8 0		17 0	11 0	18 0		40 0	38 0	32 0		26 0	26 0	26 0		26 0	26 0	26 0		26 0	26 0	26 0		26 0	26 0	26 0		26 0	26 0	26 0		26 0	26 0	26 0	

D. BARBOUR,
Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE,
(Statistical Branch.)

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

RAILWAY TRAFFIC.

No. XXX OF 1883.

APPROXIMATE STATEMENT OF GROSS RECEIPTS AND EXPENSES OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

Latest return received.	Railways.	Total mean length open.	Receipts for week ending 5th August 1882. Total.	Receipts for week ending 5th August 1882. Per mile open.	Total mean length open.	Receipts for week ending 4th August 1883. Total.	Receipts for week ending 4th August 1883. Per mile open.	Total Receipts from 1st April to 5th August 1882. Total.	Total Receipts from 1st April to 5th August 1882. Per mile open per week.	Total Receipts from 1st April to 4th August 1883. Total.	Total Receipts from 1st April to 4th August 1883. 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
11th Aug. 1883	Eastern Bengal	172	1,16,794	679	207	74,284	359	13,80,685	442	15,54,451	417	1,73,766	...
4th ditto	Oudh and Rohilkhund	547	74,117	135	547	84,727	155	18,66,758	188	21,51,471	219	2,84,713	...
4th ditto	Sind, Punjab & Delhi	676	1,49,993	222	749	2,01,320	269	34,12,328	278	43,45,376	325	9,33,048	...
4th ditto	Madras	861	1,38,302	161	861	1,10,388	128	25,61,274	164	23,49,187	152	...	2,12,087
4th ditto	South Indian	655	61,227	94	655	69,208	106	13,87,581	117	14,10,893	120	23,312	...
11th ditto	Great Indian Peninsula	1,450	4,35,124	300	1,451	4,15,234	286	1,27,15,778	483	1,34,41,334	513	7,25,556	...
4th ditto	Bombay, Baroda and Central India	461	1,07,503	233	461	1,98,547	431	40,91,743	489	43,33,787	522	2,42,044	...
	TOTAL	4,822	10,83,060	225	4,931	11,53,708	234	2,74,16,147	314	2,95,86,499	338	21,70,352	...
	State.												
11th Aug. 1883	East Indian	1,507	8,26,370	548	1,509	8,53,785	566	1,58,44,676	580	1,85,61,093	683	27,16,417	...
4th ditto	Calcutta and South-Eastern	33	2,707	82	56	4,230	76	70,621	130	1,06,242	111	35,621	...
11th ditto	Nalhati	27	1,119	41	27	1,333	49	24,235	50	28,763	59	4,533	...
4th ditto	Northern Bengal	230	35,276	153	237	35,000	146	6,50,804	154	7,22,947	173	72,143	...
11th ditto	Tirhoot	75	10,216	136	166	16,141	97	2,26,094	148	2,94,138	100	68,044	...
7th July 1888	Patna-Gya	57	6,515	114	...	(a)	...	(b)1,36,098	169	(c)1,25,215	157	...	10,883
11th Aug. 1883	Muttra-Hathras	29	1,673	58	29	1,814	63	39,385	75	43,760	84	4,375	...
11th ditto	Cawnpore-Furrakhabad	87	4,831	56	87	5,875	68	1,19,632	76	1,16,027	74	...	3,605
11th ditto	Dildarnagar-Ghazipur	12	545	45	12	595	49	17,910	83	18,826	87	916	...
11th ditto	Rajputana-Malwa	1,117	1,36,756	122	1,117	2,32,990	209	38,00,362	188	44,12,172	219	6,11,810	...
11th ditto	Wardha Coal	45	1,441	32	45	9,201	204	1,91,116	234	2,61,767	323	70,651	...
11th ditto	Nagpur & Chhattisgarh	98	3,145	32	149	8,290	56	2,33,038	131	5,73,084	214	3,40,046	...
11th ditto	Rangoon and Irrawaddy Valley	161	17,761	110	161	18,120	113	5,25,218	180	5,09,430	176	...	15,788
11th ditto	Sindia	75	3,990	53	75	5,865	78	1,14,052	84	1,11,076	82	...	2,976
4th ditto	Punjab Northern	409	45,782	112	419	56,187	134	10,60,735	146	11,05,270	146	44,535	...
4th ditto	Indus Valley and Kandahar	660	58,109	88	660	1,35,490	205	15,62,242	130	28,02,556	236	12,40,314	...
11th ditto	Muttra-Achnera	23	1,079	47	23	1,040	45	21,870	52	25,274	61	3,404	...
4th ditto	Kaunia-Dhurla	32	1,226	38	32	2,105	66	26,884	46	33,580	58	6,696	...
11th ditto	Rewari-Ferozepore	...	...	...	89	6,700	75	...	...	1,13,920	71	1,13,920	...
	TOTAL	3,170	3,32,171	105	3,386	5,40,976	160	88,20,296	153	1,14,04,052	185	25,83,756	...
	Native States.												
4th Aug. 1883	Bhavnagar-Gondal	194	8,988	46	193	9,708	50	3,71,575	106	4,13,757	119	42,182	...
4th ditto	Nizam's	121	14,334	119	121	14,204	117	3,06,732	140	2,70,626	124	...	36,106
4th ditto	Mysore	86	4,788	56	86	4,020	47	1,01,052	65	91,527	59	...	9,525
11th ditto	Jodhpore	19	333	18	19	620	33	(d)594	5	12,910	38	12,316	...
	TOTAL	420	28,443	68	419	28,552	68	7,79,953	104	7,88,820	105	8,867	...
	GRAND TOTAL	9,919	22,70,044	229	10,245	25,77,021	252	5,28,61,072	294	6,03,40,464	328	74,79,392	...
	GROSS ESTIMATED EXPENSES	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,60,48,529	145	2,90,88,178	158	...	...
	NET RECEIPTS	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,68,12,543	149	3,12,52,286	170	44,39,743	...

(a) Return not received.
(b) Total receipts from 1st April to 8th July 1882.
(c) Total receipts from 1st April to 7th July 1883.
(d) Total receipts from 24th June to 5th August 1882.

SIMLA,
The 25th August 1883.

R. A. SARGEAUNT, *Major, R.E.,*
Offg. Under-Secretary.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

IRRIGATION BRANCH.

IRRIGATION OPERATIONS IN BENGAL FOR THE OFFICIAL YEAR 1883-84.

Areas leased for Irrigation up to the end of June 1883.

Circle.	District.	Canal.	Estimated full discharge.	Average discharge in month.	Discharge utilized.	Approximate area of land irrigated during the year up to the end of the month.	Approximate area of land under irrigation up to the same date last year.	Five years. All crops.	Five years. Khurreef.	Annual leases. Khurreef.	Annual leases. Rubbee.	Annual leases. Sugar-cane.	Annual leases. Bhadoi.	Annual leases. Hot weather.	Annual leases. Total.	Grand Total.	Rainfall, 1883-84. During month.	Rainfall, 1883-84. Up to end of month.	Rainfall, 1883-85. During month.	Rainfall, 1883-85. 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	1,960	295·62	20·73	...	...	...	...	...	48	...	...	20	68	2,470	17·86	22·58	6·16	17·03	Whole month discharging.—Utilized for nine days. Thirteen days discharging.—Utilized for six days.
		Gobri	372·82	20·73	20·73	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...					
		Pattamoondee	1,042	20·73	20·73	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	4	6	356					
		High Level, Section I	675	155·52	...	...	...	...	...	...	67	...	...	16	83	888					
		Taldunda, 1st Reach	1,300	316	316	...	...	...	...	...	23	...	...	...	23	23					
		Ditto, 2nd do.	650	81	81	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...					
		Matchgong	650	155	155	...	...	...	...	...	943	129	...	...	129	983					
	Balasore	High Level, Section II	727·16	80·99	80·99	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	129					
		Ditto do. III	727·16	Not taken during the month.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...					
	Total of the corresponding period of last year.	Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	140	129	...	40	309	4,809	...	...	9·01	18·96	
			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	708	22	...	...	730	124,553	...	...	8·25	18·44	
South-Western.	Midnapore	Midnapore	1,411	168	469	...	...	61,916	61,916	...	...	...	...	...	...	61,916	...	11·47	...	...	
	Howrah	Panchkoorah	622	11	7	...	...	10,136	10,136	...	...	...	...	...	...	10,136		12·08			
	Total of the corresponding period of last year.	Total	...	...	...	...	...	72,052	72,052	...	...	...	...	...	...	72,052	...	...	...	...	
			...	...	...	...	...	85,535	85,535	...	...	...	...	...	...	85,535	...	...	...	...	
Sone.	Shahabad	Western Main	4,542	815	122	616	278	4,028	66	368	...	381	...	...	447	4,475	6·34	6·34	2·86	3·20	
		Buxar	1,226	92	92	1,705	...	13,476	100	...	...	1,952	...	69	2,101	15,577					
		Arrah	1,660	448	335	35,465	25,848	61,853	202	...	...	1,954	154	7,003	8,843	60,695	11·42	11·42	4·10	5·72	
	Patna and Gya	Eastern Main	...	...	...	...	73	214	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	214					
		Patna	1,466	...	...	67	2,625	11,142	...	...	...	8	...	67	75	11,217	11·78	11·78	11·96	10·54	
		Total	...	...	...	37,853	28,818	80,712	...	368	...	3,305	154	7,139	11,466	92,178	...	...	...	...	
	Total of the corresponding period of last year.		...	...	...	...	...	...	47,565	675	3,425	10,789	...	...	14,889	62,474	...	...	...	...	
		Grand Total	...	...	...	...	...	80,712	76,552	393	140	3,934	154	7,179	11,775	169,039	...	...	...	...	
	Grand total of the corresponding period of last year.		...	...	...	...	...	...	256,943	675	4,133	10,811	...	...	15,619	272,562	...	...	...	...	

C. W. ODLING,
Under-Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal,
P. W. Department.

The 13th August 1883.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

IRRIGATION OPERATIONS OF FASL KHARIF IN THE PUNJAB FOR 1883-84 UP TO 30th JUNE 1883.

Canal Division.	Water distributed during June 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	4·51	3,073·60	996·59	...	...	Gurdáspur	12,397	2·77	1·0	Cotton	20,919	On the Bari Doab Canal there is a decrease of 4,395 acres as compared with last year, which is mainly due to the current year's rainfall. It is probable that some of the crops sown on the rain-fall will yet require water before being harvested.
2nd Division, Main Branch, Lower	4·6	3·9		926·00	...	...	Amritsar	29,097	3·3	...	Rice	6,535	
2nd do., Lahore Branch	3·35	3·3		713·00	...	...	Lahore	37,072	1·5	0·3	Sugarcane	9,159	
Passed out of Escapes	...	...	...	221·00	...	...	...	...	...	...	Others	41,953	
Total Bari Doab Canal	...	...	3,073·60	2,856·59	...	...	...	78,566	...	...	...	78,566	
Corresponding period of last year	...	...	3,073·60	2,947·73	...	...	...	82,961	...	...	...	82,961	
Western Jumna Canal. Karnál Division	4·33	4·79	2,546	480	546,703 kurries, bullies, &c.; 12,048 maunds fire-wood and 9,351 cubic feet wood.	...	Umballa	335	4·50	2·58	Cotton	49,362	On the Western Jumna Canal the operations during the month show a decrease, as compared with the corresponding month of last year, of 6,599 acres, which is due to the large decrease in the cultivation of sugar-cane, amounting to 12,238 acres as compared with last year.
Delhi do.	5·70	5·72		818			Karnál	14,585	3·58	2·32	Rice	2,599	
Hánsi do.	9·00	8·68		1,190			Delhi	22,370	2·60	4·30	Sugarcane	34,897	
Do. Bulla Head	8·80	8·80		337			Rohtak	25,742	2·25	1·40	Others	19,237	
Passed out of Escapes	...	...	...	89			Hissár	25,173	1·90	0·70	...	...	
							Jhind	17,442	3·00	...	...	...	
							Bikaner	68	...	...	...	...	
							Kalsia State	80	...	...	...	...	
Total Western Jumna Canal	...	...	2,546	2,914	546,703	...	...	106,095	...	...	...	106,095	
Corresponding period of last year	...	...	2,546	2,706	189,748	...	...	112,680	...	...	...	112,680	
Inundation Canals. Upper Sutlej Division	...	...	...	...	...	...	Lahore	1,106	...	...	Detail not obtainable for want of establishment.	...	On the Inundation Canals there is a decrease of 169,560 acres as compared with the corresponding period of the preceding year, which is wholly due to the low state of the rivers during the early part of the season.
Lower Sutlej and Chenab Division	...	...	...	...	...	...	Montgomery	3,060	...	...		...	
Indus Canals	...	...	...	...	...	...	Mooltan	133,915	0·42	...		...	
Muzaffargarh Canals	...	...	...	...	...	...	Dera Ghází Khan	54,792	0·83	0·60		...	
							Muzaffargarh	82,920	...	...		...	
Total Inundation Canals	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	275,793	...	...	...	275,793	
Corresponding period of last year	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	445,353	...	...	...	445,353	
Perennial Canals, Grand Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	184,661	...	...	...	184,661	
Do. corresponding period of last year	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	195,641	...	...	...	195,641	

J. E. CATTO,
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 28th AUGUST 1883.

General Remarks.—The favourable change in the weather noticed last week has been maintained during the one under report. A fresh burst of the monsoon on the Western Ghats has brought good and opportune rain to the districts of the Konkan, Deccan, and Southern Mahratta Country. Parts of these tracts, however, continue in need of rain, and in Guzerat, where the fall was very slight, it is urgently needed. In Sind, according to latest reports, the river is 6 feet below last year's level, and the crops have suffered from scarcity of water. From Bombay the monsoon has extended to the Berars, Hyderabad, and Central India. In the former prospects are excellent, in the latter very much improved, and all cause for immediate anxiety is removed in most of the States. Rajputana is still for the most part without rain, and in many States much anxiety is felt as to crops and fodder.

In the Madras Presidency the weather continues favourable, although in Madura, Tanjore, and Coimbatore the unirrigated crops need more rain.

In British Burma the generally insufficient rainfall compared with the past year is beginning to affect the rice crop in the midland districts, but elsewhere prospects are good. Rain is also wanted in the Gauhati district of Assam. In the Cachar district lying to the south-east of Gauhati a heavy fall has again caused considerable damage. In Bengal the rainfall of the week has been generally good, and though more is required in places, prospects are good. In a few localities floods have done some damage. Good rain in the Central Provinces has greatly benefited the standing crops, which now offer hopes of a fair yield. Rice, though much retarded by the long break, is expected to return only a quarter below the average outturn if favourable weather continues. More rain is wanted in the Saugor, Damoh, and Jubbulpore districts. In North-Western Provinces and Oudh the rainfall of the week though fairly general has been insufficient and unequal. The eastern as well as the western districts are now in need of rain, and the *kharif* crops are being irrigated where possible. Rain continues to hold off in the Punjab, and the crops on unirrigated lands in the south-eastern districts are reported to be rapidly failing. The supply of grass and fodder is also running short.

Agricultural operations remain unchanged. Ploughing and sowing are nearly completed in Burma, and transplanting is well advanced. Rice and jute are being reaped in Bengal, and rice in Assam. Early *kharif* grains are coming into the market in Northern India. Harvesting is going on in Madras. Locusts are still reported from the Deccan.

Cholera is generally on the decrease, but would appear to be severe at present in Nagpur. Fever is spreading; and small-pox is reported in several districts. Cattle-disease in mild form continues generally prevalent.

Prices are for the most part stationary, except in Rajputana where they are rising.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week under report.	State of agricultural prospects.
Madras—(Aug. 29th)		
Bellary ...	1·88 (average of eight stations).	Standing crops generally good. Agricultural operations in progress.
Kurnool ...	2·76 (average of nine stations).	Standing crops thriving. Cattle-disease in six taluks.
Ganjam ...	3·49 (average of seventeen stations).	Standing crops, red gram, gingelly, and sugarcane thriving. One death from cholera in Berhampore; fever, small-pox, and cattle-disease slight.
Kistna ...	1·45 (average of eleven stations).	Standing crops generally good. Small-pox, guinea-worm, and cattle-disease slight.
Chingleput (Madras) ...	1·11 (average of ten stations).	Standing crops good where water available. Small-pox and cattle-disease slight in parts of three taluks.
Coimbatore ...	·36 (average of seven stations).	Standing crops suffering from want of sufficient rain and from insects in parts. Much dry land waste in one taluk. Harvest dry crops in parts, yield below average. Eleven deaths from cholera; fever in three taluks and small-pox in parts.
Tanjore ...	·89 (average of five stations).	Standing crops generally good, but one taluk wants rain. Thirty-two deaths from cholera.
Madura ...	.....	Standing crops fading, except in three taluks. Harvest paddy and dry crops in parts.
Malabar ...	4·14 (average of fourteen stations).	Harvesting continues in five taluks, elsewhere first crop in good condition. Four deaths from cholera in Palghat; small-pox slight in all taluks, fever in four taluks; cattle-disease slight in one taluk.
Travancore ...	·92	Harvest progressing. One death from small-pox; fever and dysentery prevail. *General Remarks*—No rain in Madura. General prospects good.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week under report.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bombay—(Aug. 29th)		
Kurrachee ...	*Nil*	River very low at Kotri on 27th 13 feet against 19 feet on same date last year. Fever in five talukas. Cattle-disease in four talukas; some deaths among cows and buffaloes at Sakro and Mirpur Botoro. Wheat, red rice, and *bajri* in Kurrachee 24, 28 and 36, in Sehwan 32 and 40, in Tatta 28, 28 and 36, and in Shahbandar 20, 36 and 40 lbs. per rupee, respectively.
Hyderabad ...	.....	River has fallen 3 feet 3 inches since last week and was 6 feet lower on 27th than on same date last year. Crops reported to have suffered from want of water throughout the district. Days hot, nights cool Small-pox in eight, fever in three, cattle-disease in four talukas. Wheat 24, *bajri* 35, *juari* 44, red rice 26, and white rice 22 lbs. per rupee.
Ahmedabad ...	.....	Rain urgently wanted throughout the district. Crops withering. Cholera in the city, 24 cases, 20 deaths; slight fever in Viramgaum. Cattle-disease in Parantej abating. *Bajri* 24¼ and wheat 21¾ lbs. per rupee.
Baroda ...	·46	Total rainfall 32·68. Crops withering for want of rain. Public health generally fair; cholera in mild form continues in Pantan and Sidhpur in Kadi division and in the city of Baroda; outbreak of the epedimic reported during the week in Petland and Charanda mahals of the Baroda division; gradually disappearing from Naosari and Moha mahals of Naosari division. *Bajri* 22½ to 24¼ and rice 21 and 22 lbs. per current sicca rupee.
Surat ...	·26	Total rainfall 38·33. Slight improvement in crops. Fever in Jalalpur; cholera in Surat, 2 cases fatal and in Bulsar 16 cases, 10 deaths. *Juari* 37 and *nagli* 43 lbs. per rupee.
Nasik ...	Good rain throughout the district.	Crops thriving. *Kharif* sowing still continues. Locusts in all talukas doing no particular damage at present. Cholera subsiding, 62 attacks, 34 deaths; small-pox in the Niphad taluka. *Bajri* 28, wheat 28½, and rice 22 lbs. per rupee.
Colaba (Bombay) ...	Rain daily; heavy on 27th; total of week 5·89.	Total rainfall to date 61·54, being 4·33 above average. Abnormal temperature 1° to 4° cool. Vapour in air excessive on 28th. Abnormal wind south-easterly and strong on 25th and 26th. Barometer low.
Poona ...	Opportune rain throughout the district; maximum 5·10 at Indapur.	Cholera subsiding, 122 cases, fatal 43. *Bajri* 37 and *juari* 46 lbs. per rupee, in Poona *bajri* 32 and *juari* 41 lbs.
Ahmednagar ...	Jamkhed, 7·73; Sheogaon, 7·38; Newasa, 6·95; Karjat, 6·57; Nagar, 6·53; Rahuri, 5·76; Shrigonda, 5·13; Kopergaon, 4·70; Parner, 3·63; Akola, 3·12; Sangamner, 4·11.	The rainfall has benefited the *kharif* crops. Cholera 110 attacks, 55 deaths. *Bajri*—maximum 49 lbs. per rupee in Jamkhed, minimum 33 lbs. in Akola; *juari*—maximum 60 lbs. per rupee in Newasa, minimum 36 lbs. in Akola.
Sholapur ...	8·0 ...	Total rainfall 23·65. Crops improved. *Juari* 59 and *bajri* 50 lbs. per rupee. Cholera 104 cases, 40 deaths.
Dharwar ...	Heavy rain; Navalgund, 4·98; in other eastern talukas between 2·21 at Nargund and ·66 at Ron; Hubli, 2·42; elsewhere slight.	More rain urgently required for rice in Hangal and Kod talukas and Mugud Petha. Standing crops promising. *Rabi* sowing in progress in some parts, and fields being prepared for it in others. Public health good. *Juari* 60 and rice 42 lbs. per rupee.
Kanara ...	Karwar, 8·27; Kumpta, 7·19; Sirsi, 2·57; Hallial, 3·32.	Total rainfall 112·30. Sugarcane, rice plants, pepper, and cardamoms flourishing. Sowing of *ragi*, *coolti*, &c., continues above ghat. Partial fever above ghat. Common rice in Karwar 12 seers per rupee, in district average 14¼ seers.
Rajkot ...	.....	General health fair. Weather hot. Rain much wanted. Crops withering. Cholera in Chabhadia and Dhoraji. *Bajri* 28 and *juari* 33 lbs. per rupee.
		General Remarks.—Good and opportune rain in the Deccan, Konkan and greater part of Southern Mahratta Country, in parts of which and in most districts of Guzerat it is urgently wanted. River very low in Sind, and crops injured by want of rain. Locusts in Nasik, Khandesh, Ahmednagar, Tanna, Colaba, Ratnagiri. Cholera subsiding in the Deccan and prevalent in a mild form in Guzerat and Konkan; fever, small-pox, and cattle-disease in a few districts.
Bengal—(Aug. 29th)		
Chittagong ...	1·69	Weather hot with occasional rain. Harvesting of early rice proceeding with fair outturn; transplanting of late rice still in progress. Prices steady. Public health good.
Dacca ...	·94	*Roachia* paddy being sown; *aus* paddy and jute being cut. Prospects good.
24-Pergunnahs (Calcutta)	1·22	Prospects of both early and late crops satisfactory; transplanting of *amun* paddy still going on in some parts of district; *aus* paddy harvest has begun. Price of common rice stationary. Public health good. Rivers rising.
Moorshedabad ...	.....	No report received.
Rajshahye ...	1·08	*Aus* paddy and jute good. Much rain wanted for *amun* paddy. Fever prevalent in some villages.
Burdwan ...	·95	Transplanting continues. Prospects favourable. Fever prevalent.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week under report.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bengal—*contd.*		
Rungpore ...	3·21	Weather hot and cloudy. Prospects of crops good. Transplanting of rice in low lands nearly finished; harvesting of *aus* rice and jute going on. Cholera not entirely disappeared from Kaligunge; fever increasing in Sadr sub-division. Public health generally good.
Bhagalpur ...	·33	Prospects of crops generally good. Some damage has been done by floods in north of district.
Purneah ...	1·37	Prospects of crops good. Farming operations normal. Health normal. Rivers in flood.
Patna ...	·81	Prospects of *bhadoi* crops seem favourable; transplanting of paddy continues. Cholera still reported from the interior.
Durbhunga ...	·10	Inundation has abated. Crops generally doing well, except where damaged by inundation. Health good.
Hazaribagh ...	·10	Weather close. Sky cloudy. Crops seem to suffer for want of rain in several parts of district. Prices rising rapidly. General health good.
Cuttack ...	2·45	Weather hot and cloudy. *Beali* rice flowering; *sarad* rice being transplanted. Price of rice stationary. Public health good. Scattered cases of cholera in the interior.
		General Remarks.—Rain in varying quantities fell all over the province during the week, but the rain was generally very moderate. In some places more rain is still needed. Transplanting operations are still being carried on in almost all districts. *Aus* rice and jute are being harvested generally with fair results. The inundation in the Patna division is subsiding, it has caused considerable damage to the crops particularly in Mozufferpore. Some damage has been also done by floods in Bhagalpur, Midnapore, and Howrah. Fever has appeared in some districts and seems to be gradually spreading, but the public health is still generally good.
N. W. Provinces and Oudh—		
Benares (Aug. 28th)	Benares, ·6; Chandausi, ·3.	Drought beginning to be felt. Health of men and condition of cattle good. Prices steady.
Allahabad („ 29th	Meja, 1·0 on 24th August; ·50 in four tahsils on 21st and 26th August.	Easterly wind with clouds and heat, but little rain. Some good done, especially in Bara, but more rain wanted. Rice crops suffering from drought. Irrigation going on. Cholera rather less. Prices rising slightly; barley risen 2 seers 7 chittacks.
Gorakhpur („ 27th)	...	Weather close and sultry. Rain wanted. Early *kharif* crops beginning to come into market. Prices steady. Prospects still excellent. Slight cattle-disease.
Jhansi („ „)	Fall on the 20th and 21st August.	The rain has been most beneficial to the crops; more rain wanted, especially in pargana Jhansi, where the soil is *rakar*. Prices falling. Health good. Rain has begun to fall again.
Agra („ 28th)	·1 to 3·3 in four parganas on the 22nd August, but not general or nearly sufficient.	*Bajri* and maize much injured; cotton, indigo, and other rain crops considerably injured. Well irrigation continues. Fever in three and sporadic cholera in five parganas. Prices stationary.
Bareilly („ „)	Rain general throughout district, varying from 1·0 to 2·0.	Prices have slightly fallen. Crops promising well, but rice requires more rain. Cattle-disease diminishing. Fever still prevalent.
Meerut („ „)	Meerut, ·8; Mowana, 1·3; Hapur, ·5; no rain in rest of district; no rain since 21st August.	Wind easterly. Rain urgently needed. Irrigated crops doing well; unirrigated suffering greatly from want of rain. Slight cholera in tahsil Ghaziabad, otherwise health good. Prices fell after the fall of rain, but are again rising.
Kumaun („ „)	Rain partial and insufficient.	Crops suffering. General health good. No change in prices. Cattle-disease continues.
Lucknow („ „)	Lucknow, 1·6; Maliahabad, 1·0; no rain at Mohanlalganj.	Weather dry. *Mash* and *moth* are being sown. Rain sadly wanted for the drying rice and *kodo* crops. Condition of people good and of cattle normal. Prices steady.
Partabgarh („ „)	Sadr, ·4; Kunda, ·5; Patti, 1·0.	More rain is urgently required. Rice, *kakun*, and other crops being irrigated from tanks. General health good. Prices stationary.
Sitapur („ „)	Sidhouli, ·8; Misrik, 1·4 on the 21st August; Biswan, 2·1 on 24th August.	Prices slightly better than last week.
Fyzabad („ „)	Sadr, 4·4; Akbarpur, 4·3; Bikapur, 1·9; Tanda, 1·2.	Prospects good. More rain required at Tanda tahsil. Health good. Cattle-disease in parts of three tahsils.
Rae Bareli (Aug. 27th)	Sadr, ·4	Wind changed to east; clouds gather and disperse. Crops suffering from drought. Rain much wanted. General health good. Prices rising.
Cawnpore („ 28th)	.....	Weather cloudy and wind easterly. Rain much wanted. Crops commencing to suffer from drought. Health fair, but there is some cholera in Sheorajpur, Akbarpur, and the Sadr tahsil; and fever is still prevalent. Cattle-disease in two parganas, but not virulent. Prices slightly risen.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week under report.	State of agricultural prospects.
N. W. Provinces and Oudh—*contd.*		
Farukhabad (Aug. 28th)	Good rain in the early part of the week.	Bright sunshine after rain; sky now again overcast. Condition of the crops greatly improved. Condition of the people and cattle generally good. *General Remarks.*—A little rain has fallen in all districts, but more is much wanted, and the effects of the drought are beginning to be felt even in Benares. There was heavy rain in Fyzabad, and the weather prospects there and in Gorakhpur are good, but in most other districts the crops have suffered. Irrigation is being extensively resorted to where possible. Prices have changed little, their tendency during the week was generally to fall. Cholera continues to decrease.
Punjab—(Aug. 29th)		
Delhi ...	.....	Crops withering for want of rain. Anxiety felt regarding fodder supplies. Health good. Prices falling, but still high.
Hissar ...	.....	Rain urgently wanted. Crops withering. Health good. Prices fluctuating.
Umballa ...	No rain	Crops have suffered from continued drought. Health fair. Prices stationary.
Jullundur ...	·20	Health good. Crops suffering. Dearth of fodder causing alarm. Prices risnig.
Amritsar ...	.....	Health good. Crops withering. Prices falling, but still high.
Sialkot ...	Daska, 1·50; Pasem, 1·0; Zattarwal, ·30.	More rain is urgently wanted all over the district. Health good. Prices stationary.
Ferozepore ...	.....	Rain urgently wanted. Health good. Crop prospects bad. Prices falling, but still high.
Lahore ...	.....	Rain wanted. Health good. Crops suffering. Prospects bad. Prices high.
Rawalpindi ...	·65	Fever in Kahuta and Pindi Gheb tahsils, health elsewhere good. *Kharif* prospects in Rawalpindi and Futtehgunj tahsils average, elsewhere good. Prices rising.
Mooltan ...	.....	Health good. Crops want rain. Prices stationary.
Dera Ismail Khan ...	.....	Rain much wanted. Health good. Crop prospects fair. Prices slightly falling.
Peshawar ...	.....	Rain much wanted. Fever continues and is spreading. Prices falling. *General Remarks.*—Slight rain in a few districts, but more is much needed throughout the province, especially in the south-east where the crops of unirrigated lands are rapidly failing, and anxiety is being felt regarding the supply of grass and fodder. The fall in prices of food-grains in some of the districts is due to the demand for export to Bombay having ceased.
Central Provinces—(Aug. 29th)		
Nagpur ...	5·60	Rain has been most beneficial to *kharif* crops. Cholera 426 deaths. Prices of rice and pulse rising, of wheat falling.
Jubbulpore ...	1·97	Weather cloudy and hot. More rain wanted to improve the crops. Prices stationary. Health good.
Saugor (Aug. 28th)	1·41	Rain still deficient, especially in Banda where crops are backward and drooping. Prices steady. Health good.
Seoni ...	3·21	Weather cloudy and oppressive. Crops reviving, but more rain wanted. Five deaths from cholera. Wheat 21¼ and rice 13½ seers per rupee.
Hoshangabad ...	7·44	Weather cloudy and rainy. Prospects improving. Recent rain has greatly benefited the crops. Health good. Wheat 15 and rice 9 seers per rupee.
Khandwa ...	5·92	Weather cloudy and rainy. Prospects good. Fourteen deaths from cholera. Prices rising.
Raipur ...	4·11	Prospects much improved; two-thirds of the *kharif* crops will be saved if rain continues. Cholera declining at Rajnandgaon. Prices falling.
Sambalpur (Aug. 25th)	·62	Rain much wanted in west and north and also for transplanting rice which is suffering on high lands. Land for *rabi* sowings not breaking up well. Health good. Common rice 40¼ seers per rupee. *General Remarks.*—Good rain has fallen except in the Saugor, Damoh, and Jubbulpore districts where more is wanted, elsewhere the *kharif* crops have greatly benefited and with the exception of rice, offer hopes of an average harvest. The rice crop has suffered in the eastern and southern districts, and transplanting has been greatly delayed, but there has been heavy rain since in these districts, and if the weather continues favourable the rice crop should not fall short of a twelve-anna one.
British Burma—(Aug. 29th)		
Akyab ...	5·04	Total rainfall up to date 141·75. Four deaths from cholera in the jail, 9 in Rathaidoung township. Health of plough cattle good, except in two townships, where 92 cattle died. Ploughing completed; sowing nearly over; general appearance of young plants healthy.
Rangoon ...	1·85	Total rainfall up to date 57·21. One fatal case of cholera, otherwise public health good. Price of paddy from Rs. 88 to Rs. 91 per 100 baskets.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week under report.	State of agricultural prospects.
British Burma—*contd.*		
Bassein ...	4·59	Total rainfall up to date 65·38. Five deaths from cholera in town and 5 in Thigwin township, otherwise public health good. Fifty-six deaths of cattle in four townships. Ploughing and planting out progressing; about four-fifths ploughed.
Amherst (Moulmein) ...	7·80	Total rainfall up to date 120·65. Public health and health of cattle in Moulmein town and district good. Transplanting progressing; about 95 per cent. transplanted. Crops healthy in Moulmein town. High water prevents much progress of ploughing, sowing, and transplanting. Nurseries good. Supply of seedlings for transplanting good.
Toungoo ...	1·97	Total rainfall up to date 60·28. Public health and health of plough cattle good. Ploughing continues; sowing and transplanting progressing. Average price of paddy Rs. 65 per 100 baskets.
Kyoukphyoo ...	For week ending 18th August, 11·68; for week ending 25th August, 2·92.	Total rainfall up to date 124·33. Public health good, except 2 deaths from cholera in the jail, and an outbreak of cholera in Kyoukphyoo township. Health of cattle good. Sowing almost completed.
Sandoway ...	4·01	Total rainfall up to date 154·09. Public health good. Ploughing completed; half culturable area sown and transplanted.
Hanthawaddy ...	.....	Public health and health of cattle good. Ploughing progressing. Ploughing wages from 60 to 100 baskets of paddy per man. Price of paddy from Rs. 90 to Rs. 100 per 100 baskets.
Pegu ...	3·71	Total rainfall up to date 86·18. Public health good. Slight cattle-disease in Hlegu, no deaths. Transplanting continues. Second flood in river, but not so high as first. Season up to date favourable. Price of paddy from Rs. 90 to 95 per 100 baskets.
Tharrawaddy ...	4·40	Total rainfall up to date 72·99. Public health good. Thirty-eight deaths of cattle in three townships. Health of plough cattle good in all other townships, except in the Gyobingouk and Minhla townships, where slight disease prevails. Ploughing, sowing, and transplanting progressing. Want of rain complained of in Tapun. Price of paddy from Rs. 95 to Rs. 105 per 100 baskets.
Prome ...	·50	Total rainfall up to date 30·54. Thirty-five deaths from small-pox in Mahatlawan and Poungde, otherwise public health good. Health of cattle good. 1,25,500 acres ploughed; 1,12,500 acres planted. Rainfall has been scanty in several places and seedlings have died for want of sufficient rain and will have to be replanted. Price of paddy Rs. 84 per 100 baskets.
Thonegwa ...	7·56	Total rainfall up to date 59·34. Five deaths from cholera in one township, otherwise public health good. One death of cattle in Donabya township; health of plough cattle in all other parts of the district good. Ploughing completed in Pyapone township; progressing in all the other townships. Transplanting progressing. Supply of seedlings and general appearance of young plants good, except in Shwayloung township, where a little damage has been caused by rats. Transplanting wages Re. 1 on one basket of paddy per day. General prospects good. Price of paddy from Rs. 30 to Rs. 85 per 100 baskets.
Henzada ...	6·14	Total rainfall up to date 58·96. One death from small-pox in Henzada township, otherwise public health good. Health of cattle good. About 95 per cent. ploughed, about 85 per cent. transplanted. Seedlings and plants in good condition in all townships, except Kyangin, where the former owing to want of early rain are very scarce.
Thayetmyo ...	1·35	Total rainfall up to date 23·96. Public health good. Thirty-six deaths of cattle in Thamboola and 15 in Allanmyo. Ploughing nearly finished; transplanting about three-fourths done. Crops in some places promising, but more rain wanted.
Shwaygyin ...	4·89	Total rainfall up to date 101·25. Public health and health of cattle good. Ploughing almost completed; sowing and transplanting about two-thirds finished. Ploughing wages per acre per buffaloe 9 baskets, per bullock 5 baskets, per man 6½. Sowing and transplanting wages 1½ baskets if specially hired; one basket a day or 60 baskets for the whole sowing. Supply of seedlings adequate. Price of paddy Rs. 70 per 100 baskets.
Tavoy ...	19·15	Total rainfall up to date 151·96. Public health of cattle good. General appearance of the plants good. Total area damaged not known as the cultivators are busy replanting.
Mergui	2·80 for week ending 11th August and 6·21 for week ending 18th August.	Total rainfall up to date 94·95. Public health and health of cattle good. Ploughing and sowing progressing. Price of paddy Rs. 75 per 100 baskets. *General Remarks.*—Rainfall all over the province insufficient compared with last year. Complaints of insufficient rain in the tract where the Henzada, Tharrawaddy, and Prome districts meet in the north part of the Irrawaddy delta. Public health good, with the exception of slight cholera in Arakan, and small-pox in parts of Prome. Health of cattle keeps good. Ploughing and sowing almost finished; transplanting is well forward. Price of paddy keeps up.
Assam—(Aug. 29th)		
Gauhati ...	3·70	Weather seasonable. More rain urgently wanted. Transplanting of *suli* crop retarded for want of rain. Public health fair. Cattle-disease still prevalent in the interior.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week under report.	State of agricultural prospects.
Assam—*contd.*		
Sylhet ...	3·50	State and prospects of crops favourable. Small-pox reported from Karimganj and Sunaganj.
Cachar ...	9·54; heavy rains at night.	Rivers Barak, Sonai, and Katakhal are full to brink. Low-lying lands and several paddy fields are flooded over. Damage done to the standing crops in several villages of Katigora and Hailakandi. Apprehension of further damage all over the district. Reaping of *dumahi* and *murali* progressing.
Lakhimpur ...	2·86	Weather seasonable. Transplanting *sali dhan* in progress. Cattle-disease reported. Public health good.
Mysore and Coorg—(Aug. 29th)		
Bangalore ...	·26	Crops, season, prospects, and public health good.
Mysore ...	Rainfall general throughout the district.	Crops and prospects favourably reported on.
Mercara ...	14·86	Monsoon continues. Crops doing well. Prices show tendency to fall considerably, consequent on prospects of good crop in Mysore. More labour needed on coffee estates. *General Remarks.*—Rainfall from ·80 to 2·50 in districts. *Ragi*, horse gram, and other dry crops have been sown. Public health good and prospects favourable. Prices continue easy.
Berar & Hyderabad—(Aug. 29th)		
Amraoti ...	4·33	Crops much benefited by recent rain. Wheat 16 seers and *juari* 26 seers per rupee.
Akola ...	3·0	*Kharif* crops in excellent condition.
Hyderabad ...	Average 4·34.	Total rainfall from 1st January 20·84. Rain has benefited standing crops. Rain in one taluka being very heavy, nearly 14·0 in three days, has damaged *kharif* crops to some extent. Weather cloudy. Prices—wheat 16, coarse rice 10¼, white *juari* 29¼, yellow *juari* 28¼, and *tur* 24 seers per current sicca rupee.
Central India States—(Aug. 29th)		
Indore ...	1·35	Prospects have much improved and the apprehensions which existed regarding scarcity are for the present in this part of Malwa almost at an end. The grass crop is reviving and the *kharif* promises a moderate yield. Cholera still lingers in Indore city, otherwise health good. Prices are steady.
Morar (Gwalior) ...	1·92	More rain still wanted. Cholera decreasing. Prospects generally improved.
Sutna ...	1·91	Weather hot. Health good.
Rutlam ...	.....	No report received.
Neemuch ...	1·85	Crops somewhat improving. Health good.
Goona ...	·33	More rain much wanted. Wheat 21 seers 4 chittacks per rupee.
Bhopal ...	.....	No report received.
Agar ...	1·88	Crops much improved throughout Western Malwa. Health good.
Sehore ...	3·25	Prospects of crops favourable. Health good.
Nowgong ...	·88	Crops sufferring for want of rain. Health fair. Prices rising.
Manpur ...	2·0	Prospects of crops improving.
Rajputana—		
Abu (Aug. 29th)	.....	Rains still hold off and greatly needed. Clouds gathering latterly. Prices rising.
Sirohi („ 26th)	No rain	Some tanks dry. Fair amount of water in wells. Health good. Grain getting dearer every day.
Marwar („ 24th)	No rain	Weather clear. Tanks at Jodhpore all empty. Water obtained with great difficulty and at high price. Health good. Crops drying up. No signs of immediate rains which are greatly needed. Greater anxiety prevails, and prospects are more gloomy. Prices rising rapidly.
Meywar („ 26th)	No rain	Tanks and wells fair. Health very good. Crop prospects bad, suffering much from want of rain. A few slight showers felt in districts.
Harowti („ 25th)	Deolee, ·04; Tonk, ·43; Kotah, ·34.	Some very slight local showers. Unirrigated crops and grass largely lost. Prices rising. Heat very great. Seven deaths from cholera in Kotah and a few cases in Sangode; elsewhere health good.
Jhallawar („ 24th)	·58	Sultry days. Prospects improved.
Ajmere („ 28th)	No rain	Intense heat. Clouds constantly gather, but disperse again. *Kharif* crops in *baranee* lands lost, elsewhere much stunted. Fodder failing. Cattle-disease and cholera continue.
Jeypore („ „)	Rain on 21st, ·21; on 22nd heavy shower.	
Bhurtpore ...	.....	No report received.
Ulwur (Aug. 28th)	.....	Crops withering day by day. Tanks and wells failing. Prices slightly rising. Wheat 15, barley 20, *bajri* 18, *juari* 21, and gram 20 seers per rupee. Cholera increasing in one tahsil, otherwise decreasing.

ABSTRACT SHOWING THE RESULT OF EMIGRATION FROM THE PORT OF CALCUTTA DURING THE MONTH OF APRIL 1883.

No. I.—As to age and sex.

	Fiji.				Natal.				Total.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Proportion of women to men.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Proportion of women to men.	Males.	Females.	Grand Total.
Under 2 years	7	5	12	44·84 to every 100 men.	17	11	28	41·03 to every 100 men.	24	16	40
From 2 to 10 years	29	13	42		47	48	95		76	61	137
„ 10 „ 20 „	114	47	161		97	49	146		211	96	307
„ 20 „ 30 „	213	81	294		176	74	250		389	155	544
„ 30 „ 40 „	2	6	8		39	22	61		41	28	69
„ 40 „ 50 „	...	1	1		18	3	21		18	4	22
Above 50	...	...	...		...	...	...		...	...	...
GRAND TOTAL ...	365	153	518		394	207	601		759	360	1,119

No. II.—As to places whence emigrants come to Calcutta for embarkation.

	Fiji.			Natal.			Total.		
Orissa	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Western Bengal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Central ditto	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	1
Eastern ditto	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Behar	10	1	11	50	15	65	60	16	76
North-Western Provinces	177	74	251	87	35	122	264	109	373
Oudh	123	59	182	33	11	44	156	70	226
Central India	6	6	12	9	·6	15	15	12	27
Punjab	40	7	47	5	1	6	45	8	53
Nepal	7	6	13	8	3	11	15	9	24
Mixed, Madras & Bombay, &c.	2	...	2	202	135	337	204	135	339
GRAND TOTAL ...	365	153	518	394	207	601	759	360	1,119

No. III.—As to caste and religion.

	Fiji.			Natal.			Total.		
Brahmins, high caste	108	44	152	53	23	76	161	67	228
Agriculturist ... ... } Hindoos ... {	111	30	141	51	13	64	162	43	205
[illegible] ... ... } Hindoos ... {	18	9	27	11	4	15	29	13	42
Low caste ... ... } Hindoos ... {	81	33	114	256	156	412	337	189	526
Musulmans	47	37	84	23	11	34	70	48	118
Christians	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
GRAND TOTAL ...	365	153	518	394	207	601	759	360	1,119

Memo.

	Male.	Female.	Total.
1. Hindoos ...	689	312	1,001
2. Musulmans ...	70	48	118
3. Christians ...	...	...	...
TOTAL ...	759	360	1,119

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

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

STEPS FOR GIVING GREATER PUBLICITY TO LEGISLATIVE MEASURES.

Nos. 1104-14, dated the 23rd August, 1883.

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

To—Local Governments and Administrations.

I AM now directed to acknowledge your letter No. , dated and to communicate the further decision of the Government of India on certain points referred to in my Circular Nos. 1030-40, dated 9th September, 1882, on the subject of giving greater publicity to legislative measures.

2. The matters now remaining to be settled are the following:—

(a) the publication of Bills, Statements of Objects and Reasons, Reports of Select Committees and Debates of the Legislative Council in a cheap form for sale and gratuitous distribution (paragraph 4 of the Circular);

(b) the question of the steps to be taken for the sale and gratuitous distribution of such papers, both English and Vernacular copies (paragraphs 7 and 8 of the Circular);

(c) the question of improving the translations of Bills and connected documents (paragraph 5 of the Circular);

(d) the question of preparing an Urdu translation in the Legislative Department for general use (paragraph 6 of the Circular).

3. In regard to the first of these points, it has been arranged to print English copies of Bills and the other documents referred to on cheap paper and to sell them at the rate of three pies per sheet (of four pages) or part of a sheet, except in the case of papers running over sixty-four pages, which will be sold at a special price calculated at a rate decreasing as the number of pages increases. The whole set of papers published in a year will also be made available to annual subscribers at the rate of two rupees, exclusive of postage. The papers will be printed by the Superintendent of Government Printing at Calcutta or Simla, as the case may be, and the price of each collection to casual purchasers will be noted on each copy issued.

The copies printed in this style will also be supplied for gratuitous distribution.

4. In regard to the second point, namely, the steps to be taken for the sale and gratuitous distribution of these papers, I am to say that the Governor General in Council, having considered the proposals made by the several Local Governments, is content to leave the matter in their hands. I am accordingly to enquire what number of copies of the English reprints mentioned in paragraph 3 of this letter [the Governor in Council / His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor / you] would wish to be ordinarily supplied for sale and for gratuitous distribution (otherwise than to the Press) in [the Madras Presidency / the Bombay Presidency / Bengal / the North-Western Provinces and Oudh / the Panjáb / the Central Provinces / British Burma / Ajmer-Merwára / Coorg / Assam / the Haidarábád Assigned Districts]. The distribution to the Press will be made by the Legislative Department of the Government of India, a copy of each collection of papers being forwarded to the Editor of each of the newspapers mentioned in the list forwarded with your letter No. , dated

In connection with the supply of these papers to the Press, it is observed that in several of the communications received from local officers and private persons it is proposed that they should be supplied gratuitously to all newspapers without distinction. This, however, is, the Governor General in Council considers, more than could reasonably be expected. Ephemeral papers are constantly being started and dropping off, which can have no claim to consideration, and it will be sufficient to supply copies of legislative papers to those papers only which have succeeded in thoroughly establishing themselves. It will, of course, be understood that the selection of newspapers for this purpose will be in no sense a matter of favour, but will turn entirely on the importance of the paper. These principles should be borne in mind in making any additions to the list of newspapers in [the Madras Presidency / the Bombay Presidency / Bengal / the North-Western Provinces and Oudh / the Panjáb / the Central Provinces / British Burma / Coorg / Assam] which are to be supplied with copies.

5. Cheap reprints of translations of Bills and connected documents prepared under the orders of Local Governments should be published, made available for sale to the public and distributed gratuitously in the same manner as the English reprints above referred to, and I am to request that the necessary steps may be taken for effecting this in [the Madras Presidency / the Bombay Presidency / Bengal / the North-Western Provinces and Oudh / the Panjáb / the Central Provinces / British Burma / Coorg / Assam / the Haidarábád Assigned Districts].

6. In connection with the supply of legislative papers to the public, I am directed to observe that it appears from some of the replies to the Circular of the 9th September, 1882, that local officers sometimes neglect to ascertain the opinions of the people around them on Bills which are forwarded to them. It was assumed in paragraph 2 of the previous Circular that District and Sub-divisional Officers were fully aware of the importance attached to this matter; and I am now to request that measures may be taken to prevent its falling out of sight.

7. I am also to state for [the information of the Governor in Council / the information of His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor / your information] that, in order to give wide notice of the time at which Bills circulated for opinion will be taken up again, the date, where one is fixed, will be printed on the Bill itself.

8. In regard to the third point noted above, namely, the question of improving the translations of Bills and connected documents, it would appear from the replies to the Circular that while, as might be expected in the case of a matter of such difficulty, errors are from time to time detected and there is room for improvement, the work is on the whole fairly well done. The chief charge made against the translators is the unnecessary use by them of foreign words. It is probable that this charge is, to a certain extent, well-founded; but, on the other hand, it must be remembered that it is, as observed in several of the opinions received, impossible to translate such papers as Bills into certain Indian languages without borrowing to some extent from Persian, Arabic or Sanskrit,—sometimes the translator will find it best even to use English words and phrases. If such words and phrases are used in moderation and with discrimination, they would probably not be found to present any difficulty to persons sufficiently educated to read Bills, especially as the words and phrases so used must constantly recur and must accordingly soon become familiar, if they have not already become familiar, to persons of that class. The difficulty might, however, be effectually removed by appending an explanatory footnote, as has been suggested in some of the opinions received, whenever an unfamiliar word or phrase is unavoidably used in a

translation; and I am to request that this plan may be adopted in the translations prepared under the orders of the Governor in Council / the orders of His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor / your orders.

It must not, however, be supposed that the Governor General in Council underrates the importance of having all translations expressed in the plainest and simplest language possible; and I am to request that you will impress upon the translators in the necessity of avoiding the use of words and phrases, whether Persian, Arabic, Sanskrit or English, which are not in common use among the class of people for whose benefit the translations are made.

9. It is suggested in some of the opinions received that the translations of Bills should be free and not literal, but this suggestion does not commend itself to the Governor General in Council. No doubt, Bills of a technical character may not be easily understood by the majority even of educated people, and it is for this reason that it was proposed to make Statements of Objects and Reasons fuller and more explanatory; but it is indispensable that whatever is published as a translation (as distinguished from an explanation) of a Bill should be a close and literal translation. A person attempting to make a free translation of a Bill would have to contend not only with the difficulties of a translator but also with those of a draftsman, and would run a very great risk of producing something differing from the original Bill in material particulars; therefore, translations of Bills should be exact, but translations of Statements of Objects and Reasons, Reports of Select Committees and Debates in Council might with advantage be made free.

10. The translations prepared in this Department, to be presently referred to, will be made on the principles set forth in paragraphs 8 and 9 above.

11. As regards the local translating staffs, their organization must be left to the Local Governments; but the Governor General in Council would observe that the translators should, when possible, be persons possessing a fair knowledge of law.

12. In regard to the fourth point noted in paragraph 2 above, I am to inform you that it has been determined, in accordance with the opinions received in answer to the former Circular, to issue Urdu or Hindustaní translations of Bills, Statements of Objects and Reasons, Reports of Select Committees and Debates from this Department for general use, and also transliterated versions of the same in the Nágrí character. Arrangements will be set on foot for preparing these translations and transliterations, and, meanwhile, I am to enquire how many copies of each would ordinarily be required for distribution and sale in

- the Madras Presidency
- the Bombay Presidency
- Bengal
- the North-Western Provinces and Oudh
- the Panjáb
- the Central Provinces
- British Burma
- Coorg
- Assam
- the Haidarábád Assigned Districts

These translations and transliterations are, it is hardly necessary to say, not intended to supersede translations into any other languages which the Local Governments may find it necessary to issue.

13. Translations of Acts into Urdu or Hindustaní, and transliterated versions in the Nágrí character, will also be prepared in this Department, and I am to enquire how many copies of these would be required in

- the Madras Presidency
- the Bombay Presidency
- Bengal
- the North-Western Provinces and Oudh
- the Panjáb
- the Central Provinces
- British Burma
- Ajmer-Merwára
- Coorg
- Assam
- the Haidarábád Assigned Districts

D. FITZPATRICK,
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 29th August, 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.

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.

BURMA PILOTS BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. ILBERT moved that the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to provide for the grant of licenses to Pilots in British Burma and for investigating certain charges against them be taken into consideration. He said:—

"My Lord, this Bill was introduced by the Hon'ble Mr. Whitley Stokes in March, 1882, and its main object, as explained by him, was to give the force of law to certain rules which, under existing circumstances, rest exclusively on the authority of executive orders. It provided amongst other things for constituting special Courts of Inquiry for investigating charges against pilots. When I took up the Bill I felt some doubts whether it had been drawn up on the most appropriate lines, and it appeared to me that some of its provisions were open to rather serious objections. For instance, every charge against a pilot, however simple, had to be sent for trial before an elaborately and expensively constituted Court, including in its number assessors drawn from various classes of experts. Now, a Court of this kind is probably necessary for investigating charges which cannot be properly investigated except by persons possessing nautical or other special knowledge; but it would be absurd to summon such a Court to consider whether a pilot was or was not drunk on some particular day. Again, the Bill covered part of the same ground which is occupied by the Merchant Shipping Acts, and Hon'ble Members will remember that our latest Merchant Shipping Act, which is modelled on a corresponding English Statute, provides for the holding of Courts of Inquiry to investigate shipping casualties, and enables those Courts to try charges preferred against masters, mates and engineers in connection with those casualties. The result would be that there might be sitting at the same time, at the same place, and in connection with the same casualty two separate and independent Courts—one constituted under the Merchant Shipping Act and investigating a charge against the master of a ship, and the other constituted under the Pilots Act and investigating a charge against the pilot. Furthermore, I could not help thinking that there was a good deal of force in the objection taken by two of the Burma pilots, namely, that the power given to the Chief Commissioner to dismiss, suspend and degrade was somewhat arbitrary. I agree with them in thinking that this power should not be exercised without some preliminary judicial investigation.

Lastly it seemed to me worth while enquiring whether any special Act was necessary for British Burma at all, and whether the objects of the Bill might not appropriately be met by an amendment of the Merchant Shipping Act and the Indian Ports Act. We referred this point to the maritime Local Governments, but were satisfied with the replies we received that whilst special legislation is necessary for British Burma, yet the difficulty which this Bill was intended to meet is either not likely to arise in other parts of British India, or could be more suitably dealt with under the provisions of the existing law.

"This being so, we determined to proceed with the Bill, but to amend it in such a way as to remove the objections to which I have referred. The Bill in its present form provides for the grant of licenses to pilots, and enables the Chief Commissioner to make rules regulating the conduct of licensed pilots. Breach of these rules is punishable by fine or imprisonment. If a pilot is charged with an offence of a simple nature, such as drunkenness or refusing to take charge of a ship, he goes before the ordinary Courts, and is dealt with in the ordinary way. If, on the other hand, the Local Government thinks there are grounds for charging him with incompetency or misconduct in the discharge of his duties as pilot, or with a breach of rules made under the Act, and that the charge is of such a nature that it cannot be satisfactorily investigated by an ordinary Court, provision is made for summoning a special Court with duly qualified assessors. This Court will submit their report to the Chief Commissioner, but will have no power to punish. With the Chief Commissioner will rest the power to dismiss, suspend or degrade a pilot in the following cases :—

(*a*) if the pilot is found guilty by a Criminal Court of any offence punishable under the rules, or of any other offence the commission of which, in the opinion of the Chief Commissioner, shows him to be unfit to discharge the duties of a pilot; or

(*b*) if, on considering a report submitted by a special Court under the Act, or transmitted under section 17 of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1883, the Chief Commissioner is of opinion that the pilot is incompetent or has been guilty of any misconduct in the discharge of his duty as pilot or of any breach of a rule under section 5.

"It will be observed that it is proposed to empower the Chief Commissioner to act on the report of an investigation into a casualty under the Merchant Shipping Act, and I presume that, in cases in which the pilot has been allowed a full opportunity of defending himself in the course of such an investigation, the Chief Commissioner would act on that report and dispense with any special enquiry under the Pilots Act. But the Committee have suggested, and I should like to emphasise the suggestion, that, for the purpose of facilitating this proceeding and preventing the necessity for summoning two Courts, it is very desirable to amend the Merchant Shipping Act in such a way as to enable a Court of Inquiry held under that Act to formulate and try a charge against a pilot in somewhat the same manner as it can formulate and try a charge against a master, mate or engineer."

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.

UNIVERSITIES DEGREES BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. ILBERT moved that the Bill to authorize the Universities of Calcutta, Madras and Bombay to grant certain honorary degrees be referred to a Select Committee consisting of the Hon'ble Messrs. Gibbs and Reynolds and the Mover. He said :—

"This Bill was introduced by the Hon'ble Mr. Gibbs last February, and the only order passed upon it was that it should be published in the official Gazettes. On looking into the papers, however, it seemed desirable to make one or two minor amendments which could be more conveniently dealt with by a Select Committee. But no action will be taken upon the Bill until Mr. Gibbs returns."

The Motion was put and agreed to.

MÚLTÁN LAWS BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. ILBERT moved for leave to introduce a Bill to declare the law in force in certain lands which have been, or hereafter may be, ceded by the Bahâwalpúr State for occupation by the Indus Valley State Railway. He said that, under an existing Act (Act X of 1880), the law in force in the Múltán District was declared to be in force in certain lands which had been before the passing of that Act ceded for the purpose of the Indus Valley State Railway and annexed to the Múltán District. Since the passing of the Act of 1880 certain other lands had been ceded for the same purpose and annexed to Múltán, and it was obvious that the Act could not apply to them. Under these circumstances, it was thought convenient to repeal the Act and re-enact it in a more general form, so as to declare the law which was to be in force in all lands either already ceded, or hereafter to be ceded, for the purposes of this Railway, and which had been or might be annexed to Múltán or any other district of the Panjáb.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

BENGAL TENANCY BILL.

The Hon'ble SIR STEUART BAYLEY moved that the Hon'ble Mr. Hunter 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 Wednesday, the 5th September, 1883.

SIMLA;
The 31st August, 1883.

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

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

SANITARY MEASURES TO BE APPLIED TO SHIPS PROCEEDING FROM INDIA, INDO-CHINA, CEYLON, MALTA, AND CYPRUS ON THEIR ARRIVAL IN THE FRENCH PORTS OF THE MEDITERRANEAN, THE OCEAN, AND THE CHANNEL.

The following is published for general information :—

Dated Calcutta, the 15th July 1883.

From—MONSIEUR G. LEMAIRE, Consul-General for France at Calcutta,

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

The Minister for Foreign Affairs has informed me by telegraph that the following sanitary measures will, until the issue of new orders, be applied to ships coming from India, Indo-China, Ceylon, Malta, and Cyprus on their arrival in the French ports of the Mediterranean, the ocean, and the channel :—

1st.—In the French Mediterranean ports suspected vessels, *i.e.*, vessels coming from India, Indo-China, Ceylon, Malta, and Cyprus will be submitted to a quarantine of seven days, as far as crew and passengers are concerned. Disinfection and sanitary unloading of the ships are obligatory.

In case of established infection the quarantine will last ten days, and the disinfection will be carried out with the greatest severity.

2nd.—In the French ports on the ocean and in the channel the quarantine of observation will be applied to all vessels coming from India, Egypt, Malta, and Cyprus.

Any infected vessel will be submitted to a quarantine of seven days. Disinfection of the ships is in any case obligatory.

A. MACKENZIE,
Secretary to the Government of India.

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SUPPLEMENT TO

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OFFICIAL PAPERS.

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

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

PRICES CURRENT OF FOOD-GRAINS THROUGHOUT INDIA FOR THE 1st HALF OF AUGUST 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. Past fortnight.	Great Millet. Corresponding fortnight of 1882.	Bajrah Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria Spicata*. Present fortnight.	Bajrah Millet. Past fortnight.	Bajrah Millet. 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	10 5	10 5	7 6	...	...	...	17 0	17 0	17 13	17 14	17 14	19 8	...	...	...	..	...	...
	Vizagapatam	9 8	9 8	10 0	...	...	...	9 8	9 8	9 0	11 14	11 5	11 5	21 10	24 13	...	22 13	22 13	22 13
	Godavery	10 8	10 13	11 11	...	...	...	10 14	11 14	13 14	14 0	14 0	17 0	23 0	23 0	28 13	...	...	...
	Kistna	8 13	8 13	12 3	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	15 11	14 11	14 11	16 5	20 13	18 11	24 14	...	...	...
	Nellore	9 14	9 6	12 10	...	...	...	13 14	13 6	15 13	15 0	14 0	17 0	24 8	20 3	29 11	...	...	...
	Cuddapah	12 14	12 14	12 8	...	...	...	12 6	12 6	11 14	13 5	13 5	13 11	28 6	29 3	26 0	31 3	31 14	31 14
	Anantapur	13 6	13 6	13 6	...	...	...	11 13	11 13	12 13	12 5	12 5	15 2	30 14	30 14	30 14	30 2	30 2	18 13
	Bellary	16 5	16 5	15 5	...	...	...	11 13	11 13	12 5	13 0	13 0	13 8	37 2	37 2	35 0	28 3	28 3	22 10
	Kurnool	12 2	12 2	12 6	...	...	...	10 10	10 10	10 10	11 6	11 6	11 6	35 10	35 10	31 8	31 3	31 3	23 2
	Madras	11 5	11 10	9 13	...	...	...	13 8	13 8	13 5	15 2	15 2	15 2	22 5	22 5	23 0	23 13	23 13	25 0
	Chingleput	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 8	13 8	13 8	15 2	15 2	15 2	...	...	...	...	24 2	...
	North Arcot	9 11	9 11	10 8	...	..	...	13 8	13 8	14 6	16 14	16 14	16 14	...	...	34 10	31 5	29 11	28 2
	South Arcot	9 6	10 14	9 0	...	...	...	13 14	14 13	15 11	14 14	14 14	16 3	...	...	...	28 8	25 6	28 8
	Tanjore	11 13	11 13	9 10	...	...	...	17 13	17 13	15 13	...	...	...	31 0	31 0	28 10	31 14	31 14	26 3
	Trichinopoly	9 10	9 10	8 8	...	...	...	15 13	15 13	14 0	16 11	16 11	14 8	30 13	36 6	26 10	30 8	27 14	24 2
	Madura	12 8	11 11	11 5	...	...	...	16 0	16 6	15 2	16 14	16 14	15 10	38 14	38 14	31 10	32 5	32 5	30 14
	Tinnevelly	10 10	9 14	8 0	...	...	...	16 5	15 14	15 6	16 13	16 6	15 13	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Coimbatore	13 2	13 2	11 8	...	...	...	14 6	14 6	13 2	15 6	15 6	14 8	27 13	27 13	27 13	27 13	27 13	35 0
	Nilgiris	10 10	10 10	9 14	...	...	...	11 3	13 10	10 6	12 0	12 0	11 3	21 10	23 2	24 10	19 10	22 6	22 6
	Salem	12 11	13 10	11 14	...	...	...	14 10	14 0	14 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	32 13	32 13	29 2	27 2	26 8	24 10
	South Canara	7 11	8 10	8 10	...	...	...	9 11	10 3	9 3	12 3	12 8	11 13	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Malabar	8 10	8 10	7 3	...	...	...	15 0	15 6	13 13	15 13	16 10	14 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bombay.	Bombay	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Ahmedabad																		
	Kaira																		
	Surat																		
	Broach																		
	Tanna (Salsette)																		
	Colába (Alibág)																		
	Khandesh (Dhulia)																		
	Násik																		
	Ahmednagar																		
	Poona																		
	Sholápur																		
	Kaládgi (Bagalkot)																		
	Satara																		
	Belgaum																		
	Dharwar (Hubli)																		
	Ratnagiri																		
	Kanara (Karwar)																		
	Pánch Mahále (Godhra)																		
	Aden																		
	Asirgarh																		
	Baroda																		
	Disa																		
	Nimach																		
	Nasirabad																		
	Rájkot																		
	Upper Sindh Frontier	14 0	14 4	13 0	24 8	25 8	25 4	11 4	11 4	11 4	13 4	13 4	20 0	30 0	30 0	32 0	32 0	...	26 0
	Karachi	13 1	13 8	12 5	22 0	23 0	21 8	9 8	9 4	9 8	15 0	16 0	18 0	21 8	22 0	22 0	18 0	19 0	18 0
	Haidarabad (Nakur)	18 0	18 0	14 0	24 0	27 0	26 0	12 0	13 0	13 0	17 0	19 0	16 0	26 0	28 0	30 0	24 0	25 0	26 0
	Shikarpur	12 0	14 2	12 8½	23 8	23 12	25 5	12 0	12 0	12 0	18 0	17 10	18 0	28 8	28 5	28 5	30 8	28 5	26 9
	Sukkur	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	..	...	...
	Thar & Parkar (Umarkot)	13 0	13 5	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	13 4	...	...	...	19 0	16 4	19 11
Bengal.	*Western Districts.*																		
	Burdwan	15 0	16 8	13 0	21 0	20 0	32 8	17 4	17 4	23 4	22 12	22 12	25 4	...	...	..	...	...	...
	Bancoorah	14 8	14 12	13 8	16 0	16 0	15 0	19 0	19 0	20 0	24 8	25 0	24 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Beerbhoom	15 0	15 0	13 0	...	...	...	16 8	16 8	18 0	21 0	21 0	19 8	...	...	...	...	..	...
	Midnapore	14 0	14 0	14 0	17 0	17 0	...	18 0	18 0	20 0	22 0	22 0	24 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Hooghly	13 0	13 0	15 0	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	10 0	16 0	15 0	19 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Howrah	13 4	13 4	13 4	...	...	..	13 8	13 8	16 0	17 8	17 8	18 12	...	...	...	...	...	...

Provinces.	Districts.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nuglee), *Panicum Miliaceum*, &c. Present fortnight.	Lesser Millets. Past fortnight.	Lesser Millets. Corresponding fortnight of 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.
Madras.	Ganjam	32 3	32 3	35 3	33 5	33 5	26 10	215 13	215 13	215 13	..	...	..	13 1	13 13	13 13
	Vizagapatam	22 3	22 3	25 5	33 14	32 13	23 6	83 10	87 8	93 5	14 10	14 10	15 3	14 0	14 0	14 0
	Godavery	29 2	29 2	29 2	31 8	31 8	26 3	194 6	194 6	194 6	14 10	14 10	14 10	14 10	14 10	14 10
	Kistna	25 0	25 0	32 5	29 10	27 6	21 11	145 13	145 13	145 13	15 11	15 11	16 5	15 3	15 3	15 11
	Nellore	25 8	25 8	32 13	22 10	23 2	22 2	93 5	93 5	186 10	14 13	15 14	15 6	13 13	15 6	14 13
	Cuddapah	30 0	31 8	31 8	34 6	35 5	29 3	194 6	194 6	194 6	17 2	17 8	17 2	16 10	17 2	16 10
	Anantapur	31 0	31 0	31 0	38 2	38 2	31 5	...	...	...	14 5	14 5	14 5	14 5	14 5	14 5
	Bellary	33 0	35 14	31 0	33 10	33 10	29 2	94 13	94 13	97 3	15 13	15 13	15 11	15 8	15 8	15 6
	Kurnool	...	...	29 10	30 0	30 0	26 3	182 11	182 11	190 8	14 13	14 13	14 13	14 6	14 6	14 6
	Madras	24 11	24 11	28 0	25 5	25 5	24 10	85 0	85 0	81 6	16 14	16 14	16 11	16 8	16 8	16 3
	Chingleput	26 0	25 5	27 6	25 0	25 0	24 10	92 5	92 5	92 5	17 5	17 5	17 5	17 0	17 0	17 0
	North Arcot	32 8	32 8	33 5	28 10	28 10	24 10	140 0	140 0	140 0	15 6	15 6	14 13	14 13	14 16	14 5
	South Arcot	29 6	26 3	30 3	25 10	25 10	30 3	201 11	201 11	201 11	19 5	18 0	19 5	18 6	17 8	18 14
	Tanjore	36 3	36 3	30 3	28 0	28 0	28 0	194 6	194 6	194 6	15 10	15 3	15 10	15 3	14 11	15 10
	Trichinopoly	34 2	34 2	28 13	30 13	30 13	30 13	97 3	97 3	97 3	17 13	17 13	17 13	17 0	17 0	17 0
	Madura	38 11	40 5	33 5	35 10	35 10	34 11	170 2	170 2	170 2	17 5	17 5	16 13	16 13	16 13	16 6
	Tinnevelly	...	...	...	37 2	37 14	27 5	70 0	70 0	81 10	18 11	18 11	18 11	18 5	18 5	16 5
	Coimbatore	29 8	27 14	27 14	34 3	34 3	32 13	131 3	131 3	131 3	15 2	15 2	14 10	14 10	14 10	14 2
	Nilgiris	21 10	23 0	20 3	24 2	24 14	20 11	161 13	161 13	161 13	13 0	13 0	11 0	12 0	12 0	11 0
	Salem	29 2	30 13	29 14	35 10	35 8	34 6	151 10	151 10	151 10	17 8	17 8	18 0	16 14	16 14	16 13
	South Canara	18 8	17 10	19 6	21 3	21 3	20 3	109 5	1.1 13	116 6	18 6	14 13	11 5	17 3	13 13	10 8
	Malabar	21 14	18 3	21 14	26 14	26 14	25 3	121 8	121 8	121 8	14 6	14 6	13 8	13 8	13 8	12 10
Bombay.	Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received			
	Ahmedabad															
	Kaira															
	Surat															
	Broach															
	Tanna (Salsette)															
	Colába (Alibág)															
	Khandesh (Dhulia)															
	Násik															
	Ahmednagar															
	Poona															
	Sholápur															
	Kaládgi (Bagalkot)															
	Satara															
	Belgaum															
	Dharwar (Hubli)															
	Ratnágiri															
	Kanara (Karwar)															
	Pánch Mahále (Godhra)															
	Aden															
	Asirgarh															
	Baroda															
	Disa															
	Nimach															
	Nasirabad															
	Rájkot															
	Upper Sindh Frontier	50 0	...	40 0	22 8	24 8	19 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	12 12¼*	12 12¼*	10 5*	12 8*	12 8*	10 0*
	Karachi	11 0	10 7	11 0	17 0	18 8	17 0	100 0	100 0	105 0	16 0	16 0	17 13	16 0	16 0	17 0
	Haidarabad (Nakur)	20 0	24 0	24 0	22 0	20 0	12 0	320 0	320 0	480 0	14 0	14 8	14 0	14 0	14 8	14 0
	Shikarpur	...	...	...	21 8	22 0	18 4	200 0	200 0	270 0	14 0	13 4	9 2	13 14	13 0	9 0
	Sukkur	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	No return received		
	Thar and Parkar (Umarkot)	...	...	...	...	...	...	120 0	120 0	160 0	14 13	13 11	11 5	14 13	13 11	11 5
											Prices per md. of 40 seers.					
											R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.			
Bengal.	*Western Districts.*															
	Burdwan	...	...	...	19 8	20 4	20 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	3 0 8	3 0 8	2 15 0	12 10a	12 10	13 8
	Bancoorah	...	...	...	17 12	17 12	18 0	240 0	280 0	240 0	3 3 6	3 3 6	3 3 0	12 0b	12 0	12 0
	Beerbhoom	...	...	...	21 0	21 0	19 8	160 0	160 0	170 0	3 7 0	3 8 3	3 10 0	11 4c	10 8	11 8
	Midnapore	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	17 0	155 0	155 0	160 0	2 14 0	2 14 0	2 13 0	12 0d	12 0	13 8
	Hooghly	...	...	...	17 0	16 0	20 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	2 14 0	2 14 0	2 14 0	13 9e	13 9	13 9
	Howrah	...	...	...	17 0	16 4	20 0	80 0	80 0	80 0	3 0 0	2 14 0	2 14 0	13 0	13 8	13 0

a In the sub-divisions retail prices of salt are as follow :—Culna 13-8 seers, Cutwa 11-8 seers, and Raneegunge 13 seers.
b Retail prices of salt at Raipore 11 seers, at Onda 15 seers, at Sonamukhi 12 seers, and at Mejia, Bishenpore, Indas, and Kotulpore 13 seers.
c In the interior retail prices of salt range from 11 to 13·5 seers.

* In common use.
d In the sub-divisions retail prices of salt are as follow :—Ghattal 14·4 seers and Contai 11 seers.
e In the sub-divisions retail prices of salt are as follow :—Serampore 13 seers and Jehanabad 13·8 seers.

PRICES CURRENT OF FOOD-GRAINS THROUGHOUT INDIA FOR THE 1st HALF OF AUGUST 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. Past fortnight.	Great Millet. Corresponding fortnight of 1882.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Baira), *Penicillaria Spicata.* Present fortnight.	Bulrush Millet. Past fortnight.	Bulrush Millet. 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 9	14 9	13 5	19 6	18 13	26 8	10 12	10 12	10 0	16 0	16 0	20 0	21 5	...	...	20 0	20 0	...
	24-Pergunnahs	13 5	13 5	12 9	16 0	16 0	20 0	8 0	8 0	9 8	16 0	14 0	17 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nuddea	14 8	14 8	14 8	...	...	...	15 4	15 4	16 0	17 4	17 4	19 6	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Khoolna	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	16 0	22 0	22 0	22 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Jessore	13 4	13 4	14 8	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	14 12	21 4	21 4	23 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Moorshedabad	15 0	15 0	14 8	...	...	...	14 0	15 0	14 8	20 0	20 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Dinagepore	16 0	16 0	14 0	17 8	17 8	16 0	18 0	16 12	18 0	20 0	19 0	19 4	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Rajshahye	15 4	16 8	13 8 to 15 0	33 0	30 0	32 0	14 0 to 16 0	12 0 to 15 0	12 0 to 17 4	18 0	17 4 to 18 0	18 0 to 21 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Rungpore	13 5	13 5	16 0	...	...	...	12 5	13 5	16 0	18 0	20 0	21 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bogra	15 0	15 0	15 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	13 8	21 0	21 0	26 4	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Pubna	18 12	18 12	16 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	10 0	18 12	19 8	25 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Darjeeling	8 0	8 0	11 0	8 0	8 0	10 0	4 0	4 0	5 0	12 0	12 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Jalpáiguri	10 0	10 0	10 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	13 0	12 8	14 0	16 0	17 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Eastern Districts.																		
	Dacca	12 8	12 8	13 5	23 0	23 0	40 0	16 8	16 8	25 0	23 0	22 0	33 12	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Furreedpore	21 0	20 0	22 0	30 0	30 0	30 8	18 0	16 0	23 0	20 0	18 0	24 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Backergunge	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 0	19 0	19 0	21 0	21 0	23 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Mymensingh	11 8	11 0	10 0	...	...	...	15 0	13 5	22 0	19 0	19 0	29 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Chittagong	8 0	10 0	9 0	...	...	...	13 0	14 0	16 0	18 0	21 0	26 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Noakholly	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	26 0	22 0	22 0	28 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Tipperah	12 4	11 6	11 8	...	...	...	17 4	18 12	23 0	21 12	22 8	28 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Chittagong Hill Tracts	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 4	12 4	13 5	13 4	13 4	17 12	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Hill Tipperah	10 0	10 0	11 0	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	22 0	20 0	20 0	28 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Behar.																		
	Patna	19 0	21 0	18 8	25 0	29 12	34 0	14 0	14 0	12 0	16 0	16 0	22 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Gya	18 8	18 8	17 0	24 0	24 0	27 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	15 0	15 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Shahabad	15 0 to 16 0	16 8 to 17 0	15 0 to 17 0	26 0	25 0	23 0	10 0	11 0 to 11 8	16 0 to 18 0	15 0 to 16 0	15 0 to 16 0	19 0	...	...	...	27 0	28 0	...
	Durbhunga	15 8	16 0	15 0	28 0	33 0	12 8	13 0	14 8	16 0	16 0	17 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Mozufferpore	18 0	18 0	16 0	30 0	28 0	30 0	12 0	12 0	11 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sarun	17 0	17 0	14 8	26 0	26 0	24 0	10 0	10 0	9 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	29 0	30 0	26 0	...	...	...
	Chumparun	19 0	19 0	18 0	32 0	32 0	31 0	13 0	13 0	12 0	17 0	17 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Monghyr	19 10	18 9	15 12	26 4	27 14	31 8	13 10	13 15	16 13	15 3	16 0	18 14	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bhágalpur	16 6	16 6	13 14	30 4	24 0	31 9	15 2	15 2	17 11	17 10	17 10	18 15	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Purneah	17 0	18 0	14 0	...	...	...	16 0	15 0	20 0	18 0	17 0	21 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Maldah	17 8	16 8	16 0	...	...	...	15 0	14 8	17 0	18 0	17 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sonthal Pergunnahs	12 0	14 0	13 0	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	17 0	23 0	22 0	22 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Orissa.																		
	Cuttack	13 2	13 2	15 12	...	...	...	13 2	13 2	17 1	22 5*	21 0	26 4	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Pooree	11 13	13 0	11 4	...	...	...	21 0	21 0	20 0	23 10	23 10	26 4	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Balasore	14 0	14 0	14 0	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	22 0	28 0	28 0	30 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Chota Nagpore.																		
	South-Western Frontier Agency.																		
	Hazáribágh	15 0	14 0	12 0	20 0	20 0	...	9 0	9 0	10 0	15 8	16 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Lohardugga	15 0	15 0	15 0	20 0	20 0	22 0	18 0	18 0	20 0	22 0	22 0	22 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Singbhoom	18 0	18 0	20 0	24 0	32 0	28 0	32 0	36 0	36 0	36 0	40 0	40 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Manbhoom	13 0	13 0	12 0	...	...	...	16 0	17 0	16 0	25 0	25 0	30 0	...	...	...	...	...	...

Districts.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nagleei), *Panicum Miliaceum, &c.* Present fortnight.	Lesser Millets. Past fortnight.	Lesser Millets. 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. Past fortnight.	Salt. Wholesale. Corresponding fortnight of 1882.	Salt. Retail. Present fortnight.	Salt. Retail. Past fortnight.	Salt. Retail. Corresponding fortnight of 1882.	Provinces.
	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.																Bengal—*continued.*
Calcutta	...	...	...	17 12	17 12	22 10	90 0	90 0	90 0	2 12 0	2 12 0	2 10 0	13 5	14 0	14 9	
24-Pergunnahs	...	...	...	17 8	17 8	18 12	80 0	80 0	80 0	2 14 0	2 14 0	3 0 0	13 5*f*	13 5	13 5	
Nuddea	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	22 15	...	...	...	3 0 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	11 10½*g*	11 10½	11 10½	
Khoolna	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	12 0	180 0	180 0	160 0	3 4 0	3 4 0	3 2 0	10 8*h*	10 8	11 0	
Jessore	...	...	...	18 0	18 0	16 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	3 2 0	3 2 0	3 2 0	12 0*i*	11 0	12 0	
Moorshedabad	...	...	...	23 0	23 0	23 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	3 8 0	3 8 0	3 2 0	11 0*j*	11 0	12 0	
Dinagepore	...	...	...	18 0	19 0	17 8	80 0	160 0	160 0	3 6 0	3 7 0	3 3 0	11 8*k*	11 8	12 0	
Rajshahye	...	...	...	22 0	21 0	18 12 to 19 11	240 0	240 0	320 0	3 0 0	3 2 6	3 2 0	13 0*l*	12 0	12 12	
Rungpore	...	...	...	17 3	17 3	15 0	110 0	110 0	130 0	3 5 3	3 5 0	3 5 3	11 14*m*	11 14	11 8	
Bogra	...	...	...	18 0	16 8	15 6	81 0	71 4	67 8	3 2 0	3 2 0	3 5 4	12 0	12 0	11 4	
Pubna	...	...	...	18 8	18 4	20 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	3 4 0	3 4 0	3 3 6	12 0*n*	12 0	12 0	
Darjeeling	10 0	10 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	10 0	128 0	128 0	160 0	4 8 0	4 8 0	4 8 0	8 0*o*	8 0	8 0	
Jalpáiguri	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	16 0	128 0	128 0	128 0	3 4 0	3 6 0	3 4 0	11 8*p*	11 8	11 0	
Eastern Districts.																
Dacca	...	...	...	17 4	17 4	20 0	110 0	110 0	106 8	3 4 0	3 4 0	3 3 0	12 4*q*	12 4	12 4	
Furreedpore	...	...	...	18 0	16 0	18 0	120 0	120 0	...	3 5 0	3 7 0	2 15 0	12 0*r*	11 8	11 12	
Backergunge	...	...	...	18 0	18 0	18 0	120 0	120 0	100 0	2 11 0	2 11 0	2 15 0	13 0*s*	13 0	13 0	
Mymensingh	...	...	...	15 0	15 8	16 0	...	...	...	3 4 0	3 4 0	3 8 0	12 4*t*	12 4	11 12	
Chittagong	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	16 0	40 0	40 0	80 0	4 0 0	...	2 14 0	9 8*u*	10 0	13 0	
Noakholly	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	16 0	...	...	...	3 6 0	3 2 0	3 2 0	10 0*v*	10 0	10 0	
Tipperah	...	...	...	18 0	18 0	18 0	...	...	...	3 4 0	3 5 0	3 5 0	12 0*w*	12 0	12 4	
Chittagong Hill Tracts	...	...	...	...	...	...	320 0	320 0	320 0	6 0 0	6 0 0	3 4 0	6 4	6 0	10 9	
Hill Tipperah	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	14 0	...	...	...	3 4 0	3 4 0	3 6 0	11 0	11 0	10 0	
Behar.																
Patna	...	...	...	22 8	26 0	30 0	130 0	130 0	130 0	3 1 6	3 0 0	3 0 0	9 12	10 8	10 8	
Gya	...	...	...	21 0	22 0	23 0	160 0	180 0	180 0	3 6 0	3 6 0	3 6 6	11 0*x*	11 0	11 8	
Shahabad	...	...	...	26 0 to 27 0	27 0 to 28 0	25 8 to 26 0	100 0	120 0	120 0	3 1 0	3 1 0	3 1 0	12 8*y*	12 8	12 8	
Durbhunga	31 0	32 8	35 0	22 8	22 8	22 8	160 0	160 0	140 0	3 10 0	3 10 0	3 10 0	10 0*y*1	10 0	11 0	
Mozufferpore	...	...	...	24 0	24 0	25 0	140 0	140 0	140 0	3 8 0	3 6 0	3 4 0	11 0*x*	11 0	12 4	
Sarun	30 0	30 0	28 0	25 0	25 0	25 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	3 4 0	3 6 0	3 6 0	11 0*z*1	11 0	11 0	
Chumparun	...	...	...	26 0	28 0	25 0	...	...	...	...	...	3 0 0	11 8*z*2	11 8	11 0	
Monghyr	...	...	...	24 14	25 11	28 6	126 0	126 0	126 0	3 0 9	3 1 9	3 1 0	12 9*z*2*a*	12 9	12 2	
Bhágalpur	...	...	...	22 11	22 11	25 4	151 8	126 8	151 8	3 0 6	3 0 0	2 15 11½	12 10*z*3	12 10	12 10	
Purneah	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	21 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	4 0 0	3 8 0	3 8 0	9 0*z*4	10 0	10 0	
Maldah	...	...	...	22 8	22 8	20 0	160 0	160 0	200 0	3 3 0	3 4 0	3 2 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	
Sonthal Pergunnahs	...	...	...	18 0	19 0	20 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	3 11 6	...	3 10 0	10 8	10 0	10 8	
Orissa.																
Cuttack	18 6	18 6	14 7	18 6	18 6	21 0	80 0	80 0	160 0	2 12 0	2 12 0	3 0 0	14 0	14 0	13 0	
Pooree	...	...	...	16 4	17 1	17 8	90 0	90 0	120 0	2 12 0	2 12 0	2 12 0	14 0*z*5	14 0	13 4	
Balasore	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	13 0	120 0	120 0	140 0	4 2 0	4 6 0	3 2 0	9 3*z*6	8 0	13 0	
Chota Nagpur.																
South-Western Frontier Agency.																
Hazáribágh	28 0	30 0	30 0	18 0	18 0	17 8	240 0	240 0	200 0	3 8 6	3 13 0	3 10 0	10 0*z*7	10 0	10 0	
Lohardugga	28 0	28 0	32 0	15 0	14 0	15 0	100 0	100 0	120 0	4 10 0	4 7 0	4 2 0	8 0	8 8	9 0	
Singbhoom	...	...	...	24 0	24 0	24 0	180 0	160 0	180 0	5 11 0	5 8 0	4 9 0	6	5 8	8 0	
Manbhoom	...	...	...	17 0	17 0	17 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	3 10 0	3 10 0	3 10 0	10 0*z*8	10 0	10 8	

* In the interior retail prices of common rice range from 28-14 to 39-6 seers per rupee.
f In the sub-divisions retail prices of salt are as follow:—Baraset and Bussirhat 14 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 12-12 seers, Meherpore 11-8 seers, Chooadanga 13 seers and Ranaghat 12 seers.
h In Sukhura and Bagirhat sub-divisions retail price of salt 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 11-6 seers, and Kaudi 11-8 seers.
k Retail prices of salt at Raigunge 10-8 seers and Neetpore 12 seers.
l In Nattore retail price of salt 12 seers.
m In the sub-divisions retail prices of salt are as follow:—Gaibanda 10-5 seers, and Nilphamari and Kurigram 12 seers.
n In Serajgunge retail price of salt 12-8 seers.
o Retail price of salt at Kurseong and Silligoree 8 seers.
p Retail price of salt at Fallacotta in the Alipore sub-division 10 seers.
q In the sub-divisions retail prices of salt are as follow:—Manickgunge 12 seers, Moonsheegunge 10 seers 10½ chittacks, and Naraingunge 12 seers.
r In the sub-divisions retail prices of salt are as follow:—Goalundo 10-8 seers, Madaripore 12 seers, and Gopalgunge 12-12 seers.
s In the sub-divisions retail prices of salt are as follow:—Patuakhali 9-2 seers, Perozepore 11 seers, and Bhola 9 seers.
t In the sub-divisions retail prices of salt are as follow:—Kishoreegunge 10-10 seers, Attea 12 seers, Jamalpore 11 seers, and Netrokona 12-5 seers.

u Retail price of salt at Kumeriah 10 seers, and Hathazaree and Cox's Bazar 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:—Brahmundberiah 12 seers, and Chandpore 13 seers.
x In the sub-divisions retail prices of salt are as follow:—Aurungabad 11 seers, and Nowada 9-8 seers.
y In the sub-divisions retail prices of salt are as follow:—Buxar 11-8 seers, Bhuboua 10-8 seers and Sasseram 11 seers.
*y*1 In the sub-divisions retail prices of salt are as follow:—Madhubani 10 seers, and Tajpur 11-8 seers.
z In the Hajeepore sub-division retail prices of salt range from 10 to 12 seers.
*z*1 In the sub-divisions retail prices of salt are as follow:—Sewan 11-6 seers, and Gopalgunge 12 seers.
*z*2 Retail price of salt at Madhubani and Kessuria 12 seers, at Gobindgunge 12-8 seers, at Gnorasan 10-4 seers, at Dhaka and Bugaba 10 seers, and at Bettiah 11 seers.
*z*2*a* In the sub-divisions retail prices of salt are as follow:—Begusarai 11-8 seers, and Jamui 11 seers.
*z*3 In the sub-divisions retail prices of salt are as follow:—Banka 11 seers, Muddehpoora 10-8 seers, and Soopole 10 seers.
*z*4 In the sub-divisions retail prices of salt are as follow:—Kissengunge 8 seers and Arrareah (at Maneegunge) 10 seers.
*z*5 In Khoorda retail price of salt 13 seers.
*z*6 Retail price of salt at Bhadrak 8 seers.
*z*7 Retail price of salt at Chatra 8 seers, and Khurruckdiha 11-8 seers.
*z*8 Retail price of salt at Raghunathpore 11-8 seers, Burrabazar 10 seers, and Gobindpore 11 seers.

PRICES CURRENT OF FOOD-GRAINS THROUGHOUT INDIA FOR THE 1st HALF OF AUGUST 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. Past fortnight.	Great Millet. Corresponding fortnight of 1882.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria Spicata*. Present fortnight.	Bulrush Millet. Past fortnight.	Bulrush Millet. Corresponding fortnight of 1882.
		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
Assam.	Sylhet	11 0	13 4	10 8	...	...	...	11 0	14 0	14 0	16 0	17 8	28 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Cachar	9 2	9 2	9 2	12 13	16 0	13 5	16 13	22 13	20 0	17 12	16 0	24 10	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Goálpárá	20 0	20 0	22 12	...	...	...	13 0	12 0	13 5	21 0	20 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Gáro Hills	4 0	4 0	4 0	...	...	...	5 0	5 0	5 0	16 0	13 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Kámrúp	18 0	18 0	13 0	...	...	...	11 12	13 12	13 0	15 8	15 8	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Darrang	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	10 0	12 0	13 0	13 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nowgong	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 8	10 0	13 8	13 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sibságar	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 8	6 8	6 8	16 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Lakhimpur	8 0	8 0	8 0	7 0	7 0	10 0	6 0	6 0	9 0	11 0	11 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Khási & Jaintiá Hills	6 10	...	8 0	...	...	...	6 10	8 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nága Hills	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 0	4 0	5 0	5 0	5 0	8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
N. W. Provinces.	Dehra Dún	17 0	17 8	18 0	26 0	30 0	29 0	6 8	6 8	6 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	24 0	24 0	24 0	22 0	24 0	22 0
	Saharanpur	18 4½	19 5½	18 5	27 15	30 1½	32 5	7 8½	7 8½	9 11	11 13	11 13	12 14½	29 0½	23 10½	32 5	21 8	21 8	21 9
	Muzaffarnagar	17 10	18 2	18 2	30 12	33 0	29 11	6 9	6 9	6 9	12 2	12 2	14 5	30 12	30 12	27 8	26 6	26 6	22 0
	Meerut	17 0	17 8	17 0	27 0	30 0	25 0	6 8	7 0	6 0	14 0	14 0	15 0	27 0	29 0	25 0	20 0	20 0	21 0
	Bulandshahr	17 8	19 8	18 8	26 0	27 0	24 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	10 0	10 0	10 5	26 8	26 0	24 0	16 0	16 0	22 0
	Aligarh	17 0	17 4	17 8	23 8	24 8	24 8	7 0	7 0	6 0	11 0	11 8	13 0	24 8	25 8	25 0	16 8	16 0	17 0
	Kumaun	15 0	14 0	17 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	12 0	11 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Garhwál	20 0	22 0	22 0	22 0	23 0	24 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	...	...	...	30 0*	30 0*	25 0*
	Bijnor	16 14	18 9	16 8	26 7	30 6	24 7	9 9	10 2	11 13	10 11	11 4	12 15	20 4	23 1	22 8	20 4	21 6	18 9
	Moradabad	18 7	19 11	18 7	29 6	30 0	23 12	8 12	9 1	9 6	12 12	13 12	13 2	26 14	23 2	25 0	15 4	15 10	18 2
	Budaun	17 11	19 3	17 1¼	25 3	28 12½	21 9½	6 0	7 3	9 9½	14 0	12 0	13 3	..	19 3	18 0	...	18 0	18 0
	Bareilly	17 8	17 13	16 14	24 6	25 0	21 14	7 8	7 8	7 8	12 13	13 2	13 2	23 12	23 12	22 8	18 12	16 4	21 4
	Sháhjahánpur	19 0	19 8	18 4	32 0	33 0	24 8	9 12	9 12	9 4	15 8	15 8	14 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Tarái Pergunnahs	21 0	22 8	21 0	35 0	37 8	30 0	8 12	8 8	7 8	13 12	14 0	16 0	20 0	20 0	25 0	10 0	10 0	25 0
	Muttra	15 8	17 8	16 12	22 0	24 8	21 8	7 0	7 0	...	11 8	12 8	14 8	22 0	24 0	25 0	19 0	18 0	21 8
	Agra	15 4	16 12	16 12	21 8	23 0	22 8	5 8	5 12	6 8	11 8	12 0	14 0	21 0	23 0	23 0	20 0	21 0	21 0
	Farukhabad	17 10½	17 15	17 11	23 15½	24 14	22 9½	7 4	7 2	6 13	12 10	12 10½	13 15	23 10	24 4	22 9½	21 8	21 6	21 2½
	Mainpuri	16 4	17 8	18 4	22 0	23 8	23 0	4 0	4 0	5 0	10 0	10 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Etáwah	15 0	16 12	17 8	20 0	20 8	22 8	6 0	6 0	6 0	12 0	12 8	14 8	20 0	20 0	24 0	18 0	18 0	16 0
	Etah	17 1	19 0	18 12	23 0	24 13	22 8	8 0	8 0	8 0	12 5	13 3	13 0	16 0	15 0	20 8	17 0	19 11	19 0
	Jalaun	18 8	18 8	20 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	11 0	11 0	12 0	25 0	25 0	28 0	20 0	20 0	22 0
	Jhánsi	20 3	20 12	22 0	29 14	29 14	32 10	8 8	9 0	8 3	14 8	16 0	15 0	29 8	30 0	28 0	...	...	...
	Lalitpur	19 0	20 12	21 0	33 0	40 0	37 0	9 0	9 0	11 0	11 0	13 0	12 0	29 0	36 0	32 0	24 0	30 0	27 0
	Cawnpore	18 0	18 0	17 8	26 8	27 0	26 0	10 0	10 0	11 0	13 8	13 8	14 8	26 8	27 8	25 8	23 0	23 8	25 8
	Fatehpur	16 10	16 10	16 4	24 8	24 12	23 12	11 4	11 4	11 4	14 8	15 8	15 4	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bánda	22 0	22 0	18 0	31 0	33 0	23 0	8 0	8 0	9 0	13 8	14 8	13 8	37 0	34 0	33 0	31 0	30 0	30 0
	Allahabad	16 14	16 14	17 8	27 10	27 12	25 0	11 0	10 8	12 0	15 0	15 8	17 8	30 8	30 0	32 0	29 12	29 8	29 0
	Hamirpur	16 0	18 4	16 14	...	17 14	20 4	8 0	10 12	12 6	...	...	...	22 0	25 14	27 0	20 0	23 1	26 7
	Jaunpur	19 13	19 13	19 0	31 12	31 1	29 10	7 12	7 12	7 1	14 2	14 2	14 2	...	...	...	...	...	16 15
	Gorakhpur	18 14	18 14	17 1½	28 13	25 3	24 3	12 9½	12 9½	9½ 16	3	15 5	16 3	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Basti	20 0	19 0	16 8	34 0	32 0	30 0	13 0	13 0	12 0	16 0	16 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Azamgarh	17 11	17 11	17 11	25 13	25 13	28 0	10 5	10 5	11 1	14 12	14 12	17 11	29 8	29 8	...	20 10	20 10	20 10
	Mirzapur	16 0	16 0	15 0	25 0	26 0	20 0	10 0	8 0	10 0	12 0	12 0	18 0	26 0	26 0	27 0	24 0	24 0	26 0
	Benares	17 1	17 1	16 4	26 0	25 0	24 15	10 13½	10 13½	11 15	16 0	16 0	16 13	26 0	26 0	26 8½	27 10	27 10	27 10
	Gházipur	19 5	19 5	17 6½	27 11	27 0	23 13½	9 0	9 0	10 15½	15 7	16 1½	16 1½	25 12	28 5	25 12	25 12	26 6½	20 9½
	Balia	18 12	18 12	15 10	27 8	27 8	27 8	10 0	10 0	10 0	18 12	18 12	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Pilibhít	19 4	19 7	19 2	34 8	32 4½	28 3	13 8	13 1½	15 0	15 0	14 8	16 4	16 0	20 0	...	...	...	...
Oudh.	Sultánpur	20 0	20 0	19 0	32 0	32 0	29 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	16 0	16 0	17 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Partábgarh	20 11	19 9	19 5	31 1	31 0	29 2	15 4	15 5	16 2	16 13	17 0	17 10	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Fyzabad	18 0	17 8	17 0	28 0	27 0	26 8	10 8	10 8	10 0	15 0	15 8	16 6	...	...	30 0	19 0	17 0	...
	Kheri	23 4	22 8	18 8	36 0	35 8	27 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	15 0	14 0	16 0	45 0	45 0	27 0	...	...	...
	Lucknow	17 10	17 6	16 7½	27 14	27 9	23 7¼	6 0	6 0	6 0	12 15	12 10	14 4½	29 0	28 8	22 4	28 1	23 7½	22 0
	Bára Banki	18 0	18 0	17 0	30 0	28 0	25 0	10 0	10 0	11 0	14 0	15 0	16 0	30 0	30 0	31 0	22 0	21 0	21 0
	Bharaich	17 0	19 0	16 0	36 0	38 0	32 0	10 0	10 0	9 0	16 0	16 0	17 0	38 0	38 0	30 0	22 0	20 0	18 0
	Rai Bareli	19 4	18 10	19 0	26 8	26 2	27 0	...	...	...	15 12	15 12	16 8	...	...	24 0	22 0	22 0	20 0
	Sitapur	20 9	20 10	18 3	37 7	33 14	24 10	8 0	8 0	8 0	16 0	16 0	15 8	28 0	27 12	22 0	25 0	23 10	20 0
	Gonda	21 1	21 10	18 9	43 0	43 0	30 4	14 8	14 8	15 8	15 10	15 12	17 4	37 8	37 8	33 4	21 8	21 8	24 0
	Unao	17 8	18 0	17 8	23 0	25 0	24 8	10 0	11 0	10 0	13 0	14 0	15 8	28 0	28 0	..	23 0	21 0	...
	Hardui	16 14	17 2	20 6	27 11	26 12	27 11	5 10	5 10	5 10	11 4	11 4	12 14	...	23 7	...	16 14	16 14	...
Punjab.	Gujránwála(a)	22 4	22 4	24 8	40 0	42 0	38 0	...	...	...	13 0	15 0	13 0	40 0	40 0	22 0	28 0	35 0	20 0
	Lahore	21 0	21 0	23 8	36 0	35 0	36 0	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	11 0	40 0	40 0	28 0	28 0	28 0	24 0
	Ferozepore	20 0	21 0	21 8	35 0	42 0	32 0	...	...	...	11 0	12 0	11 0	36 0	45 0	35 0	...	...	...
	Sirsa(b)	19 0	21 0	19 12	32 0	38 0	33 4	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	12 0	31 0	35 0	33 8	25 0	27 12	0
	Hissar(c)	16 0	19 0	17 0	23 0	29 0	30 0	...	...	...	9 0	10 0	10 0	24 0	28 0	28 0	22 0	23 0	...
	Rohtak(d)	17 4	20 0	17 0	23 0	24 0	23 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	9 0	23 0	23 0	23 0	21 0	22 0	...
	Gurgaon	16 8	20 0	17 8	22 0	28 8	22 8	...	...	...	12 0	13 0	13 0	20 0	22 0	24 0	19 0	22 0	1[illegible]
	Delhi	16 0	18 8	17 8	23 0	28 0	24 0	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	14 0	22 0	26 0	25 0	18 0	21 0	20 0
	Karnál(e)	17 0	19 0	17 0	26 0	30 0	27 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	12 0	24 0	23 0	27 0	22 0	22 0	16 0
	Umballa	20 0	22 0	21 0	28 0	32 0	26 0	...	...	...	11 8	12 0	12 0	28 0	32 0	27 0	18 0	24 0	28 0
	Ludhiana	21 0	24 4	23 0	30 0	38 4	31 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	12 0	32 0	39 8	30 0	24 0	24 0	25 0
	Simla(e)	14 0	...	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

* Mandwa.

(a) Barley, rice and bajra, slightly rising, salt falling.

(b) Wheat, barley, bajra, jowar and gram rising; the great rise in barley and gram is due to the suspension of rain and the exportation of the grains towards Delhi.

Districts.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Venagu, Suwee, Cheena, Cornloo, Murhwa, Nuglee), *Panicum Miliaceum*, &c. Present fortnight.	Lesser Millets. Past fortnight.	Lesser Millets. 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.	Provinces.
	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	R a. per md.	R a. per md.	R a. per md.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	
Sylhet	...	...	...	14 0	16 12	17 12	108 0	108 0	108 0	3 4	3 6	3 4	11 0	11 12	12 4	Assam.
Cachar	...	...	...	12 13	12 13	16 0	80 0	80 0	80 0	3 8	3 10	3 9	10 10	10 10	11 10	
Goálpárá	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	14 8	120 0	120 0	120 0	3 4	3 6	3 4	12 0	12 0	12 4	
Gáro Hills	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	5 6	5 6	5 6	6 6	6 6	6 6	
Kámrúp	...	...	...	11 12	11 8	13 4	160 0	160 0	160 0	3 8	3 8	3 8	11 8	11 8	11 8	
Darrang	...	...	...	10 0	9 9	9 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	4 8	4 8	4 8	8 0	8 0	8 0	
Nowgong	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	120 0	100 0	120 0	4 0	4 8	3 12	8 0	8 0	9 0	
Sibságar	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	10 0	80 0	80 0	80 0	4 8	4 8	4 8	8 0	8 0	8 8	
Lakhimpur	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	12 0	160 0	160 0	120 0	4 8	4 8	5 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	
Khási & Jaintiá Hills	...	...	...	8 0	...	10 0	...	...	...	5 0	5 0	5 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	
Nága Hills	...	...	...	2 0	2 0	2 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	16 0	16 0	13 0	2 8	2 8	3 0	
										S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.				
Dehra Dún	...	...	...	21 0	22 0	19 8	160 0	160 0	160 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	10 8	10 8	10 8	N. W. Provinces.
Saharanpur	...	...	...	24 11¼	25 13	22 1	129 0	129 0	116 0	12 14½	12 14½	12 1	12 5	12 10½	11 13	
Muzaffarnagar	...	...	...	23 2	25 13	22 8	110 0	110 0	132 0	12 6	12 6	11 13	11 8	11 8	11 4	
Meerut	...	...	...	23 0	25 0	22 0	110 0	110 0	110 0	12 8	12 8	12 0	12 0	12 0	11 8	
Bulandshahr	...	...	...	23 0	23 0	22 12	140 0	140 0	140 0	12 0	12 0	11 8	...	...	...	
Aligarh	...	...	...	22 8	23 0	21 8	120 0	120 0	130 0	12 4	12 8	12 0	12 0	12 0	11 0	
Kumaun	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	12 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	8 0	8 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	6 0	
Garhwál	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	9 0	280 0	280 0	280 0	8 8	8 8	7 0	7 13	7 13	6 4	
Bijnor	...	...	...	19 11	21 15	19 6	135 0	135 0	135 0	...	...	...	11 4	10 13	10 9	
Moradabad	...	...	...	21 14	23 2	21 4	125 0	125 0	137 8	12 10	12 10	12 0	12 8	12 8	11 14	
Budaun	...	...	...	21 9½	24 0	19 3	192 0	192 0	192 0	11 6	11 6	10 12½	10 12½	10 12½	10 3	
Bareilly	...	...	...	21 14	22 8	19 6	125 0	100 0	125 0	12 3	12 8	11 14	11 14	11 14	11 14	
Sháhjahánpur	...	...	...	23 8	23 8	20 12	160 0	160 0	160 0	13 0	13 0	12 6	11 0	11 0	10 8	
Tarái Pergunnahs	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	18 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	11 4	11 4	11 4	10 8	10 0	11 0	
Muttra	...	...	...	22 0	25 8	21 8	120 0	120 0	100 0	13 0	14 0	14 0	12 8	13 0	12 0	
Agra	...	...	...	21 0	23 8	22 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	13 8	13 8	12 8	13 0	13 0	12 0	
Farukhabad	...	...	...	22 13	22 5	21 11	145 0	156 8	156 8	12 4	12 4	12 4	11 9	11 9	11 9	
Mainpuri	...	...	...	20 8	21 8	21 8	160 0	160 0	160 0	11 8	11 8	12 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	
Etáwah	...	...	...	21 0	23 8	23 8	100 0	100 0	100 0	12 0	12 0	10 8	11 0	11 0	10 0	
Etah	...	...	...	21 0	22 13	20 8	167 0	139 0	160 0	12 0	12 8	11 8	11 8	12 8	12 8	
Jalaun	...	...	...	28 0	28 0	29 0	140 0	140 0	140 0	11 0	11 0	12 0	10 0	10 0	11 0	
Jhánsi	...	...	...	27 3	27 2	26 8	200 0	200 0	200 0	11 0	11 0	11 8	10 0	10 0	10 8	
Lalitpur	...	...	...	28 0	31 4	34 0	180 0	180 0	140 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	10 0	10 4	10 8	
Cawnpore	...	...	...	26 0	26 0	24 0	145 0	135 0	140 0	13 4	13 4	12 8	13 0	13 0	12 0	
Fatehpur	...	...	...	27 12	27 12	23 6	200 0	200 0	200 0	11 0	11 0	10 4	10 12	10 12	10 0	
Bánda	...	...	...	36 0	37 0	32 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	11 0	11 8	12 4	10 8	11 0	12 0	
Allahabad	...	...	...	29 4	29 0	24 8	120 0	120 0	130 0	12 0	12 0	11 8	11 0	11 0	10 8	
Hamirpur	...	...	...	25 0	31 8	29 4	140 0	140 0	140 0	11 4	11 4	12 6	10 0	10 0	11 12	
Jaunpur	...	...	...	31 1	31 1	24 11	148 12	148 12	120 0	10 12	10 12	9 11	10 10	10 10	9 9	
Gorakhpur	...	...	...	29 11	29 11	24 3	160 0	160 0	160 0	10 9½	10 9½	11 13	10 6½	10 6½	10 6½	
Basti	...	...	...	30 0	30 0	25 0	150 0	150 0	140 0	9 0	8 8	10 0	8 0	8 0	9 8	
Azamgarh	...	...	...	25 13	25 15	22 2	147 8	147 8	147 8	10 8	10 8	10 10	9 14	9 14	7 12	
Mirzapur	...	...	...	24 0	26 0	21 0	60 0	100 0	100 0	11 0	10 0	9 0	9 0	8 0	8 0	
Benares	...	...	...	25 14½	24 6	22 4	90 0	100 0	140 0	10 6½	10 6½	11 4	10 2	10 2	1[illegible] 2	
Gházipur	...	...	...	26 11½	28 0	24 7½	128 12	128 12	130 0	10 15½	10 15½	10 15½	10 5	10 5	9 10½	
Balia	...	...	...	26 4	26 4	25 0	90 0	90 0	100 0	11 4	11 4	11 4	11 4	11 4	11 8	
Pilibhít	...	...	...	24 3	21 6	18 1	150 0	150 0	150 0	13 0	12 8	12 12	12 12	12 0	11 12	
Sultánpur	...	...	...	31 0	31 0	26 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	12 0	12 0	11 8	11 12	11 12	11 4	Oudh.
Partábgarh	...	...	...	27 8	27 5	22 14	200 0	200 0	200 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	10 14	10 10½	10 8	
Fyzabad	...	...	...	28 0	26 0	23 0	120 0	120 0	140 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	10 0	10 8	10 0	
Kheri	...	...	...	29 0	27 0	18 8	120 0	120 0	160 0	10 8	10 12	11 0	10 0	10 8	10 0	
Lucknow	...	...	...	28 7	22 10½	21 0	115 0	115 0	115 0	11 0	11 0	10 0	10 8	10 8	9 8	
Bára Banki	...	...	...	25 0	25 0	22 0	130 0	180 0	120 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	11 0	11 0	10 0	
Bharaich	...	...	...	32 0	30 0	26 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	...	...	...	9 8	9 8	9 0	
Rai Bareli	...	...	...	24 8	24 0	21 8	160 0	160 0	160 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	9 0	
Sitapur	...	...	...	28 0	27 8	20 12	160 0	160 0	160 0	12 8	12 8	12 8	11 8	11 8	11 8	
Gonda	...	...	...	33 14	33 10	26 12	200 0	200 0	240 0	11 4	11 4	11 8	11 0	11 0	11 4	
Unao	...	...	...	24 8	26 0	22 8	160 0	160 0	160 0	...	...	...	11 8	11 0	11 0	
Hardui	...	...	...	20 14	20 10	22 8	200 0	200 0	240 0	9 6	9 6	8 8	7 8	7 8	8 7	
Gujránwála(a)	...	...	...	32 0	32 8	28 0	95 0	95 0	95 0	15 4	15 0	15 4	15 0	14 8	15 0	Punjab.
Lahore	...	...	...	31 0	30 0	29 0	80 0	80 0	80 0	14 0	14 0	15 0	13 0	14 0	14 0	
Ferozepore	...	...	...	33 0	33 0	29 0	100 0	95 0	80 0	12 12	13 4	12 8	12 8	13 0	12 8	
Sirsa(b)	...	...	...	31 0	37 8	33 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	12 0	12 0	11 8	11 8	11 8	11 0	
Hissar(c)	...	...	...	22 0	29 0	26 0	120 0	120 0	80 0	12 0	12 0	9 8	11 8	11 8	9 0	
Rohtak(d)	...	...	...	21 12	24 0	23 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	11 8	11 12	11 0	10 8	11 8	10 0	
Gurgaon	...	...	...	19 0	24 8	20 8	130 0	120 0	130 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	
Delhi	...	...	...	19 8	23 0	21 0	80 0	80 0	80 0	12 8	12 12	12 8	11 8	11 0	11 8	
Karnál(c)	...	...	...	22 0	25 0	22 0	140 0	140 0	160 0	12 0	12 0	11 8	11 12	11 8	11 4	
Umballa	...	...	...	25 0	28 0	24 0	140 0	140 0	140 0	13 12	13 10	13 10	13 4	13 8	13 8	
Ludhiana	...	...	...	33 4	33 4	27 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	14 1	14 1	14 10	14 0	14 0	14 4	
Simla(e)	...	...	...	...	17 8	16 0	80 0	80 0	80 0	10 8	9 4	10 1	9 11	8 10	9 7	

(c) Prices rising. (d) Wheat, barley, bajra, gram and salt rising. (e) Salt falling.

PRICES CURRENT OF FOOD-GRAINS THROUGHOUT

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. Past fortnight.	Great Millet. Corresponding fortnight of 1882.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria Spicata*. Present fortnight.	Bulrush Millet. Past fortnight.	Bulrush Millet. 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.*	Kángra	22 0	23 0	24 0	34 0	34 0	38 0	...	...	...	14 0	15 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Jullundur (*a*)	20 0	22 0	22 0	32 0	36 0	32 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	36 0	36 0	32 0	26 0	26 0	20 0
	Hoshiárpur	20 8	21 12	23 0	31 0	23 8	31 0	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	11 0	31 0	31 0	27 0	20 0	22 0	17 0
	Gurdáspur	25 0	28 0	30 0	32 0	38 0	40 0	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	16 0	32 0	32 0	24 0	14 0	14 0	14 0
	Amritsar (*b*)	22 0	22 0	24 8	35 0	36 0	39 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 8	11 8	36 0	36 0	29 4	26 8	26 8	23 8
	Siálkot	24 4	26 0	24 8	36 15	40 0	40 0	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	15 0	39 11	40 0	27 0	32 12	32 0	22 0
	Gujrát (*c*)	25 0	29 8	25 12	45 0	44 0	39 8	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	12 0	42 0	42 0	25 0	40 0	50 0	28 0
	Jhelum	22 0	25 8	24 0	37 0	40 0	31 0	...	...	...	13 0	12 0	10 0	38 0	40 0	25 0	35 0	40 0	24 0
	Ráwalpindi (*d*)	21 8	24 0	20 8	39 0	40 0	29 0	...	...	...	13 0	14 0	8 4	40 0	50 0	30 0	35 0	38 0	24 0
	Shahpúr	28 0	34 0	20 12	52 0	55 0	32 0	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	13 0	42 0	40 0	20 0	44 0	48 0	19 0
	Jhang (*e*)	20 0	22 0	19 8	32 0	37 8	31 0	...	...	...	10 0	12 0	10 8	28 0	24 0	16 0	28 0	32 0	16 0
	Montgomery	18 8	19 0	20 8	32 0	32 0	24 0	...	...	...	6 0	5 8	5 8	32 0	32 0	20 8	...	...	16 0
	Mooltan (*f*)	16 8	17 0	17 0	28 0	29 0	27 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	10 0	29 0	29 0	27 0	28 0	28 0	23 0
	Muzaffargarh (*g*)	20 0	20 0	20 0	28 0	27 0	26 0	...	...	...	6 0	5 0	7 0	21 0	21 0	18 0	23 0	23 0	18 0
	Dera Ghazi Khán	18 12	19 1	17 8	33 12	33 12	20 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	7 8	37 8	40 0	20 0	36 0	36 0	20 0
	Dera Ismail Khán	23 7	24 1	18 13	39 1	39 6	27 1	...	...	...	8 7	8 7	8 12	41 4	41 14	25 13	37 8	36 14	21 8
	Bannu	35 10	38 12	30 10	51 14	56 4	45 0	...	...	...	8 12	8 12	8 12	42 8	35 0	25 0	40 0	40 0	25 0
	Kohát (*h*)	23 4	23 9	16 4	43 6	44 10	31 14	...	...	...	12 12	12 12	12 2	43 6	43 6	24 3	42 0	42 0	19 2
	Pesháwar	23 10	24 4	19 0	40 10	43 8	36 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	9 8	35 6	36 11	28 0	30 3	31 8	13 4
	Házára	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Central Provinces.	Nágpur	18 12	19 4	17 4	...	...	...	9 12	8 4	8 12	16 0	16 0	17 4	31 0	31 12	25 12	...	...	...
	Bhandára	20 0	21 4	19 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	11 4	20 0	18 12	20 0	35 0	35 0	24 0	...	...	...
	Chánda	19 0	19 0	17 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 0	14 0	14 0	27 8	27 8	21 0	...	...	...
	Wardha	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bálaghát	19 0	20 0	17 0	...	...	...	15 0	16 0	15 0	26 0	26 0	24 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Jubbulpore	18 0	19 8	16 8	20 0	20 0	23 0	9 0	10 0	10 0	14 0	15 0	14 12	22 0	21 0	17 8	18 0	18 0	15 0
	Saugor	20 0	23 0	18 0	...	...	...	8 0	9 0	8 0	9 0	10 0	9 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Damoh	24 0	26 0	23 0	...	...	...	11 4	12 4	14 0	12 8	13 4	14 8	...	34 0	...	...	...	...
	Seoni	18 8	21 8	19 0	...	...	...	11 8	12 8	12 0	14 0	15 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Mandla	25 0	25 0	19 0	...	...	...	15 0	14 8	13 0	19 0	19 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Betúl	18 0	18 0	16 0	...	...	...	10 8	10 8	9 0	11 0	11 0	10 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	...	...	...
	Chhindwára	25 0	25 0	18 0	...	...	...	8 8	9 8	8 0	13 8	14 6	13 0	31 12	31 1	23 0	...	...	...
	Hoshangabad	16 2	15 6	15 7	...	...	...	4 0	4 0	4 8	9 9	9 9	10 13	21 0	21 0	18 0	19 4	19 4	18 0
	Narsinghpur	18 0	18 0	15 4	...	...	...	9 8	9 0	10 0	12 8	12 8	12 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nimár	15 7	16 8	14 0	...	...	...	13 10	13 10	...	14 14	15 15	11 9	18 12	18 12	22 0	20 0	18 0	21 0
	Raipur	20 0	24 0	24 0	...	...	...	17 8	17 8	20 0	33 0	36 0	42 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sambalpur	17 0	17 0	21 0	...	...	...	31 8	31 8	32 0	35 0	40 4	36 12	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Biláspur	27 0	31 0	45 0	...	...	...	27 0	32 0	36 0	50 0	50 0	45 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
British Burma.	*Arakan Division.*																		
	Akyab	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Northern Arakan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Kyoukpyoo	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sandoway	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Pegu Division.																		
	Rangoon Town	11 2	11 2	15 5	...	...	...	11 6	10 6	12 3	12 3	12 0	12 9	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Hanthawaddy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Tharrawaddy	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 2 2/7	7 2 2/7	10 13 3/7	7 14 23/55	7 14 23/55	13 6 3/7	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Prome	10 6	9 2	18 3	...	...	...	9 9	12 3	12 3	13 1	13 1	15 4	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Irrawaddy Division.																		
	Bassein	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 7 2/5	12 5	15 5	14 7	12 14	16 4	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Henzada	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 15	11 15	14 5	15 10	15 10	19 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Thonegwa	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 6	8 6	...	10 7	10 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Thayetmyo	9 4	9 4	10 15	...	...	...	10 3	10 3	11 11	11 13	11 13	13 13	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Tenasserim Division.																		
	Moulmein Town & Amherst	12 2	12 2	10 0	...	...	...	9 0	12 8	12 10	12 8	13 14	20 4	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Tavoy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Mergui	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 6	15 6	...	17 11	17 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Toungoo	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 13	12 13	18 5	14 3	14 3	21 5	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Shwaygyin	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 13	9 13	12 12	11 5	15 9	13 13	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Salween	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hyderabad Assigned Districts.	Secunderabad	16 5	16 5	16 12	...	...	...	7 8	7 8	7 2	10 3	10 3	9 13	23 0	23 0	23 14	27 0	27 0	...
	Bolarum	17 8	16 14	18 1	...	...	...	8 1	7 11	7 6	9 10	9 1	9 1	27 0	25 11	27 0	...	...	...
	Chudderghat	14 8	14 8	13 8	...	...	...	7 6	7 8	7 0	9 8	9 8	9 8	27 0	27 0	27 0	34 0	33 0	33 0
	Amraoti	16 0	16 0	16 0	10 0	10 0	11 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	24 0	26 0	26 0	16 0	16 0	19 0
	Akola	16 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	7 0	7 0	8 0	13 0	13 0	10 0	23 0	23 0	26 0	21 0	21 0	21 0
	Ellichpur	14 0	15 0	15 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	8 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	12 0	22 0	23 0	24 0	20 0	22 0	22 0
	Buldána	18 0	19 0	17 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	11 0	26 0	26 0	32 0	24 0	24 0	28 0
	Wún	17 0	18 0	13 8	...	...	...	7 8	8 8	7 0	12 0	12 0	10 8	28 0	29 4	28 0	...	...	...
	Básim	20 0	21 0	20 0	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	5 4	13 0	14 0	12 0	28 0	28 0	34 0	...	...	...

(*a*) Prices rising. (*b*) Barley, rice and gram rising. (*c*) Wheat, bajra, and gram rising; barley falling. (*d*) Wheat, barley, rice, bajra, jowar and gram rising, and salt falling.

INDIA FOR THE 1st HALF OF AUGUST 1883—*continued.*

IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Districts.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murnwa, Nugiee). *Panicum Miliaceum*, &c. Present fortnight.	Lesser Millets. Past fortnight.	Lesser Millets. 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.	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.	
Kángra	...	...	...	21 0	22 0	20 0	140 0	140 0	140 0	10 8	10 8	10 8	10 0	10 0	10 0	Punjab—*continued.*
Jullundur (*a*)	...	...	...	26 8	28 0	27 0	110 0	110 0	100 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	13 8	13 8	13 0	
Hoshiárpur	...	...	...	27 0	29 0	26 0	110 0	110 0	100 0	14 8	14 0	13 12	13 12	13 0	13 8	
Gurdáspur	...	...	...	32 0	36 0	33 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	13 0	13 8	13 4	12 0	13 0	13 0	
Amritsar (*b*)	...	...	...	31 0	31 4	29 4	80 0	80 0	80 0	14 13	14 13	14 12	14 6	14 6	14 6	
Siálkot	...	...	...	31 15	34 2	25 8	130 0	120 0	130 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	14 8	14 8	14 8	
Gujrát (*c*)	...	...	...	32 14	38 0	25 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	*	*	*	14 8	15 8	15 0	
Jhelum	...	...	...	28 0	34 0	24 0	120 0	120 0	160 0	15 8	15 4	16 8	15 0	15 0	16 0	
Ráwalpindi (*d*)	...	...	...	31 8	32 0	22 0	100 0	100 0	95 0	14 12	13 8	14 12	14 8	13 0	14 8	
Shahpúr	...	...	...	40 0	52 0	23 0	320 0	320 0	320 0	17 0	17 0	17 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	
Jhang (*e*)	...	...	...	29 8	32 0	23 8	200 0	200 0	200 0	14 8	14 12	14 4	14 0	14 8	14 0	
Montgomery	...	...	...	31 0	33 0	28 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	13 0	13 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	11 0	
Mooltan (*f*)	...	...	...	27 0	29 0	24 0	90 0	90 0	90 0	15 0	15 0	14 12	14 8	14 8	14 8	
Muzaffargarh (*g*)	...	...	...	26 8	27 0	20 0	100 0	100 0	120 0	*	*	*	14 0	14 0	13 0	
Dera Ghazi Khan	...	...	...	28 12	27 8	19 6	100 0	100 0	100 0	30 4	29 8	31 4	28 2	28 2	28 12	
Dera Ismail Khan	...	...	...	34 11	35 10	24 3	125 0	125 0	100 0	51 1	42 0	55 0	48 12	40 0	53 0	
Bannu	...	...	...	40 0	43 2	29 11	80 0	80 0	80 0	100 0	100 0	120 0	80 0	80 0	100 0	
Kohát (*h*)	...	...	...	28 1	28 1	17 14	102 0	89 4	76 0	71 6	71 6	89 0	66 5	66 5	75 0	
Pesháwar	...	...	...	27 4	30 3	17 3	96 0	96 0	96 0	47 8	47 8	58 8	46 0	46 0	56 0	
Házára	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received			
Nágpur	...	...	...	22 4	22 4	22 4	110 0	110 0	130 0	12 8	12 8	11 8	12 4	12 4	11 4	Central Provinces.
Bhandára	...	...	...	26 8	25 0	21 8	110 0	96 0	...	11 8	11 8	11 0	11 0	11 0	10 8	
Chánda	...	...	...	21 8	21 8	25 0	360 0	360 0	360 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 8	10 0	
Wardha	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received			
Bálaghát	...	...	...	28 0	28 0	25 0	275 0	275 0	275 0	9 4	9 4	10 0	8 8	9 0	10 0	
Jubbulpore	...	...	...	26 0	26 0	25 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	11 8	10 0	11 10	11 0	9 8	11 4	
Saugor	...	...	...	26 8	28 0	23 8	180 0	160 0	160 0	9 8	9 8	8 8	9 0	9 0	8 4	
Damoh	...	...	30 0	39 0	43 0	37 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	9 12	9 0	9 8	9 8	8 8	9 0	
Seoni	...	...	...	24 0	27 0	22 8	220 0	220 0	210 0	10 0	10 0	11 0	9 12	9 8	10 12	
Mandla	25 0	25 0	25 0	40 0	41 0	35 0	256 0	256 0	256 0	...	...	...	8 8	8 8	9 8	
Betúl	13 8	13 8	14 0	18 0	18 0	17 0	320 0	320 0	240 0	9 8	9 8	9 0	9 0	9 0	8 8	
Chhindwára	15 7	17 12	18 0	30 14	31 14	23 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	9 0	10 0	10 0	8 0	9 0	9 0	
Hoshangabad	...	...	...	23 15	26 7	24 0	120 0	160 0	160 0	11 8	11 8	9 8	11 0	11 0	9 0	
Narsinghpur	...	...	...	24 8	24 8	25 0	140 0	140 0	160 0	10 8	10 8	10 8	10 0	10 0	10 0	
Nimár	...	...	...	18 7	19 5	19 5	160 0	160 0	93 0	13 13	13 13	13 0	13 0	13 0	12 12	
Raipur	...	...	...	28 8	28 8	28 0	64 0	80 0	70 0	10 4	10 4	9 6	10 0	10 0	8 8	
Sambalpur	...	...	...	18 0	18 0	29 4	120 0	120 0	120 0	10 8	10 0	10 0	9 8	9 0	9 0	
Biláspur	120 0	120 0	150 0	28 0	31 0	40 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	...	...	...	8 0	9 0	7 0	
Arakan Division.																British Burma.
Akyab	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Northern Arakan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Kyoukpyoo	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Sandoway	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Pegu Division.																
Rangoon Town	...	...	...	19 7	19 7	21 1	320 0	320 0	320 0	50 11	50 11	50 11	22 10	22 10	22 10	
Hanthawaddy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Tharrawaddy	...	...	...	16 5 11/16	16 5 11/16	13 9 37/64	535 11 3/4	535 11 3/4	535 11 3/4	...	...	...	35 11 3/4	35 11 3/4	27 7 51/64	
Prome	...	...	...	15 9	15 9	17 12	139 11	139 11	139 11	25 5	25 5	29 9	16 9	16 9	18 10	
Irrawaddy Division.																
Bassein	...	...	...	12 3 3/5	13 0	13 8	275 12	265 7	181 15	26 0	28 9	35 7	21 4	19 8	30 2	
Henzada	...	...	...	...	...	...	183 8	183 8	183 8	29 9	29 9	29 9	29 9	29 9	29 9	
Thonegwa	...	...	...	16 13	16 13	...	246 0	184 8	...	33 12	33 12	...	32 4	32 4	...	
Thayetmyo	...	...	...	13 13	13 13	18 7	245 0	245 0	245 0	25 5	25 5	20 13	18 15	18 15	14 2	
Tenasserim Division.																
Moulmein Town & Amherst	...	...	...	12 3	12 2	11 1	220 0	220 0	220 0	35 8	32 5	47 7	25 5	22 12	35 8	
Tavoy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Mergui	...	...	...	...	...	...	428 0	428 0	...	24 5	24 5	...	14 7 1/2	14 7 1/2	...	
Toungoo	...	...	...	12 9	12 9	12 9	24 0	24 0	24 0	27 1	27 1	30 12	18 12	18 12	18 12	
Shwaygyin	...	...	...	...	...	...	250 0	250 0	250 0	32 3	29 8	32 3	18 14	18 14	18 14	
Salween	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Secunderabad	29 9	...	...	17 12	18 4	17 12	125 0	125 0	125 0	10 11	10 14	10 11	10 3	10 6	10 3	Hyderabad Assigned Districts.
Bolarum	...	...	...	19 10	19 2	19 7	116 14	116 14	116 14	...	...	...	10 12	10 12	10 12	
Chudderghat	...	...	...	18 8	18 8	19 0	80 0	80 0	80 0	...	...	...	9 12	9 12	9 8	
Amraoti	...	...	...	18 0	18 0	20 0	64 0	64 0	64 0	12 8	12 8	12 8	12 0	12 0	12 0	
Akola	8 0	8 0	7 0	18 0	18 0	21 0	64 0	64 0	64 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	
Ellichpur	...	...	...	15 0	16 0	18 0	64 0	64 0	64 0	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	9 0	
Buldána	...	...	...	16 0	17 0	22 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	10 0	
Wún	...	...	...	17 0	19 0	20 0	200 0	300 0	100 0	...	...	...	11 8	11 8	8 0	
Básim	...	...	...	20 0	21 0	26 0	64 0	64 0	64 0	10 8	10 8	10 0	10 0	10 0	9 0	

(*e*) Wheat, barley, rice, bajra, gram and salt rising; jowar falling. (*f*) Wheat, barley, and gram rising. (*g*) Barley falling; gram rising. (*h*) Wheat and barley rising.
* No wholesale salt sold.

PRICES CURRENT OF FOOD-GRAINS THROUGHOUT INDIA FOR THE 1st HALF OF AUGUST 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 Sorgum.* Present fortnight.	Great Millet. Past fortnight.	Great Millet. Corresponding fortnight of 1882.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria Spicata.* Present fortnight.	Bulrush Millet. Past fortnight.	Bulrush Millet. 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	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Kolar																		
	Túmkúr																		
	Mysore																		
	Hassan																		
	Shimoga																		
	Kadur																		
	Chitaldroog																		
Coorg	Coorg	8 10	8 9	8 8	9 11	10 0	8 3	13 11	13 1	10 13	18 5	17 6	12 11	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rajpootana	Jeypore	16 0	17 4	16 4	20 0	22 8	20 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	8 8	9 0	9 0	20 0	22 8	17 0	19 0	21 0	19 0
	Kishengurh	17 8	17 0	17 8	23 8	23 12	25 8	8 0	9 0	8 0	9 0	10 0	10 8	25 4	24 8	21 8	17 12	17 8	19 0
	Kerrowlee	15 10	19 6	16 0	19 11	25 10	18 8	11 14	12 0	12 8	12 8	13 0	13 8	19 11	25 10	19 0	17 8	21 9	16 0
	Ulwur	18 2	19 6	18 12	24 10	26 1	24 0	8 10	8 10	8 0	11 0	11 0	11 10	23 8	24 11	23 8	22 6	23 2	17 13
	Bhurtpore (City)	16 5	18 13	17 7	23 11	27 4	22 13	7 12	7 12	6 12	9 12	9 6	11 4	20 0	21 11	20 11	21 0	22 8	17 11
	Ajmere	13 8	15 8	16 0	19 8	23 0	22 0	5 0	5 0	5 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	16 0	19 0	18 0	16 0	17 0	18 0
	Deoli Cantonment	18 11	19 9	16 0	25 9	26 9	20 15	...	...	...	13 0	13 8	10 8	24 13	25 8	20 0	18 0	18 0	16 0
	Erinpura	16 9	16 9	16 4	25 4	25 4	28 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	20 0	20 0	22 0	20 0	20 0	22 0
	Sirohee	13 4	13 8	17 8	25 0	25 0	29 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	18 0	18 0	17 0	18 0	18 0	21 0
	Abu	11 5	12 15	15 12	20 0	19 12	23 0	6 8	6 10	6 8	7 4	8 2	8 0	...	...	...	15 6	15 12	18 0
	Anadra	12 8	14 4	17 12	23 0	22 8	26 0	7 0	7 4	7 0	8 0	9 0	9 0	...	...	...	17 4	17 8	21 0
	Hilly Tracts of Meywar	19 0	20 0½	22 0	27 0	26 0	28 0	...	...	...	15 0	16 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Meywar (Oodeypore)	14 1	14 1	15 3¾	19 2¼	20 5	20 11¼	10 2½	10 2½	10 2½	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bánswára (Meywar Agency)	21 14	22 8	22 8	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	10 0	17 8	17 8	18 12	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Partábgarh („)	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Marwar (Jodhpore)	14 11	15 15	15 15	20 0	22 8	22 8	6 4	6 4	6 4	7 8	8 12	7 8	18 12	20 10	22 8	16 14	18 12	20 0
	Bikaneer	10 12	11 0	11 8	...	...	...	3 8	3 8	3 4	5 12	6 4	6 12	...	...	...	18 9	18 6	18 0
	Boondee	19 8	21 0	17 0	27 8	30 0	27 0	9 0	9 0	9 8	10 0	10 0	10 0	25 0	26 0	27 0	...	...	...
	Kotah	22 0	21 0	16 12	25 0	25 0	19 4	10 0	10 0	8 12	13 0	13 0	11 12	25 0	26 0	21 8	14 8	14 0	16 0
	Tonk	17 3	18 4	14 4	23 0	24 8	20 5	6 0	6 8	7 0	8 0	8 8	9 12	23 12	26 8	22 12	...	...	18 0
	Jhallawar	18 1	17 8½	16 1	23 10	23 10	15 14	...	...	...	8 14	8 14	8 14	23 6	23 7	17 4	17 1	17 1	13 6
	Shahpoora	18 4	19 0	16 1	23 3	23 12	20 6	11 12	12 2	10 4	16 4	16 4	14 8	18 0	16 8	16 8	15 0	16 4	16 5
	Dholpur	16 12	17 3	17 9	24 4	25 5	24 3	10 2	10 2	10 2	11 4	11 4	12 6	21 12	21 15	21 10	21 1	21 12	21 15
Central India	Indore	14 8	14 2	15 0	...	...	...	9 3	9 3	10 0	10 14	10 0	12 0	20 13	17 12	21 5	19 3	18 7	20
	Gwalior	15 11	15 15	15 9	22 3	22 14	18 12	7 9	7 7	7 7	9 2	9 2	9 10	23 1	22 13	20 1	18 10	18 12	19
	Goona	20 4	24 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	17 0	10 0	10 0	9 8	10 8	11 0	10 0	30 0	33 0	24 0	20 0	20 0	16 0
	Baghelkhand (Sutna)	24 0	23 11	21 1	38 7	40 0	32 0	7 0	7 0	8 0	18 0	17 11	18 0	38 13	40 12	32 0	28 0	29 0	24 0

Districts	Lesser Millets, Kaon &c. (Kavaru, Veraru Sawbe, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nuclee), *Panicum Miliaceum, &c.* Present fortnight.	Lesser Millets. Past fortnight.	Lesser Millets. 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.	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.	
Bangalore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received			Mysore
Kolar																
Túmkúr																
Mysore																
Hassan																
Shimoga																
Kadur																
Chitaldroog																
Coorg	27 1	25 0	19 10	27 13	26 4	19 10	110 0	110 0	110 0	9 13	9 10	8 13	9 9	9 2	8 4	Coorg
Jeypore	...	...	...	19 0	21 0	18 0	...	...	...	14 8	14 8	14 4	14 4	14 4	14 0	Rajpootana
Kishengurh	...	...	...	25 0	24 8	21 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 4	16 4	16 4	
Kerrowlee	...	...	...	20 0	25 5	18 8	...	...	...	13 12	13 9	13 1	13 8	12 12	13 0	
Ulwur	...	...	...	23 14	25 11	23 3	...	...	...	15 12	15 12	15 13	15 0	15 0	15 4	
Bhurtpore (City)	...	...	...	23 0	26 4	21 7	...	...	...	13 5	13 5	12 0	13 0	13 0	11 8	
Ajmere	...	...	...	21 8	24 0	21 0	70 0	70 0	70 0	17 0	17 0	...	15 0	15 0	15 0	
Deoli Cantonment	...	...	...	25 9	26 8	19 8	...	...	...	13 8	13 4	...	12 12	12 12	12 12	
										R a. p.	R a. p. per md.	R a. p				
Erinpura	...	...	...	21 1	21 1	22 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	2 15 0	2 15 0	3 1 2	12 9	12 9	12 0	
Sirohee	...	...	...	18 0	18 0	24 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	12 5	12 5	12 5	
Abu	...	...	...	16 0	16 2	20 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	3 8 0	3 8 0	3 8 0	11 8	11 8	11 8	
Anadra	...	...	...	18 0	17 4	22 0	...	...	...	3 4 0	3 4 0	3 4 0	12 4	12 4	12 4	
Hilly Tracts of Meywar	...	...	...	23 0	24 0	26 0	*	†	*	3 10 0	3 10 0	...	11 0	11 0	10 0	
										S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.				
Meywar (Oodeypore)	...	...	...	17 15½	18 12	16 0¼	200 0	200 0	200 0	9 9	9 9	10 2½	9 6	9 6	9 12¼	
										R a. p.	R a. p. per md.	R a. p.				
Bánswára (Meywar Agency)	...	...	...	37 8	43 12	40 0	...	...	...	3 13 0	...	...	10 10	10 10	11 4	
Partábgarh („)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received			
Marwar (Jodhpore)	...	...	...	18 2	19 11	19 11	...	...	...	2 10 0	2 10 0	2 9 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	
										S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.				
Bikaneer	...	...	...	19 8	19 8	17 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 8	11 8	11 8	
Boondee	...	...	...	25 8	31 0	24 8	160 0	160 0	120 0	11 4	11 4	11 12	11 0	11 0	11 8	
Kotah	...	...	...	29 0	28 0	24 12	240 0	240 0	240 0	12 8	12 0	12 12	12 0	11 8	12 4	
Tonk	...	...	...	23 8	24 8	20 8	160 0	160 0	160 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	11 12	11 12	11 12	
Jhallawar	...	...	...	23 6	23 11	21 4	...	...	...	9 12	10 2	9 15	9 8	9 14	9 11½	
Shahpoora	...	...	...	24 0	24 0	19 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	13 1	12 7	13 8	12 12	12 5	13 4	
Dholpur	...	...	...	23 10	24 7	23 1	...	...	...	13 8	13 8	12 15	12 10	12 10	12 2	
Indore	...	...	...	18 0	18 0	19 9	100 0	100 0	100 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	10 14	11 0	11 11	Central India
Gwalior	...	...	...	21 2	21 15	20 1	127 12	127 12	100 6	...	...	...	11 7	11 7	11 10	
Goona	...	...	...	29 0	32 0	24 8	200 0	200 0	200 0	12 0	11 8	11 8	11 4	11 0	11 0	
Baghelkhand (Sutna)	...	...	...	36 6	34 15	30 2	160 0	160 0	160 0	12 1	11 2	12 7	11 5	10 6	11 10	

* Eight pies per bundle. † Ten pies per bundle.

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

D. BARBOUR,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

RAILWAY TRAFFIC.

No. XXXI OF 1883.

APPROXIMATE STATEMENT OF GROSS RECEIPTS AND EXPENSES OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

Latest return received.	Railways.	Total mean length open.	Receipts for week ending 12th August 1882. Total.	Receipts for week ending 12th August 1882. Per mile open.	Total mean length open.	Receipts for week ending 11th August 1883. Total.	Receipts for week ending 11th August 1883. Per mile open.	Total Receipts from 1st April to 12th August 1882. Total.	Total Receipts from 1st April to 12th August 1882. Per mile open per week	Total Receipts from 1st April to 11th August 1883. Total.	Total Receipts from 1st April to 11th August 1883. 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
18th Aug. 1883	Eastern Bengal	172	1,26,676	736	172	(a)63,236	368	15,07,360	458	(a)15,96,557	489	89,197	...
11th ditto	Oudh and Rohilkhund	547	63,185	116	547	79,545	145	19,29,943	184	22,28,777	214	2,98,834	
11th ditto	Sind, Punjab & Delhi	676	1,27,771	189	749	2,15,344	288	35,35,317	273	45,54,360	323	10,19,043	...
11th ditto	Madras	861	1,28,354	149	861	1,07,355	125	26,64,447	162	24,62,315	151	...	2,02,132
11th ditto	South Indian	655	61,463	94	655	65,958	101	14,49,044	116	14,76,816	119	27,772	...
18th ditto	Great Indian Peninsula	1,450	4,66,551	322	1,451	4,39,919	303	1,31,82,330	475	1,38,79,314	502	6,96,984	...
11th ditto	Bombay, Baroda and Central India	461	1,05,675	229	461	1,88,430	409	41,97,417	475	45,27,070	517	3,29,653	...
	TOTAL	4,822	10,79,675	224	4,896	11,59,787	237	2,84,65,858	309	3,07,25,209	330	22,59,351	...
	State.												
18th Aug. 1883	East Indian	1,507	7,83,890	520	1,509	8,97,334	595	1,66,28,566	576	1,94,58,498	679	28,29,932	...
11th ditto	Calcutta and South-Eastern	33	2,523	76	56	4,440	79	72,747	127	1,10,969	110	38,222	...
18th ditto	Nalhati	27	1,116	41	27	1,375	50	25,351	48	28,76[illegible]	55	3,417	...
11th ditto	Northern Bengal	230	35,189	153	239	30,000	126	6,85,992	155	7,49,043	169	63,051	...
18th ditto	Tirhoot	75	10,892	145	116	14,888	90	2,36,985	149	3,09,025	99	72,040	...
14th July 1883	Patna-Gya	57	6,624	116	...	(b)	...	(c)1,43,051	166	(d)1,31,453	154	...	11,598
11th Aug. 1883	Muttra-Hathras	29	1,889	65	29	2,436	84	41,274	75	46,196	83	4,922	...
18th ditto	Cawnpore-Furrakhabad	87	5,725	66	87	6,762	78	1,25,356	76	1,22,789	74	...	2,567
18th ditto	Dildarnagar-Ghazipur	12	458	38	12	655	55	18,368	80	19,361	85	993	...
18th ditto	Rajputana-Malwa	1,117	1,48,210	133	1,117	2,10,300	188	39,48,573	185	46,27,727	218	6,79,154	...
18th ditto	Wardha Coal	45	13,098	291	45	10,915	243	2,04,214	237	2,72,6[illegible]2	319	68,468	...
18th ditto	Nagpur & Chhattisgarh	98	4,213	43	149	9,301	62	2,37,251	127	5,82,386	206	3,45,135	...
18th ditto	Rangoon and Irrawaddy Valley	161	17,169	107	161	15,480	96	5,42,387	176	5,23,800	171	...	18,587
18th ditto	Sindia	75	4,321	58	75	4,801	64	1,18,372	83	1,15,792	81	...	2,580
11th ditto	Punjab Northern	409	41,930	102	419	53,313	127	11,12,493	144	11,58,594	145	46,101	...
18th ditto	Indus Valley and Kandahar	660	33,818	51	660	1,16,411	176	15,87,758	126	29,32,235	234	13,44,477	...
18th ditto	Muttra-Achnera	23	1,003	44	23	1,260	55	20,724	47	26,647	61	5,923	...
11th ditto	Kaunia-Dhurla	32	1,115	35	32	1,272	40	27,997	46	35,907	59	7,910	...
18th ditto	Rewari-Ferozepore	...	...	...	89	5,870	66	...	...	1,18,222	70	1,18,222	...
	TOTAL	3,170	3,29,293	104	3,386	4,89,479	145	91,48,893	151	1,19,11,596	183	27,62,703	...
	Assisted Company.												
21st July 1883	Bengal Central	...	...	...	...	(b)	...	...	...	(e)34,978	62	34,978	...
	Native States.												
11th Aug. 1883	Bhavnagar-Gondal	194	8,534	44	193	9,181	48	3,80,146	102	4,22,939	115	42,793	...
11th ditto	Nizam's	121	15,281	126	121	12,272	101	3,22,012	139	2,94,410	128	...	27,602
11th ditto	Mysore	86	4,329	50	86	4,259	50	1,95,381	64	96,943	59	...	8,438
18th ditto	Jodhpore	19	335	18	19	620	33	(f)930	7	13,431	37	12,501	...
	TOTAL	420	28,479	68	419	26,332	63	8,08,469	104	8,27,723	104	19,254	...
	GRAND TOTAL	9,919	22,21,337	224	10,210	25,72,932	252	5,50,51,786	290	6,29,58,004	322	79,06,218	
	GROSS ESTIMATED EXPENSES	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,73,84,865	144	3,06,82,732	157	...	
	NET RECEIPTS	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,76,66,921	146	3,22,75,272	165	46,08,351	...

(a) Exclusive of the Company's share of the earnings of the B. C. Railway (estimated for period subsequent to 21st July 1883).
(b) Return not received.
(c) Total receipts from 1st April to 15th July 1882.
(d) Total receipts from 1st April to 14th July 1883.
(e) Total receipts from 1st April to 21st July 1883.
(f) Total receipts from 24th June to 12th August 1882.

R. A. SARGEAUNT, *Major, R.E.,*
Offg. Under-Secretary.

SIMLA,
The 1st September 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 4th SEPTEMBER 1883.

GENERAL REMARKS.—The weather during the past week has been generally favourable all over India. In the Bombay Presidency good rain has fallen in Guzerat and the Deccan, and prospects are greatly improved. In Sind the rain has been light and partial, and there is a scarcity of water for irrigation owing to the low level of the river, which is injuriously affecting the crops. There has been a copious fall of rain in the Berars and crops there are flourishing. In Hyderabad the tanks have been replenished and prospects are also good. Timely and in most parts sufficient rain is reported throughout Central India, and fears are no longer entertained of a failure of the crops.

At Nowgong, however, the fall was little more than half an inch, and more rain is needed. In the Rajputana States the rainfall though general has been very unequal. Only a few light showers have fallen in Marwar and the crops continue to wither, but more rain is expected and later reports are much more favourable. In Meywar there was abundant rain during the week, but unfortunately too late to benefit standing crops. Prospects in other parts of Rajputana have greatly improved.

In the Kurnool and Ganjam districts of the Madras Presidency, and in Travancore and Coorg, some injury has been done to ripening crops by excessive rain. In the Karnatic, on the other hand, the fall has been deficient in parts, and more is needed. On the whole, however, prospects continue favourable in the Madras Presidency, Coorg and Mysore.

In Burma the rainfall of the week has been generally heavy and some injury has been caused in several districts by inundations, otherwise the rice crops are flourishing. In Assam there has been more extensive destruction of crops from the same cause, particularly in Cachar where one-third of the standing crop is estimated to have been damaged; the flood however is now subsiding. In Bengal prospects are fair, but the rainfall of the week has been light, and more is wanted for transplanting of rice. The recent floods have caused considerable loss in Behar and Howrah.

Heavy rain has fallen throughout the Central Provinces except Sambalpur, and prospects are generally favourable. In Sambalpur more rain is needed for the rice crop. In the North-Western Provinces and Oudh the rain has been very unequally distributed, and in many places it was too light to benefit the crops. Prospects are on the whole improved, but the unirrigated *kharif* crops in several districts have suffered severely, especially in the western half of the province.

Except in the frontier districts on the North-West, good rain fell during the week all over the Punjab and prospects are much brighter, but more rain is still wanted generally.

Harvest operations continue in the Madras Presidency. In the Deccan preparations for the *rabi* have been delayed by heavy rain. The damage by locusts to standing crops has not yet been great. Young locusts have also appeared in the Manpur State, Central India.

In the Central Provinces and North-Western Provinces and Oudh the early *kharif* crops are being harvested and the fields are being prepared for the *rabi*.

In Bengal harvesting of jute and early rice is still in progress, and late rice is being transplanted. In Burma transplanting and sowing are almost over.

Cholera continues to decrease, except in Nagpur and Wardha where it is severe.

Cattle-disease of a mild type is reported from most provinces, but the fall of rain has much improved the pasturage where fodder was getting scarce.

Prices are generally on the decline.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week under report.	State of agricultural prospects.
Madras—(Sept. 5th)		
Bellary ...	·64 (average of seven stations).	Standing crops generally good.
Kurnool ...	1·07 (average of eight stations).	Standing crops generally good. Too much rain in a few places. Cattle-disease continues in six taluks.
Ganjam ...	2·18 (average of seventeen stations).	Standing crops red gram, sugarcane, and cotton thriving. Gingelly injured by excessive rain. Fever and small-pox continue. Cattle-disease slight.
Kistna ...	·74 (average of thirteen stations).	Rain wanted. Standing crops good, except in one taluk. Fever, small-pox, guinea-worm, and cattle-disease slight.
Chingleput (Madras) ...	·34 (average of seven stations).	Standing crops good where water available. Small-pox slight in some villages of two taluks. Cattle disease slight in parts of three taluks.
Coimbatore ...	·51 (average of three stations).	Standing crops *cholum* damaged by insects in two taluks. Four taluks want rain. Harvest dry crops in parts, yield average. Cholera in two taluks, 12 deaths; fever in one taluk.
Tanjore ...	·40 (average of eleven stations).	Standing crops generally good, but one taluk wants rain. Harvest *ragi*, *cumboo*, and paddy, yield below average. 36 deaths from cholera.
Madura ...	·31 (average of two stations).	Standing crops fading except in three taluks. Harvest paddy and dry crops in parts. Small-pox slight in parts of one taluk.
Malabar ...	10·4 (average of fourteen stations).	Harvest progressing in six taluks; elsewhere first crop in good condition. Cholera in two taluks, 20 deaths; small-pox slight in nine taluks; fever in four taluks. Cattle-disease slight in one taluk.
Travancore ...	5·91	Crops damaged and harvest impeded by untimely rain. Two deaths from small-pox; fever prevails to some extent. *General Remarks.*—General prospects good.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week under report.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bombay—(Sept. 5th)		
Kurrachee ...	*Nil*	Rain expected soon. Fever in six talukas. Cattle-disease in three talukas. River at Kotri on 3rd 12 feet 10 inches against 17 feet 3 inches on same date last year. Want of water greatly felt. Wheat, red rice, and *bajri* in Kurrachee 24, 26 and 34, in Dadu 32 and 48, in Sakro 16, 24 and 36, and in Sujawal 26, 34 and 40 lbs. per rupee, respectively.
Hyderabad ...	Rain in three talukas, average fall ·48.	River has fallen 2 inches since last week and was 4 feet 5 inches lower on 3rd instant than on same date last year. Small-pox in four, fever in four, and cattle-disease in three talukas. Wheat 24, *bajri* 34, *juari* 42, red rice 28, and white rice 22 lbs. per rupee.
Ahmedabad ...	2·41	Total rainfall 17·32. Prospects greatly improved. Cholera in Ahmedabad, 24 cases, 13 deaths; slight fever in Viramgam. *Bajri* 25½ and wheat 24 lbs. per rupee.
Baroda ...	4·48	Total rainfall 37·26. Crops reviving in Naosari, Baroda, and Kadi divisions. Cholera disappeared in Naosari and Baroda divisions, but continues in mild form in Patan and Wadaoli. *Bajri* 26 and rice 22 lbs. per rupee.
Surat ...	3·13	Total rainfall 41·46. Crops continue improving. Cholera in Bulsar, 5 cases, 1 death. Slight damage by locusts in Chikli and Peta Mahal Valore. Fever in Jalalpur and Pardi. *Juari* 40 and *nagli* 42 lbs. per rupee.
Nasik ...	Rain continues	Break in rain wanted. *Kharif* crops healthy. Locusts throughout the district, some damage to *urd*, ground-nut, and rice. In Kaluan slight cholera, 27 attacks, 14 deaths; small-pox in Nipbad. *Bajri* 28, wheat 28, and rice 22 lbs. per rupee.
Colaba (Bombay) ...	Rain daily, heavy on 30th, 31st and 4th; total of week 8·74.	Total rainfall to date 70·28, being 10·33 above average. Abnormal temperature 2° to 5° cool; vapour in air normal. Monsoon wind strong on 3rd and 4th. Barometer low.
Poona ...	Maximum 2·82 at Mawal, minimum ·23.	Standing crops thriving. Cholera 113 cases, 50 fatal. *Bajri* 39 and *juari* 47 lbs. per rupee; in Poona *bajri* 39 and *juari* 41 lbs.
Ahmednagar ...	Jamkhed, 3·55; Akola, 2·55; Kopargaon, 2·48; Sangamner, 2·07; Rahuri, 1·91; Shrigonda, 1·48; Karjat, 1·40; Sheogaon, 1·14; Parner, ·64; Newasa ·53; Nagar, ·51.	Rainfall has done good to the *kharif* crops which are in a flourishing state. Owing to abundant rainfall sowing of *rabi* has not commenced. Cholera 70 attacks, 39 deaths. *Bajri*—maximum 48 lbs. per rupee in Jamkhed, minimum 33 lbs. in Kopargaon; *juari*—maximum 66 lbs. in Newasa, minimum 39 lbs. in Akola.
Sholapur ...	8·25 ...	Total rainfall 31·90. *Kharif* crops good; *rabi* sowings delayed by rain. Locusts in small numbers in Madha, Karmala, and Sangola talukas. Cholera 96 cases, 45 deaths. *Juari* 60 and *bajri* 50 lbs. per rupee.
Dharwar ...	Slight rain throughout the district; maximum at Dharwar, 2·03; Mugud, Hubli, Nargund, and Hangal above 1·0; minimum at Mundargi, ·21.	Agricultural prospects promising. Preparations for *rabi* sowings in progress. No disease among men or cattle. Average prices—*juari* 62 and rice 31 lbs. per rupee.
Kanara ...	Karwar, 9·06; Kumpta, 7·53; Sirsi, 5·25; Hallial, ·30.	Total rainfall 121·36. Rice plants healthy and in ear on coast. Common rice in Karwar 12 seers 14 chittacks per rupee; district average 14 seers.
Rajkot ...	1·02 ...	Total rainfall 22·27. General health good. Weather close and hot. Cholera continues slightly in Dhoraji and now appeared in Dhrol. *Bajri* 27 and *juari* 33 lbs. per rupee.
		General Remarks.—Rain throughout the Presidency, opportune in Guzerat. Prospects generally good; in Sind, however, owing to the low level of the river the crops are suffering from want of water. Little damage reported from locusts. Cholera in most districts of the Presidency, but of a mild type; fever, small-pox, and cattle-disease in a few districts.
Bengal—(Sept. 5th)		
Chittagong ...	·89	Weather hot. More rain wanted in some parts. Prospects fair. Transplanting almost over. Prices somewhat high. Cattle-disease still reported.
Dacca ...	·94	*Roachia* paddy being sown; *aus* paddy and jute being cut. Prospects good. Jute in Nawabgunge damaged.
24-Pergunnahs (Calcutta)	1·90	Harvesting of early rice commenced. Transplanting of late rice still going on in some parts. Prospects good. Public health generally good.
Moorshedabad ...	.....	No report received.
Rajshahye ...	·89; slight rain	Weather cloudy. Crops good. Rain wanted. Health fair.
Burdwan ...	1·21	Crops doing well. Transplanting finished. Prospects fair. Fever prevalent.
Rungpore ...	·36	Weather cloudy. Prospects of crops favourable. Harvesting of *aus* rice nearly finished. Jute still being cut. Cholera at Kaligunge has abated; fever prevalent.
Bhagalpur ...	·59	Prospects good. Transplanting of *aghani* rice still going on. More rain wanted, especially in Sadr sub-division.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week under report.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bengal—*contd.*		
Purneah ...	1·31	Prospects of crops good. Farming operations normal. Public health normal. Floods subsiding.
Patna ...	·33	Prospects of *bhadoi* crops seem favourable, More rain wanted. Transplanting of paddy progressing. Cholera still reported from Barrh and Behar sub-divisions.
Durbhunga ...	·72	Prospects of *bhadoi* crops fair, except where inundation has spoilt them. More rain required for transplanting paddy. Health good.
Hazaribagh ...	1·45	Weather seasonable with alternate rain and sunshine. Rain has done considerable good to the suffering rice crops. Some *bhadoi* crops being harvested. Some isolated cases of cholera and small-pox still reported from the interior, Public health good.
Cuttack ...	5·74	Weather seasonable. Early rice ripening and in some places being reaped. Late rice thriving well. Public health generally good.
		General Remarks.—General rain fell during the week, but the fall was slight in most parts of the province. Transplanting of late rice is still being carried on, but more rain is wanted in several districts. Early rice and jute are being harvested generally with fair results. In Behar prospects of *bhadoi* crops are good, except in Mozufferpore and other places where they have been spoilt by floods. In Howrah damage caused by floods is estimated at one and a half lakhs of rupees. Sugarcane is generally reported to be very satisfactory. Fever is said to be making its appearance in some districts and cholera still lingers in a few; but public health is generally fair.
N. W. Provinces and Oudh—		
Benares (Sept. 4th)	1·25	A heavy shower on 3rd instant passed across the district from north to south covering 8 to 10 miles on each side of the Ganges. No sickness, except fever due to abnormal heat of the weather. Condition of cattle good. Prices on the whole fairly steady.
Allahabad („ 5th)	Showers of rain in all nine tahsils averaging 1·80 over the whole week.	Prospects somewhat improved. Cholera disappearing. Prices slightly fallen.
Gorakhpur („ 3rd)	Very little rain during week.	Prospects still good; though the early rice is beginning to suffer; early *kharif* crop being gathered; outturn very good. Prices steady.
Jhansi („ „)	Partial but frequent showers have fallen during past week.	More rain is wanted. Prospects are however improving. Weeding of crops continues. *Juari*, cotton, and *til* are generally in fair condition. Health good.
Agra („ 4th)	Rain in all parganas varying from ·40 to 3·70.	Rain has much improved prospects. Fever in three and sporadic cholera which is abating in four parganas. Prices falling slightly. No cattle-disease.
Bareilly („ „)	Rain in five tahsils	More rain required. Crops except rice still of average promise. Prices steady.
Meerut („ „)	Meerut, ·40; Sardhana, 2·10; Bagpat, 1·70; Hapur, ·80; Mowana, 1·20; Ghaziabad, *nil*; but good rain in outlying villages.	Much benefit where rain has fallen. General condition improved, but unirrigated crops are suffering much; irrigated crops, canes, maize, and cotton doing well. Supplies sufficient, but fodder becoming scarce. Prices unchanged in Meerut and half a seer easier in tahsils.
Kumaun („ „)	Good rain during week.	Crop prospects much improved. Early rice being cut. Health fair. Prices stationary. Cattle-disease continues.
Lucknow („ „)	Lucknow, ·40 on 30th; slight falls also at Maliahabad and Mohanlalganj, but below measure limit.	Weather cloudy. Strong easterly wind throughout the week. *Juari*, *kakun*, *mendwa*, and *sawan* crops have been damaged to some extent; rice crop is getting dry and if there is no rain very soon this and the *hewats* crops which have already been sown will all seriously suffer. Condition of people and cattle normal. Markets fairly supplied. Prices steady.
Partabgarh („ „)	Sadr, ·15; Patti, ·20; Kunda, 1·30; heavy rain reported in some parts of district.	In Patti and Partabgarh rice and other crops being watered from tanks and wells. Slight cattle-disease reported. General health good.
Sitapur („ „)	Sidhouli, ·50; no rain elsewhere.	*Juari*, *kodo*, and *dhan* in *ganjar* lands still healthy; sugarcane not much hurt; other crops in three tahsils greatly suffering. Wheat, *gujai*, *urd*, and *sawan* somewhat cheaper.
Fyzabad („ 3rd)	Sadr, ·30; Bikapur, ·30; no rain in other tahsils during week.	Rice suffering somewhat from the drought. Public health good.
Rae Bareli („ „)	Some good rain during the week all over district; Sadr, 3·20; Dalman, 1·10; Salon, 2·10; Digbijaiganj, 2·90.	*Kharif* crops recovering. More rain wanted for *dhan*. General health good. Prices slightly rising.
Cawnpore („ 4th)	Partial showers during week, but in places sufficiently heavy to do good.	Weather cloudy. Early rain crops have severely suffered. Health of people on the whole good and cholera decreasing. Cattle-disease in two parganas continues. Prices fairly low.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week under report.	State of agricultural prospects.
N. W. Provinces and Oudh—*contd.*		
Farukhabad (Sept. 4th)	Few slight local showers during week.	Light clouds steadily passing westward. Benefit of rain almost inappreciable. Condition of district generally fair.
		General Remarks.—Rain has again fallen in most districts, in some copiously, in others in too small quantities to be of any use. Prospects of the crops have improved during the week, but much damage has already been caused to unirrigated crops; the early *kharif* crops are being gathered in Gorakhpur and the outturn is very good. Prices are steady or falling. The general health is good, and cholera continues to decrease.
Punjab—(Sept. 5th).		
Delhi ...	3·3	Health good. Crop prospects much improved. Prices stationary.
Hissar ...	.....	Rain general throughout the Hissar and Sirsa districts; slight fall in Rohtak. Health good. Prices fluctuating.
Umballa ...	2·2	Crops have much suffered from continued drought, but recent fall of rain will somewhat improve them. Health good. Prices falling.
Jullundur ...	·40	Health good. Crop prospects improving. Prices falling.
Amritsar ...	2·1	Health good. Prices fluctuating.
Sialkot ...	4·0	Crop prospects much improved. Health good. Prices falling.
Ferozepore ...	Sadr, ·40; Ferozepore city, ·30; Zira, ·70; Moga, 3·7; Muktsar, 1·8; Jalalabad, ·20.	Health good. Prices falling.
Lahore ...	2·4	Health good. Crop prospects improved. Prices falling, but still high.
Rawalpindi ...	2·2	Fever in Attock and Kahuta tahsils. *Kharif* prospects in Rawalpindi, Attock, and Gujar Khan tahsils average, below average in Fatehjung, elsewhere good. Prices falling.
Mooltan ...	2·0	Health good. Prospects improved. Prices fluctuating.
Dera Ismail Khan ...	.....	Rain wanted. Health good. Prices slightly falling.
Peshawar ...	.....	Rain much wanted. Fever continues and is spreading. Prices falling.
		General Remarks.—Good rain has fallen throughout the province, except in the north-west, and has much improved the crop prospects; more however is still needed. The general health is good. The fall in prices of food-grains is due to the demand for export to Bombay having ceased, and to the fall of rain during the week.
Central Provinces—(Sept. 5th)		
Nagpur ...	10·0	Weather very rainy. Prospects good. Cholera 648 cases, 439 deaths. Prices slightly risen.
Jubbulpore ...	6·22	Weather cloudy and rainy. Cotton and other *kharif* crops greatly benefited by late rains. Wheat 20 and rice 13 seers per rupee.
Saugor ...	3·44	Recent rain has benefited the crops and prospects are much improved Prices steady. Health good.
Seoni ...	6·80	Weather rainy. Prospects much improved. Prices slightly fallen. Two deaths from cholera.
Hoshangabad ...	7·15; heavy rain on 3rd.	Weather cloudy and rainy. *Kharif* crops promising. Fields ready for *rabi* sowings. Health good. Wheat 15 and rice 9 seers per rupee.
Khandwa ...	3·70	Weather cloudy. Prospects good. Two deaths from small-pox. Prices stationary.
Raipur ...	2·77	Prospects much improved by recent rain, except in Singa where rain is deficient. Eight deaths from cholera in Drug. Prices steady.
Sambalpur ...	1·36	More rain much wanted. Rice dried up in Phuljhur and Borasamter, languishing in Sarangarh and Chundarpper. Transplanted rice in *khalsa* needs more rain.
		General Remarks.—Heavy rain has fallen throughout the provinces, and prospects are generally favourable. Cholera continues severe in the Nagpur and Wardha districts.
British Burma—(Sept. 1st)		
Akyab ...	6·78	Total rainfall 148·53. Three deaths from cholera in the jail, 6 in Menbya, otherwise public health good. Sixty deaths of cattle in two townships, elsewhere health of plough cattle good. Sowings in progress, standing crops progressing; increase in area under cultivation expected in nearly all the townships.
Rangoon ...	4·23	Total rainfall 61·44. One death from small pox, otherwise public health good. Price of paddy from Rs. 90 to 93 per 100 baskets.
Bassein ...	3·52	Total rainfall 68·90. One death from cholera in Bassein township, otherwise public health good. Seventeen deaths of cattle in Wegyi township. Ploughing and transplanting progressing. Ploughing wages 5 baskets of paddy per acre; transplanting wages one basket of paddy per man per day. Price of paddy from Rs. 80 to 100 per 100 baskets.
Prome ...	4·95	Total rainfall 35·49. Public health good. One hundred and nine deaths of cattle in three townships; 125,500 acres ploughed, 112,500 acres planted. More rain has fallen, and plants are doing well. Crops on 550 acres in Paboung reported as destroyed by floods. Price of paddy Rs. 90 per 100 baskets.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week under report.	State of agricultural prospects.
British Burma—*contd.*		
Amherst (Moulmein) ...	11·11	Total rainfall 131·76. Public health in Moulmein and district good. 216 deaths of cattle in Hlaingbone township. Crops healthy. Transplanting ceased. In Moulmein town ploughing, sowing, and transplanting progressing. Health of cattle good. Nurseries and state of supply of seedlings for transplanting good.
Toungoo ...	2·48	Total rainfall 62·76. Public health and health of plough cattle good. Ploughing almost completed; transplanting progressing. Average price of paddy Rs. 65 per 100 baskets.
Kyoukphyoo ...	.....	No report received.
Sandoway ...	11·67	Total rainfall 165·76. Public health good. Agricultural prospects favourable; crops healthy; about three-fourths of culturable area sown and transplanted.
Hanthawaddy ...	.....	Public health good. Slight cattle-disease in Hlaing township, elsewhere good. Ploughing progressing. Wages of ploughing labour from 60 to 100 baskets of paddy per man. Price of paddy from Rs. 90 to 100 per 100 baskets.
Pegu ...	8·88	Total rainfall 95·06. Public health and health of cattle good. Transplanting continues. Flood in river abating. Season favourable. Price of paddy from Rs. 90 to 95 per 100 baskets.
Tharrawaddy ...	5·85	Total rainfall 74·07. Public health good. Thirty-two deaths of cattle in two townships; health of plough cattle good in all other townships, except Gyobingouk where slight disease prevails. Ploughing, sowing, and transplanting progressing. Crops on about 1,100 acres of paddy land have been destroyed in the Tapun and Gyobingouk townships; the bund of the Htugyohng having burst owing to the flood, some lands were inundated in Shabindu circle, and paddy crops more or less destroyed. Price of paddy from Rs. 92 to 105 per 100 baskets.
Thonegwa ...	4·02	Total rainfall 63·36. Public health and health of cattle good. Damage to crops reported from Thonegwa and Shweloung townships; crops in the Dayday and Pyapon townships not affected by floods. Flood level of the Irrawaddy higher than has been ever known; two or three breaches in the bund south of Maybin, but these have been repaired. Price of paddy from Rs. 75 to Rs. 95 per 100 baskets.
Henzada ...	4·69	Total rainfall 63·65. Public health and health of cattle good. Ploughing almost completed. Transplanting progressing, seedlings and plants in good condition in all townships, except Kyangin where seedlings are scarce.
Thayetmyo ...	.....	No report received.
Shwaygyin ...	11·96	Total rainfall 113·21. Public health fair. 37 deaths of cattle in Kyankki township. Ploughing, sowing, and transplanting progressing. Some fields in the Kyaukmow circle reported to be flooded. Price of paddy Rs. 70 per 100 baskets.
Tavoy ...	10·62	Total rainfall 162·58. Public health and health of cattle good. General appearance of plants good. Total area damaged not known as yet.
Mergui ...	.....	No report received.
		General Remarks.—Rainfall still deficient for the period of the year. Public health good. Health of cattle good, except in part of Amherst, but no appearance of any stoppage of agricultural operations in consequence of death or disease of cattle. Ploughing almost finished; nearly all the paddy has been sown or transplanted, and the prospects are good. The price of paddy keeps fairly steady.
Assam—(Sept. 5th)		
Gauhati ...	3·17 week ending 4th instant.	Weather hot. Transplantation in progress. Public health fair. Cattle-disease still in the interior.
Sylhet ...	3·15	Some damage done to crops by heavy rains, which have however done good to tea estate, and prospects of crops on the whole good. Fever reported in Lakhai; small-pox lingers.
Cachar ...	8·60	Weather warm. About one-third of the standing crops damaged by the late floods. Rivers falling. No small-pox reported.
Dibrugarh ...	1·46	Weather hot. Transplanting of *sali dhan* nearly finished. Cattle-disease reported. Public health good.
Mysore and Coorg—(Sept. 5th)		
Bangalore ...	·11	Crops in good condition. Prospects favourable. Pasturage ample.
Mysore ...	·91	Standing crops and prospects of season favourably reported on.
Mercara ...	5·04	Monsoon continues to prevail. Transplantation of rice seedlings completed; *ragi* coming into ear in the Nanjarajapatna taluk, but has suffered from heavy rains. Cardamom crop almost ripe. Heavy fall in price of food-grains. Labour market still inadequately supplied.
		General Remarks.—General rain more or less in all districts. Agricultural operations active in all parts. Prospect favourable and public health generally good. Prices much the same as last reported.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week under report.	State of agricultural prospects.
Berar & Hyderabad— (Sept. 5th)		
Amraoti ...	9·32	Crops in excellent condition. Wheat 16 and *juari* 26 seers per rupee.
Akola ...	12·50	Rain during the week has been most beneficial to the *kharif* crops.
Hyderabad ...	Average during week 2·04; total from 1st January 22·88.	Rain benefited *kharif* crops. *Abi* sowings commenced. Tanks have received sufficient quantity of water, some have breached. No sickness. Prices—wheat 16, coarse rice 10½, white *juari* 23¾, yellow *juari* 28½, and *tur* 23¾ seers per current sicca rupee.
Central India States— (Sept. 5th)		
Indore ...	2·50	Prospects everywhere in Malwa much improved.
Morar (Gwalior) ...	4·16	Cholera decreasing in Gwalior; Morar free from disease. Prices falling. Grain crops promising. Grass safe.
Sutna ...	2·31	Health and prospects good.
Ratlam ...	.....	No report received.
Neemuch ...	3·44	Prospects greatly improved. Health good.
Goona ...	2·67	Prices falling. Health good.
Bhopal ...	3·22	Prospects of crop good. Health good.
Agar ...	2·5	Prospects much improved. *Juari* and *mukka* crops scarcely damaged. Health good.
Nowgong ...	·56	*Kharif* prospects more favourable, but more rain wanted. Health fair.
Manpur ...	4·25	Prospect much improved. Young locusts appearing in Manpur and Bagod.
Rajputana—		
Abu (Sept. 5th)	7·13 during week	Rains again commenced from 30th August, much more expected as clouds are heavy and it is very close. Prices falling.
Sirohi („ 2nd)	·76	Tanks fair. Wells good. Prospects of crops fair. Prices falling Health good. Weather cloudy and warm.
Marwar (Aug. 31st)	·02; sprinkling on 30th and 31st.	All tanks in Jodhpore city empty, and water obtained with difficulty; elsewhere supply fair. Health good. Crops dying out. Weather very cloudy. More rain expected. Prospects will doubtless brighten if copious and general showers fall. Prices falling.
Meywar (Sept. 2nd)	8·18	Tanks and wells good. Health good. Crop prospects bad, for although heavy rain fell during week it was too late to save the crops to any extent.
Harowti („ 1st)	Deolee, 1·53; Tonk, 3·68; Shahpura, ·38; Kotah, 4·60; second timely rainfall since 29th August.	Prospects favourable. Stocks good. Prices normal. General rain since 29th; still falling. Hopes revived. Slight cholera in parts of Boondee and Kotah. Prices fallen.
Jhallawar (Aug. 31st)	4·36	Prospects decidedly improved. Health good.
Ajmere (Sept. 4th)	2·02	Prospects considerably improved. Health fair.
Jeypore („ „)	3·08; still raining	Crop prospects more favourable. Cholera much diminished. Prices fallen.
Bhurtpore ...	.....	No report received.
Ulwur (Sept. 4th)	·85 average on week ending September 1st; good rain this week, 1·50.	Crops somewhat benefited. Cholera disappearing.

Memorandum of chief weather characteristics of the month of August 1883 in India.

THE month just elapsed was one of very deficient rainfall throughout India, except in the Provinces of Madras, Berar, and Assam. The break in the rains, which, during the latter half of July, was very general in North-Western, and parts of Central India, became even more pronounced, throughout that region, during the first three weeks of the month under review, and extended, though in a modified degree, to Behar and a large part of Bombay. The drought was apparently at its height both as regards extent and intensity during the second week in August. The reports received on the 9th, 15th, and 16th ultimo, show that, with the exception of quite insignificant showers at two or three stations, no rain whatever fell in that part of India, lying north of Belgaum, and west of Benares. On the 19th, however, a change commenced, the air became slowly damper over the Cnetral and North-Western Provinces, and the sky more cloudy; and very gradually these changes spread, till, at the close of the month, rain had extended to the Punjab, Rajputana and Gujarat; in Rajputana, and a large part of the Punjab, and the North-Western Provinces, it was only on the last two days of the month that rain began to fall, and, even then, only in small amounts.

Consequently on the absence of rain, the temperature of North-Western India was excessive; but less so than in August, 1877, in which year the drought was not, as in present year, preceded by general rain in July. Thus, the mean temperature of all stations in the Punjab and North-Western Provinces on the three days, the 1st, 14th and 28th, give a general mean of 89·3°, which is 3·8° above the normal average. In August 1877, the excess was 5°.

The humidity of the air was greatly below the average almost everywhere, the deficit being as much as 22 per cent. of saturation at Delhi, and 21 per cent. at Meerut and Agra.

The number of days on which rain fell in the Punjab was 17, but on no one was the fall general. On five days it was restricted to the hill stations, and on the other 12, slight local showers only occurred at widely separated stations. On the 31st, the change of weather, which had already taken place in other parts of the country, was just setting in in the Punjab.

In the North-Western Provinces, the number of rainy days was also 17; *viz.*, seven days on which the rainfall was entirely confined to the hills, and ten on which local showers and storms were reported. In these Provinces, however, the rainfall of the 30th and 31st was much more general and steady than that on the same dates in the Punjab. The average deficiency over this region was 6½ inches; the largest being 15 inches at Mussooree.

In Assam, the number of wet days was 24,—a slight and partial interruption of the rainfall having occurred between the 14th and 20th. The total August fall exceeded the average; so that the excess for the season, which was noticed in the July summary, has been still further increased.

In Bengal, rain fell on every day of the month, but the total amount was below the average, except at the stations of Darjeeling, Burdwan and False Point. In other parts of the Province, the rainfall was deficient by amounts, varying between 2 and 6½ inches.

In the Central Provinces, Berar, and Central India, the general weather characteristics were alike in many respects. From the 1st to the 19th, the drought held without intermission; but, after that date, the change noticed above set in simultaneously throughout the whole of these Provinces, and from that time onward, rain was more or less of daily occurrence. But while, in the Central Provinces and Central India, the amounts which fell after the 19th were but moderate, the rainfall in Berar was so heavy as to more than compensate the deficiency of the first part of the month, and to produce an excess, at the end of the month, of nearly 6 inches.

In Rajputana, rain was experienced on only two days, *viz.*, the 30th and 31st of the month. At Jeypore, only about ½ an inch, and at Ajmere only 1½ inches fell; while at Mount Abu, the total fall in the month was only 1¾ inches, or 23 inches below the average. In Sind, Cutch, and Gujarat, there was practically no rain.

In Bombay, there were 19 rainy days. From the first to the 7th, rain fell pretty constantly, but between the 7th and 20th, there followed a decided break, when the only rain was slight and local. After the latter date, rain recommenced and continued steadily till the end of the month. The monthly total was below the average, except at Malegaon and Sholapore.

In the Peninsula and Ceylon, rain fell on about 23 days, and the amount was generally above the average; the excess varying from about 13 inches at Colombo to about 1 inch in the Carnatic.

In Burma, the number of wet days was 29, and occasionally there were heavy falls; but except at Diamond Island, the total fall was below the monthly mean. The total amount of this Province for the three months is below that of an average season.

The largest total fall in the month was at Akyab 32 inches. The largest excess above the average was 13½ inches at Colombo, and 13 inches at Moulmein.

W. L. DALLAS,
Assistant Meteorological Reporter to the Government of India.

SIMLA;
The 6th September 1883.

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

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

Statement of receipts and expenditure on account of the Burma Coast lights since the introduction of Act IX of 1879 to the 31st March 1883. (Published in accordance with section 16 of Act IX of 1879, an Act to amend the law relating to Coast lights in the eastern part of the Bay of Bengal.)

Receipts.						Expenditure.					
1879-80.	1880-81.	1881-82.	1882-83.	Total.		Lights.	1879-80.	1880-81	1881-82.	1882-83.	Total.
Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1,14,582 11 6	1,66,995 0 3	1,56,802 9 4	1,96,213 7 5	6,34,593 12 6		Oyster Reef ...	4,244	15,184	10,686	8,370	38,484
						Savage Island ...	341	312	628	...	1,281
						Terribles Reef ...	...	...	...	3,595	3,595
						Alguada Reef ...	6,568	13,751	16,842	19,497	56,658
						Krishna Shoal { S. V. Colombo, L. S. Star } ...	20,096	35,732	22,895	30,486	1,09,209
							*2,846	9,677	...	...	12,523
						Table Island, Cocos ...	5,903	7,737	12,853	13,115	39,608
						China Bucker ...	1,374	...	930	7,901	10,205
						Eastern Grove ...	...	...	...	5,376	5,376
						Double Island ...	1,125	...	232	154	1,511
						Reef Island ...	...	...	...	5,704	5,704
						Tavoy or Table Island ...	...	...	...	...	3,034
						Schooner *Dauntless* ...	3,034	...	...	667	667
						Light Ship *Alguada* ...	...	...	5,566	4,609	15,807
						Relief Establishment ...	2,714	2,918			
						Allowance to Superintendent of Lighthouses and Public Works Expenditure ...	4,674	2,592	283	1,621	9,170
1,14,582 11 6	1,66,995 0 3	1,56,802 9 4	1,96,213 7 5	6,34,593 12 6		Total ...	52,919	87,903	70,915	1,01,095	3,12,832

* Incurred on account of preliminary surveys in connection with the reconstruction of the Krishna Shoal Light-house.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE;
Simla, the 8th September 1883.

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

SUPPLEMENT TO

The Gazette of India.

Nº 37.} CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 15, 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 FIRST QUARTER OF 1883.

No. 933 R. T., dated Simla, the 27th August 1883.

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

Read again—

Public Works Department Resolution No. 725R. T., dated the 20th July 1882.

Public Works Department Resolution No. 623R. T., dated the 2nd June 1883.

Read also—

Returns of Accidents to trains, &c., on the open lines of railway in India for the quarter ending 31st March 1883.

OBSERVATIONS.—As compared with the corresponding quarter of the previous year with an increase of 248 miles, or 2·51 per cent. in the open mileage, and of 272,088 miles, or 2·72 per cent. in the train mileage, the number of accidents to trains, rolling-stock, permanent-way, &c., shows an increase of 20, or 2·87 per cent. The following are the railways on which the numbers chiefly vary:—

	Increase.	Decrease.
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	12	...
Punjab Northern	15	...
Indus Valley and Kandahar	35	...
Rajputana-Malwa	...	18
Wardha Coal	...	20
Northern Bengal	11	...
Mysore	...	16

2. On the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway the increase chiefly took place under "miscellaneous accidents," the number being 8 against 18.

3. On the Punjab Northern and Indus Valley and Kandahar State Railways the cases of fire in trains increased from 5 to 25, and 8 to 25 respectively. The number of cattle "accidents on the latter line also rose from 26 to 33, and that of cases of trains running over obstructions" from 1 to 7.

4. The number of cases in which trains ran over cattle on the Rajputana-Malwa Railway was 23 against 29, and that of "broken rails" 10 against *nil*. Under "fire in trains" and "miscellaneous" there were no accidents, while in the corresponding period of 1882 the accidents under these heads numbered 4 and 8 respectively.

5. Of the decrease of 20 accidents on the Wardha Coal Railway, 8 occurred under "failure of tyres" and 9 under "fire in trains."

6. The increase on the Northern Bengal Railway, and decrease on the Mysore Railway, call for no particular remark.

7. The total number of accidents on the Great Indian Peninsula Railway was 87 against 95, but it appears from the details that, while there was an increase of 17 accidents under "goods trains or parts of goods trains, engines, &c., leaving the rails," there was a decrease of 21 accidents under "fire in trains."

8. On the Sind, Punjab and Delhi Railway there were 6 cases of "failure of couplings" against *nil* in the corresponding quarter of 1882; the number of "miscellaneous accidents" increased from 1 to 20, but owing to decreases under other heads, there was a total increase of 5 accidents only on this line.

9. The casualties resulting from accidents to trains, &c., exhibit a very large reduction, being, among passengers, 4 injured against 14 killed and 31 injured, and, among servants, 2 killed and 6 injured against 2 killed and 10 injured. The decrease in the casualties to passengers is accounted for by the fact that in the corresponding quarter of 1882 13 men were killed and 15 injured in a single accident on the East Indian Railway at Shikohabad, caused by an up-mail train coming into collision with an up-goods train which it was following, and 13 men slightly injured in an accident on the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway, caused, through the carelessness of the pointsman, by an up-mail train colliding with some wagons standing on a siding at the Viramgam station.

10. The following table exhibits the number of accidents under the different classes, and the number of persons killed and injured thereby:—

Description of Accidents.	Number of accidents.	Number of Passengers and others.		Number of Servants.		Total.	
		Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.
Collisions between passenger trains and goods or mineral trains, engines, and vehicles standing foul of the line	16	...	...	1	...	1	...
Collisions between goods trains or parts of goods trains	15	...	4	...	1	...	5
Collisions between light engines	4	...	...	1	...	1	...
Passenger trains or parts of passenger trains leaving the rails	9	...	...	...	...	...	...
Goods trains or parts of goods trains, engines, &c., leaving the rails	72	...	...	...	...	...	...
Trains or engines travelling in the wrong direction through points	9	...	...	...	...	...	...
Trains running into stations or sidings at too high a speed	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
Trains running over cattle on the line	210	...	...	...	...	...	...

Description of Accidents.	Number of accidents.	Number of Passengers and others.		Number of Servants.		Total.	
		Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.
Trains running over obstructions on the line	37	*1	*1	...	...	1	1
Do. do. through gates at level crossings	15	...	...	...	...	...	...
The bursting of boilers or tubes, &c., of engines	19	...	...	...	...	...	...
The failure of machinery, springs, &c., of engines	66	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. of tyres	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. of wheels	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. of axles	14	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. of brake apparatus	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. of couplings	31	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. of tunnels, bridges, viaducts, culverts, &c.	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Broken rails	16	...	...	...	...	...	...
The flooding of portions of permanent-way	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fire in trains	95	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fire at stations or involving injury to bridges or viaducts	4	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other accidents	77	...	...	...	5	...	5
Total	716	1	5	2	6	3	11

11. The number of derailments of "goods trains, or parts of goods trains, engines, &c.," has increased from 53 to 72. This increase appears to be due to there being 26 accidents of this description against 9 in the corresponding quarter of 1882 on the Great Indian Peninsula Railway, and 9 against 1 on the East Indian Railway.

12. The cattle accidents were, as previously noticed, numerous on the South Indian, Indus Valley and Kandahar, and Rajputana-Malwa Railways. There were out of a total of 210 accidents, 43 on the South Indian, 33 on the Indus Valley and Kandahar, and 23 on the Rajputana-Malwa Railway.

13. The cases of "bursting of boilers or tubes, &c., of engines" numbered 19, of which 11 occurred on the Sind, Punjab and Delhi Railway, and 8 on the Indus Valley and Kandahar. As compared with the corresponding previous quarter, there was a reduction of 11 accidents under this head.

14. The number of "failures of machinery, springs, &c., of engines" was the largest on the Indus Valley and Kandahar Railway, being 35 out of a total of 66.

15. There was only one case of "failure of tyres" against 10 in the corresponding quarter of 1882.

16. There were 14 cases of "failure of axles," 31 cases of "failure of couplings," and 16 cases of "broken rails." Of these numbers 8, 11 and 10 respectively occurred on the Rajputana-Malwa Railway alone.

17. Of 95 cases of "fire in trains" 21 took place on the Great Indian Peninsula, 25 on the Punjab Northern, and 25 on the Indus Valley Railway. On the Great Indian Peninsula, as already noted in a previous paragraph, there was a decrease of 21 accidents under this class.

* Not passengers: see footnote to Table No. II of Abstract.

18. The casualties to passengers from causes other than accidents to trains, &c., were :—

—	Killed.	Injured.
From falling between carriages and platforms	...	2
Falling on to the platform, ballast, &c., when getting into or out of trains	1	4
Falling out of carriages during the travelling of trains	4	15
Other accidents	1	6
TOTAL	6	27

19. And the accidents to servants in the employ of Railways or of contractors, whilst performing duties connected directly with the transit of passengers and goods, from causes other than accidents to trains, &c., were :—

—	Killed.	Injured.
During shunting operations	3	11
Falling off engines, vans, wagons, &c.	5	5
Coming in contact with overbridges, &c., during the travelling of trains	1	...
Getting on or off trains, engines, &c.	5	6
Whilst loading, unloading or sheeting	1	8
Whilst braking, spragging or chocking wheels	...	1
Whilst working at cranes or capstans	...	2
Whilst working on the permanent-way or in sidings	2	2
Whilst walking along the line on the way home or to work	1	...
Whilst walking, crossing or standing on the line	7	11
Whilst attending to the machinery of engines, cleaning them, &c.	...	2
Whilst attending to gates at level crossings	2	...
Falling off ladders, scaffolds, platforms, &c.	...	2
By falling of lamps, wagon doors, timber, weights, &c.	1	6
Whilst coupling or uncoupling wagons	3	6
Miscellaneous	6	14
TOTAL	37	76

20. Of other persons killed and injured by running trains, &c., 4 were killed and 2 injured whilst passing over the line at level crossings; 21 were killed and 4 injured whilst trespassing on the line; 3 committed suicide; and 2 were killed and 4 injured from miscellaneous causes.

21. 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 1882 :—

—	1st Quarter 1882.		1st Quarter 1883.	
	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.
Passengers.				
From causes beyond their own control	14	29	...	4
From misconduct or want of caution	10	28	6	27
Servants.				
From causes beyond their own control	3	25	4	11
From misconduct or want of caution	40	85	35	71
Others.				
Whilst passing at level crossings	3	1	4	2
Trespassers, including suicides	29	6	24	4
Other persons	2	2	2	4
TOTAL	101	176	75	123

22. In addition to the above, 14 persons are reported to have been killed and 44 injured in yards, workshops, &c., and 91 passengers to have met death in carriages and at stations from causes unconnected with the working of trains.

RESOLUTION.—The attention of the Government and Officers concerned should be invited to the increase in the numbers of derailments of "goods trains, or parts of goods trains, engines, &c.," on the Great Indian Peninsula Railway, and cases of "fire in trains" on the Punjab Northern and Indus Valley State Railways.

ORDER.—Ordered, that this Resolution, together with the abstract returns compiled by the Government of India, be communicated 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 Residents, Hyderabad and Mysore.
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 information of Her Majesty's Government.

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

R. A. SARGEAUNT, *Major, R.E.*,
Offg. Under-Secretary.

TABLE No. 1.

GENERAL TOTAL.

NUMBER of PERSONS reported during the First Quarter of 1883, 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 Milenge open.	RAILWAYS.		Passengers. From Causes beyond their own Control.		Passengers. From their own Misconduct or want of Caution.		Passengers. Total.		Railway Servants, or Servants of Contractors. From Causes beyond their own Control.		Railway Servants. From their own Misconduct or want of Caution.		Railway Servants. Total.		Other Persons. Whilst passing over Railways at Level-Crossings.		Other Persons. Trespassers and Suicides.		Other Persons. Miscellaneous not included in preceding Columns.		Other Persons. Total.		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.
(a) 1,652	East Indian	1882	13	16	6	9	19	25	1	16	6	30	7	46	1	...	10	...	...	...	11	...	37	71
1,653		1883	...	4	3	14	3	18	2	1	4	15	6	16	1	...	13	2	2	1	16	3	25	37
	Guaranteed.																							
858	Madras	1882	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	9	4	9	...	...	1	1	1	...	2	1	6	10
861		1883	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
(b) 655	South Indian	1882	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	1	2	...	...	...	2	1	2	3
655		1883	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	3	...
(c) 1,446¾	Great Indian Peninsula	1882	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	9	18	9	19	1	...	2	...	...	1	3	1	12	21
1,457¾		1883	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	2	8	18	8	20	...	...	3	1	...	...	3	1	11	22
(d) 450¾	Bombay, Baroda and Central India	1882	1	13	...	2	1	15	...	...	6	5	6	5	...	...	2	1	...	...	2	1	9	21
461		1883	...	...	...	3	...	3	1	1	3	7	4	8	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	5	11
(h) 172¾	Eastern Bengal	1882	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	1	4	1	4	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	4	4
(e) 192½		1883	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	3	2	3	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3
(f) 663½	Sind, Punjab and Delhi	1882	...	...	1	4	1	4	...	1	3	2	3	3	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	5	7
663½		1883	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	2	6	13	6	15	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	9	15
547	Oudh and Rohilkhand	1882	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	1	3	1	3	...	...	2	...	...	1	2	1	3	5
546¾		1883	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	1	1	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	2	1	2	2	4
	Imperial State.																							
367¾	Punjab Northern	1882	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	2	1	...	...	2	1	3	3
422		1883	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	3	...	3	...	...	1	2	1	...	...	2	2	5	3
641	Indus Valley and Kandahar	1882	...	...	1	3	1	3	1	3	4	1	5	4	1	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	8	7
660		1883	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	3	2	1	1	...	...	...	3	1	3	4
(g) 1,139¼	Rajputana-Malwa	1882	...	...	...	6	...	6	...	...	2	2	2	2	...	...	2	2	1	...	3	2	5	10
1,138¾		1883	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	5	3	5	3	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	6	5
45	Wardha Coal	1882	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
45		1883	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Provincial State.																							
28	Calcutta and South-Eastern	1882	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
43		1883	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
27½	Nalháti	1882	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
27½		1883	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
233	Northern Bengal	1882	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	3	...
230		1883	...	...	1	2	1	2	1	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	3
32¼	Kaunia-Dhurla	1882	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
32¼		1883	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
85	Tirhoot	1882	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
134¾		1883	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	1
29	Muttra-Háthras	1882	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
29		1883	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
86½	Cawnpore-Farukhabad	1882	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
86½		1883	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
98	Nágpur and Chhattísgarh	1882	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
128		1883	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
161	Rangoon and Irrawaddy Valley	1882	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	1	7	1	7	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	1	9
161		1883	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	2	1	3	1	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	6
	Native States.																							
192½	Bhavnagar-Gondal	1882	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
193		1883	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
59¼	Gaekwar of Baroda's	1882	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...
59¼		1883	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
121	Nizam's	1882	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
121		1883	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
67	Mysore	1882	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
86		1883	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	Jodhpore	1882	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
19		1883	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9,858¼	TOTAL	1882	14	29	10	28	24	57	3	25	40	85	43	110	3	1	29	6	2	...	34	9	101	176
10,106¼		1883	...	4	6	27	6	31	4	11	35	71	39	82	4	2	24	4	2	4	30	10	75	123

(a) Includes the Sindia, Dildarnagar-Ghazipur and Patna-Gya State Railways, and 3 miles, Barh Branch of the Tirhoot State Railway. (b) Excludes Pondicherry Branch. (c) Inclusive of the Branch State lines worked by the Company.
(d) Ditto Patri Branch, worked by the Company. (e) Includes the Poradaha Branch of the Northern Bengal State Railway and Ranaghat-Bongong Section of the Bengal Central Railway. (f) Excludes 13 miles of the East Indian Railway from Ghaziabad to Delhi, worked over by the Sind, Punjab and Delhi Railway Company. (g) Includes the Muttra-Achnera line, worked as a branch of this system. (h) Inclusive of the Poradaha Branch of the N. B. S. Railway.

TABLE

NUMBER of PERSONS reported during the First Quarter of 1883, as KILLED or INJURED on the several RAILWAYS open for practicable, the Nature and Causes of the

RAILWAYS.	PASSENGERS. From accidents to trains, &c. See Table No. 4. Killed.	Injured.	From causes other than accidents to trains, &c. 1.—From falling between carriages and platforms. Killed.	Injured.	2.—Falling on to the platform, ballast, &c., when getting into or out of trains. Killed.	Injured.	3.—Whilst crossing the line at Stations. Killed.	Injured.	4.—By closing of carriage doors. Killed.	Injured.	5.—Falling out of carriages during the travelling of trains. Killed.	Injured.	6.—Other accidents. Killed.	Injured.	Total. Killed.	Injured.	Total Passengers. Killed.	Injured.
East Indian	...	4	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	8	1	4	3	14	3	18
Guaranteed.																		
Madras	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
South Indian	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Great Indian Peninsula	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	3	...	3
Eastern Bengal	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
Sind, Punjab and Delhi	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	2	...
Oudh and Rohilkhand	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1
Imperial State.																		
Punjab Northern	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1
Indus Valley and Kandahar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rajputana-Malwa	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	2
Wardha Coal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Provincial State.																		
Calcutta and South-Eastern	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nalháti	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Northern Bengal	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	2	1	2
Kaunia-Dhurla	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tirhoot	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Muttra-Háthras	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cawnpore-Farukhabad	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
Nágpur and Chhattísgarh	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rangoon and Irrawaddy Valley	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	1
Native States.																		
Bhavnagar-Gondal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gaekwar of Baroda's	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nizam's	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mysore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jodhpore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL 1883	...	4	...	2	1	4	...	...	...	...	4	15	1	6	6	27	6	31
TOTAL 1882	14	31	3	2	1	5	2	...	...	...	4	18	...	1	10	26	24	57

RAILWAYS.	SERVANTS. From accidents to trains, &c. See Table No. 4. Killed.	Injured.	From causes other than accidents to trains, &c. 1.—During shunting operations. Killed.	Injured.	2.—Falling off engines, vans, wagons, &c. Killed.	Injured.	3.—Coming in contact with over-bridges, &c., during the travelling of trains. Killed.	Injured.	4.—Coming in contact while shunting, with vehicles, &c., standing in adjoining lines. Killed.	Injured.	5.—Getting on or off trains, engines, &c. Killed.	Injured.	6.—Whilst loading, unloading or sheeting. Killed.	Injured.
East Indian	1	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	...	1
Guaranteed.														
Madras	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
South Indian	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Great Indian Peninsula	...	2	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	2
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	1	1	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Eastern Bengal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1
Sind, Punjab and Delhi	...	1	1	4	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	3
Oudh and Rohilkhand	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Imperial State.														
Punjab Northern	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Indus Valley and Kandahar	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
Rajputana-Malwa	...	...	...	2	3	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Wardha Coal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Provincial State.														
Calcutta and South-Eastern	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nalháti	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Northern Bengal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kaunia-Dhurla	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tirhoot	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Muttra-Háthras	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cawnpore-Farukhabad	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nágpur and Chhattísgarh	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rangoon and Irrawaddy Valley	...	...	1	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Native States.														
Bhavnagar-Gondal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gaekwar of Baroda's	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nizam's	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mysore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jodhpore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL 1883	2	6	3	11	5	5	1	...	...	...	5	6	1	8
TOTAL 1882	2	10	1	8	8	9	1	2	1	...	5	7	1	14

No. 2.

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

RAILWAYS.	SERVANTS. Causes other than accidents to trains, &c. 7.—Whilst breaking, uncoupling or chocking wheels. Killed.	Injured.	8.—Whilst working at cranes or capstans. Killed.	Injured.	9.—Whilst working on the permanent-way, or in sidings. Killed.	Injured.	10.—Whilst walking along the line on the way home or to work. Killed.	Injured.	11.—Whilst walking, crossing, or standing on the line. Killed.	Injured.	12.—Whilst passing between vehicles. Killed.	Injured.	13.—Whilst attending to the machinery of engines, cleaning them, &c. Killed.	Injured.	14.—Whilst attending to gates at level-crossings. Killed.	Injured.	15.—Falling or being caught between vehicles and platforms. Killed.	Injured.	16.—Falling off ladders, scaffolds, platforms, &c. Killed.	Injured.	17.—By falling of lamps, wagon-doors, timber, weights, &c. Killed.	Injured.	18.—Whilst coupling or uncoupling wagons. Killed.	Injured.	19.—Miscellaneous. Killed.	Injured.	Total. Killed.	Injured.	Total Servants. Killed.	Injured.	OTHERS. Whilst passing over the line at level-crossings. Killed.	Injured.	Trespassers. Killed.	Injured.	Suicides. Killed.	Injured.	Miscellaneous. Killed.	Injured.	Total Others. Killed.	Injured.	Total all Classes. Killed.	Injured.
East Indian	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	2	...	3	5	16	6	16	1	...	11	2	2	...	2	1	16	3	25	37
Guaranteed.																																												
Madras	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	5	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
South Indian	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	3	...
Great Indian Peninsula	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	3	2	5	8	18	8	20	...	...	3	1	...	...	...	...	3	1	11	22
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	1	3	7	4	8	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	5	11
Eastern Bengal	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	2	3	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3
Sind, Punjab and Delhi	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	2	1	6	14	6	15	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	9	15
Oudh and Rohilkhand	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	1	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	2	1	2	2	4
Imperial State.																																												
Punjab Northern	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	3	...	...	1	2	1	...	...	...	...	2	2	5	3
Indus Valley and Kandahar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	3	2*	1†	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	3	4
Rajputana-Malwa	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	5	3	5	3	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	6	5
Wardha Coal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Provincial State.																																												
Calcutta and South-Eastern	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nalháti	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Northern Bengal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kaunia-Dhurla	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tirhoot	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Muttra-Háthras	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Cawnpore-Farukhabad	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	5	1	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	6
Nágpur and Chhattísgarh	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rangoon and Irrawaddy Valley	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Native States.																																												
Bhavnagar-Gondal	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Gaekwar of Baroda's	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nizam's	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mysore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jodhpore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL 1883	...	1	...	2	2	2	1	...	7	11	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	2	1	6	3	6	6	14	37	76	39	82	4	2	21	4	3	...	2	4	30	10	75	123
TOTAL 1882	...	1	1	2	4	2	4	2	9	6	1	...	...	6	1	...	1	1	1	1	...	3	3	6	4	30	41	100	43	110	3	1	25	6	4	...	2	2	34	9	...	176

* 1 Cartman was killed by an accident to trains, whilst the cartman was crossing the line with a loaded cart, not entered in column "From accidents to trains, &c., see Table No. 4" of this table under "Passengers."

† Injured by ditto ditto ditto ditto ditto.

TABLE No. 3.

ACCIDENTS to TRAINS, ROLLING-STOCK, PERMANENT-WAY, &c., reported during the First Quarter of 1883, 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.							Guaranteed. Madras.							South Indian.							Great Indian Peninsula.						
	No.	Number of Passengers and others.		Number of Servants.		Total all Classes.		No.	Number of Passengers and others.		Number of Servants.		Total all Classes.		No.	Number of Passengers and others.		Number of Servants.		Total all Classes.		No.	Number of Passengers and others.		Number of Servants.		Total all Classes.	
		Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.		Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.		Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.		Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.
1. Collisions between passenger trains, or parts of passenger trains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Collisions between passenger trains and goods or mineral trains, engines and vehicles standing foul of the line	5	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. Collisions between goods trains, or parts of goods trains	4	...	4	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	1
4. Collisions between light engines	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5. Passenger trains, or parts of passenger trains, leaving the rails	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...
6. Goods trains, or parts of goods trains, engines, &c., leaving the rails	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	26	...	...	...	...	...	...
7. Trains or engines travelling in the wrong direction through points	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8. Trains running into stations or sidings at too high a speed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9. Trains running over cattle on the line	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	43	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	...	...	...	...	...	...
10. Ditto over obstructions on the line	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
11. Ditto through gates at level-crossings	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...
12. The bursting of boilers or tubes, &c., of engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13. The failure of machinery, springs, &c., of engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
14. Ditto of tyres	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15. Ditto of wheels	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16. Ditto of axles	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
17. Ditto of brake apparatus	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
18. Ditto of couplings	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
19. Ditto of tunnels, bridges, viaducts, culverts, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20. Broken rails	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
21. The flooding of portions of permanent-way	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
22. Slips in cuttings or embankments	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
23. Fire in trains	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	21	...	...	...	...	...	...
24. Fire at stations, or involving injury to bridges or viaducts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
25. Other accidents	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	...	...	...	1	...	1
TOTAL ALL CLASSES	57	...	4	1	...	1	4	33	...	...	...	...	...	...	57	...	...	...	...	...	...	87	...	...	...	2	...	2
Number of Passenger-miles	209,985,436							49,688,649							31,799,788							96,281,452						
„ of Servants employed	27,100							5,686							7,320							22,331						
Train-mileage of all descriptions	2,538,561							462,265							370,777							2,420,754						

TABLE No. 3.—ACCIDENTS to TRAINS, ROLLING-STOCK, PERMANENT-WAY, &c., reported during the First Quarter of 1883, &c.—*continued.*

SEE ALSO TABLE No. 4.

GUARANTEED—*concluded.*

	Bombay, Baroda and Central India.							Eastern Bengal.							Sind, Punjab and Delhi.							Oudh and Rohilkhand.						
	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	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. Collisions between goods trains, or parts of goods trains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. Collisions between light engines	1	...	...	1	...	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	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
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	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...
10. Ditto over obstructions on the line	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11. Ditto through gates at level-crossings	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12. The bursting of boilers or tubes, &c., of engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13. The failure of machinery, springs, &c., of engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
14. Ditto of tyres	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15. Ditto of wheels	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16. Ditto of axles	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
17. Ditto of brake apparatus	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
18. Ditto of couplings	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
19. Ditto of tunnels, bridges, viaducts, culverts, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
20. Broken rails	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
21. The flooding of portions of permanent-way	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
22. Slips in cuttings or embankments	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
23. Fire in trains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
24. Fire at stations, or involving injury to bridges or viaducts	18	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	...	...	...	1	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
25. Other accidents																												
TOTAL ALL CLASSES	33	...	...	1	1	1	1	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	64	...	...	...	1	...	1	11	...	...	...	...	...	...
Number of Passenger-miles	53,198,511							25,642,427							54,055,568							30,438,769						
„ of Servants employed	6,300							6,542							12,844							4,870						
Train-mileage of all descriptions	479,924							202,515							748,812							417,452						

TABLE No. 3.—ACCIDENTS to TRAINS, ROLLING-STOCK, PERMANENT-WAY, &c., reported during the First Quarter of 1883, &c.—*continued.*

SEE ALSO TABLE No. 4.

	Imperial State.																																									
	Punjab Northern.							Indus Valley and Kandahar.							Rajputana-Malwa.							Wardha Coal.							Provincial State. Calcutta and South-Eastern.						
	No.	Number of Passengers and others.		Number of Servants.		Total all Classes.		No.	Number of Passengers and others.		Number of Servants.		Total all Classes.		No.	Number of Passengers and others.		Number of Servants.		Total all Classes.		No.	Number of Passengers and others.		Number of Servants.		Total all Classes.		No.	Number of Passengers and others.		Number of Servants.		Total all Classes.	
		Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.		Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.		Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.		Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.		Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.
1. Collisions between passenger trains, or parts of passenger trains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Collisions between passenger trains and goods or mineral trains, engines and vehicles standing foul of the line	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. Collisions between goods trains, or parts of goods trains	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. Collisions between light engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5. Passenger trains, or parts of passenger trains, leaving the rails	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6. Goods trains, or parts of goods trains, engines, &c., leaving the rails	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7. Trains or engines travelling in the wrong direction through points	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8. Trains running into stations or sidings at too high a speed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9. Trains running over cattle on the line	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	33	...	...	...	...	...	...	23	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10. Ditto over obstructions on the line	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	1*	1*	...	...	1	1	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11. Ditto through gates at level-crossings	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12. The bursting of boilers or tubes, &c., of engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13. The failure of machinery, springs, &c., of engines	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	35	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
14. Ditto of tyres	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15. Ditto of wheels	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16. Ditto of axles	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
17. Ditto of brake apparatus	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
18. Ditto of couplings	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
19. Ditto of tunnels, bridges, viaducts, culverts, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20. Broken rails	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
21. The flooding of portions of permanent-way	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
22. Slips in cuttings or embankments	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
23. Fire in trains	25	...	...	...	...	...	...	25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
24. Fire at stations, or involving injury to bridges or viaducts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
25. Other accidents	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL ALL CLASSES	40	...	...	...	...	...	...	126	1	1	...	2	1	3	72	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	21	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Number of Passenger-miles	21,159,009							19,200,276							75,309,208							816,586							2,853,454								
" of Servants employed	3,034							4,847							9,509							402							236								
Train-mileage of all descriptions	218,537							485,501							1,072,876							21,717							20,013								

* Not passengers. See Foot-note to Table No. II.

TABLE No. 3.—ACCIDENTS to TRAINS, ROLLING-STOCK, PERMANENT-WAY, &c., reported during the First Quarter of 1883, &c.—*continued.*

SEE ALSO TABLE No. 4.

	Provincial State—*continued.*																																									
	Nalhati.							Northern Bengal.							Kaunia-Dhurla.							Tirhoot.																				
	No.	Number of Passengers and others.		Number of Servants.		Total all Classes.		No.	Number of Passengers and others.		Number of Servants.		Total all Classes.		No.	Number of Passengers and others.		Number of Servants.		Total all Classes.		No.	Number of Passengers and others.		Number of Servants.		Total all Classes.		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. Collisions between light engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5. Passenger trains, or parts of passenger trains leaving the rails	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6. Goods trains, or parts of goods trains, engines, &c., leaving the rails	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7. Trains or engines travelling in the wrong direction through points	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8. Trains running into stations or sidings at too high a speed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9. Trains running over cattle on the line	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10. Ditto over obstructions on the line	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11. Ditto through gates at level-crossings	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12. The bursting of boilers or tubes, &c., of engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13. The failure of machinery, springs, &c., of engines	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
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	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
24. Fire at stations, or involving injury to bridges or viaducts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
25. Other accidents	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL ALL CLASSES	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	34	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Number of Passenger-miles	701,924							8,544,125							342,264							5,679,756																			
" of Servants employed	154							1,672							148							1,128																			
Train-mileage of all descriptions	9,954							189,137							6,246							89,092																			

TABLE No. 3.—ACCIDENTS to TRAINS, ROLLING-STOCK, PERMANENT-WAY, &c., reported during the First Quarter of 1883, &c.—*continued.*

SEE ALSO TABLE No. 4.

| | Provincial States—*concluded.* | | |

TABLE

ACCIDENTS to TRAINS, ROLLING-STOCK, PERMANENT-WAY, &c., on the several RAILWAYS open for Traffic in INDIA during the and the Number of RAILWAY SER

No. 4.

First Quarter of 1883, distinguishing the different Classes of ACCIDENTS, the Number of PASSENGERS and OTHERS VANTS Killed or Injured thereby.

RAILWAYS.	1. Collisions between passenger trains, or parts of passenger trains.	2. Collisions between passenger trains and goods or mineral train engines and vehicles standing out 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.
East Indian	...	5	4	2	...	9	2	...	18	6	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	...
Guaranteed.																				
Madras	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	...	18	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
South Indian	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	43	5	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Great Indian Peninsula	...	1	2	...	5	26	...	...	14	2	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	...	4	...	1	...	5	...	...	3	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
Eastern Bengal	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	5	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
Sind, Punjab and Delhi	...	1	2	...	...	9	1	...	4	1	...	11	5	...	...	...	...	6	...	...
Oudh and Rohilkhand	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Imperial State.																				
Punjab Northern	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	6	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Indus Valley and Kandahar	...	2	1	...	2	...	2	...	33	7	2	8	35	...	...	...	1	4	...	...
Rajputana-Malwa	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	23	5	2	...	9	...	...	8	...	11	...	10
Wardha Coal	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Provincial State.																				
Calcutta and South-Eastern	...	...	1	...	...	3	...	...	8	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nalháti	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Northern Bengal	...	2	1	1	...	4	...	...	9	2	...	...	7	...	...	3	...	1	...	...
Kaunia-Dhurla	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tirhoot	...	...	1	...	1	2	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Muttra-Háthras	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Cawnpore-Farukhabad	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nágpur and Chhattísgarh	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...
Rangoon and Irrawaddy Valley	...	...	1	...	...	1	1	...	5	4	1	...	3	...	...	1	...	1	...	...
Native States.																				
Bhavnagar-Gondal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gaekwar of Baroda's	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nizam's	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mysore	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	6	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jodhpore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL 1883	...	16	15	4	9	72	9	2	210	37	15	19	66	1	1	14	1	31	1	16
TOTAL 1882	1	13	25	7	17	53	24	4	202	26	17	30	69	10	1	10	...	29	...	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.		Number of Servants.		Total all Classes.		Mean miles of Railway open.	Number of Passengers carried.	Train-mileage of all descriptions.	Passenger-mileage.	Per mile open.			Total passengers.			
							Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.					Number of Passengers carried.	Train-mileage of all descriptions.	Passenger-mileage.	Per million of Passengers.		Per million of Passenger miles.	
																				Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.
East Indian	...	...	2	...	6	57	...	4	1	...	1	4	1,653	2,917,293	2,538,561	209,985,436	1,765	1,536	127,033	...	1·371	...	0·019
Guaranteed.																							
Madras	...	...	5	...	...	33	...	...	...	...	...	...	861	1,070,053	462,265	49,688,649	1,243	537	57,710	...	...	...	...
South Indian	...	...	5	...	1	57	...	...	...	...	...	...	655	1,109,191	370,777	31,799,788	1,693	566	48,549	...	...	...	...
Great Indian Peninsula	...	...	21	...	11	87	...	...	...	2	...	2	1,457¾	1,625,201	2,420,754	96,281,452	1,115	1,660	66,036	...	...	...	...
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	...	...	...	...	18	33	...	...	1	1	1	1	461	1,931,442	479,924	53,198,511	4,189	1,041	115,398	...	...	...	...
Eastern Bengal	...	...	...	1	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	192½	701,812	202,515	25,642,427	3,646	1,052	133,207	...	...	...	...
Sind, Punjab and Delhi	...	...	4	...	20	64	...	...	...	1	...	1	663½	961,937	748,812	54,055,568	1,450	1,129	81,470	...	...	...	...
Oudh and Rohilkhand	...	...	1	...	2	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	546¾	583,479	417,452	30,438,769	1,067	763	55,672	...	...	...	...
Imperial State.																							
Punjab Northern	1	...	25	...	3	40	...	...	...	...	...	...	422	441,550	218,537	21,159,009	1,046	518	50,140	...	...	...	...
Indus Valley and Kandahar	...	...	25	2	2	126	*1	*1	...	2	1	3	660	360,001	485,501	19,200,276	545	736	29,091	...	...	...	...
Rajputana-Malwa	...	...	...	...	...	72	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,138¾	1,291,870	1,072,876	75,309,208	1,134	942	66,133	...	...	...	...
Wardha Coal	...	...	3	...	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	45	31,180	21,717	816,586	693	483	18,146	...	...	...	...
Provincial State.																							
Calcutta and South-Eastern	...	...	...	...	7	21	...	...	...	...	...	...	43	238,244	20,013	2,853,454	5,633	465	66,359	...	...	...	...
Nalháti	...	...	...	...	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	27½	34,247	9,954	701,924	1,257	365	25,759	...	...	...	...
Northern Bengal	...	...	3	1	...	34	...	...	...	...	...	...	230	181,694	189,137	8,544,125	790	822	37,148	...	...	...	...
Kaunia-Dhurla	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	32¼	28,335	6,246	342,264	878	193	10,613	...	...	...	...
Tirhoot	...	...	...	...	2	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	134¾	150,985	89,092	5,679,756	1,120	661	42,150	...	...	...	...
Muttra-Háthras	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	29	90,431	11,207	1,782,707	3,118	386	61,473	...	...	...	...
Cawnpore-Farukhabad	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	86½	141,677	33,391	4,191,809	1,638	386	48,460	...	...	...	...
Nágpur and Chhattísgarh	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	128	175,956	119,452	4,189,266	1,375	933	32,729	...	...	...	...
Rangoon and Irrawaddy Valley	...	...	...	...	4	22	...	...	...	...	...	...	161	474,632	175,627	14,844,656	2,948	1,091	89,097	...	...	...	...
Native States.																							
Bhavnagar-Gondal	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	193	182,560	67,107	7,677,588	946	348	39,780	...	...	...	...
Gaekwar of Baroda's	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	59¼	73,989	17,244	1,390,601	1,254	292	23,570	...	...	...	...
Nizam's	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	121	96,020	74,847	5,914,482	794	619	48,880	...	...	...	...
Mysore	...	...	1	...	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	86	78,636	24,030	2,702,144	914	279	31,420	...	...	...	...
Jodhpore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19	†	†	†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL 1883	1	...	95	4	77	716	1	5	2	6	3	11	10,106¼	14,971,915	10,277,038	727,890,455	1,484	1,019	72,159	...	1·371	...	0·019
TOTAL 1882	2	...	100	7	41	696	14	31	2	10	16	41	9,885½	14,177,406	10,004,950	787,223,059	1,438	1,014	79,852	0·987	2·186	0·018	0·039

* Not passengers. See Foot-note to Table No. II. † Figures not received.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE STATEMENT OF PRICES CURRENT OF FOOD-GRAINS FOR THE 1st HALF OF AUGUST 1883 PUBLISHED IN PAGES 1522, 1523, 1530 AND 1531 OF THE SUPPLEMENT TO THE "GAZETTE OF INDIA," DATED 8th SEPTEMBER 1883.

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Provinces.	Districts	Rice. Best sort. Present fortnight.	Rice. Best sort. Past fortnight.	Rice. Best sort. Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Rice. Common. Present fortnight.	Rice. Common. Past fortnight.	Rice. Common. Corresponding fortnight of last year.	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, Varagu, Coracan, Murua, Nuglee, &c.), Panicum Miliaceum, Eleusine Coracana, &c. Present fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. Past fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Gram. Present fortnight.	Gram. Past fortnight.	Gram. Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Firewood. Present fortnight.	Firewood. Past fortnight.	Firewood. Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Salt. 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.
Bombay	Bombay	10 5	10 0	9 13	21 4	21 13	17 13	7 7	7 12	7 8	12 7	13 8	7 13	8 10	7 18	5 17	6 14	7 15	1 14	14 14	62 6	58 3	62 6	14 6	14 6	16 12	12 12	6 14
	Ahmedabad	11 0	12 0	13 0	19 8	19 8	... 10	0 7	0 7	0 7	8 12	8 12	0 13	0 12	0 8	0 13	0 16	8 20	0 20	0 80	0 80	0 80	0 80	0 16	0 16	8 16	8 16	0 16
	Kaira	11 0	11 7	11 13	20 0	22 13	20 0	9 11	10 0	10 0	13 0	13 0	0 13	0 13	5 16	0 14	0 17	0 14	0 16	0 80	0 80	0 80	0 80	...	...	...	...	...
	Surat	11 4	11 8	12 8	12 4	12 6	7 11	7 6	7 8	8 8	3 8	3 8	2 8	2 10	0 18	0 15	2 19	1 15	0 14	0 80	0 80	0 80	0 106	0 16	0 16	9 15	9 15	9 13
	Broach	12 4	12 4	12 5	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	9 6	11 7	11 7	7 11	7 12	9 16	0 16	0 15	4 13	14 13	14 13	14 15	1 71	1 71	1 14	5 14	5 14	5 14	4 13
	Tanna (Salsette)	9 12	9 12	10 5	...	...	...	7 13	8 2	8 3	8 2	8 2	0 10	0 10	0 18	0 18	0 15	0 25	11 25	11 25	13 4	13 4	0 106	0 80	0 80	9 15	9 15	4 13
	Colaba (Alibág)	8 8	8 8	8 8	...	...	...	7 10	7 8	8 6	12 12	12 8	8 13	8 12	0 13	0 13	0 15	0 25	11 25	11 25	13 4	13 4	1 71	1 14	5 14	5 14	5 14	4 13
	Khándesh (Dhulia)	14 0	14 0	15 0	...	...	...	7 10	7 10	8 10	13 10	13 10	0 14	0 15	0 14	0 14	0 16	0 25	11 25	11 25	13 4	13 4	0 120	0 120	0 13	8 12	8 12	0 13
	Násik	14 4	14 4	14 4	...	...	...	7 7	7 7	7 7	13 12	13 12	3 21	4 11	0 22	0 14	0 16	0 25	11 25	11 25	13 4	13 4	0 140	0 140	0 14	0 15	0 14	0 13
	Ahmednagar	14 6	13 14	13 13	...	9 4	4 9	7 13	7 10	7 10	11 0	11 0	0 12	4 19	9 20	11 23	15 16	2 18	6 15	6 15	13 4	13 4	0 106	0 128	0 128	9 15	9 15	6 13
	Poona	15 6	15 6	13 2	...	...	...	11 6	11 7	10 5	11 6	11 6	4 12	5 28	14 29	5 34	15 23	6 23	14 24	13 ...	14 29	1 71	1 71	1 14	5 14	5 14	5 14	4 13
	Sholápur	15 8	19 8	21 5	...	...	...	18 3	17 8	15 10	11 8	11 8	0 28	0 29	0 33	0 26	8 27	5 32	0 ...	...	13 8	13 8	0 120	0 120	0 13	8 12	8 12	0 13
	Kaládgi (Bágalkot)	19 8	19 8	21 1	...	...	...	16 0	15 8	13 0	16 5	16 5	5 18	5 18	10 26	10 18	12 16	13 22	0 ...	...	13 8	13 8	0 130	0 100	0 10	6 10	6 10	0 12
	Sátára	13 6	12 6	12 1	...	...	...	17 0	17 0	15 10	11 5	11 5	0 17	0 17	0 17	0 15	0 18	0 19	0 ...	...	13 8	13 8	0 100	0 116	8 116	8 110	15 13	2 12
	Belgaum	16 8	16 8	19 0	14 8	14 8	11 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	20 11	20 11	27 9	17 0	17 0	19 0	19 0	19 0	0 34	0 28	0 65	0 65	0 80	0 80	0 75	0 65	0 75	0 13
	Dharwar (Hubli)	23 0	23 0	23 0	28 0	28 0	25 0	17 0	17 0	11 0	14 0	14 0	21 14	11 14	11 14	10 18	13 16	19 0	8 19	0 28	0 80	0 80	0 120	0 120	0 120	0 80	0 80	0 13
	Ratnágiri	9 4	9 4	10 9	10 9	10 9	8 9	8 9	8 9	8 9	13 8	13 8	0 12	0 12	0 13	0 13	0 13	0 18	0 20	0 13	0 12	5 213	5 213	5 213	5 213	5 213	5 213	5 13
	Kánara (Kárwár)	9 0	9 0	10 8	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	11 0	11 0	4 12	5 15	0 15	0 15	0 22	0 26	10 26	10 26	13 22	0 200	0 200	0 200	0 200	0 200	0 200	0 16
	Panch Mahals (Godhra)	11 6	11 6	11 6	...	...	...	6 11	6 11	6 11	6 11	6 11	0 11	0 15	0 15	0 15	0 16	0 16	0 16	0 26	10 26	10 26	0 16	0 16	0 16	0 16	0 16	0 16
	Aden	7 0	7 0	8 0	...	...	...	6 3	6 3	6 3	7 0	7 0	0 7	0 7	0 12	7 12	7 11	3 11	3 8	0 ...	...	9 ...	9 ...	9 ...	9 ...	9 ...	9 ...	...
	Asirgarh	13 12	13 12	13 7	...	...	...	12 0	12 10	12 10	14 10	14 10	0 14	0 14	0 17	0 17	12 17	12 23	9 ...	...	18 8	18 8	19 2	19 2	19 2	19 2	19 2	18 ...
	Baroda	9 5	9 14	10 94	13 7	14 0	14 2	8 3	8 12	10 94	11 0	11 0	0 11	0 11	0 12	0 13	0 13	0 13	0 13	0 13	0 14	0 14	17 10	17 10	14 17	14 17	14 17	14 ...
	Pisa	13 14	14 0	14 8	...	0 23	0 18	0 8	0 12	0 9	0 10	0 10	0 10	0 10	0 10	0 19	8 21	12 20	0 12	0 16	0 12	8 137	8 137	8 137	8 137	8 137	8 137	15 8
	Nimach	15 6	17 8	15 0	20 9	23 0	18 0	8 6	9 0	9 0	0 6	0 6	0 7	0 7	0 7	0 20	0 20	12 13	17 8	16 14	0 80	0 160	0 160	0 160	0 160	8 160	8 160	8 19
	Nasirabad	16 8	17 0	16 0	24 2	24 0	23 0	6 6	6 6	6 6	6 6	6 6	0 6	0 6	0 6	0 18	0 18	14 17	8 14	10 14	0 ...	0 80	0 80	0 80	0 80	0 80	0 80	13 80
	Rájkot	14 8	14 6	13 4	...	...	...	8 9	8 9	8 9	9 0	9 0	0 9	0 9	0 11	0 18	0 17	14 15	8 14	12 14	10 14	0 ...	0 16	0 16	0 16	0 16	0 16	0 16
Madras.	Bangalore	10 5	11 3	11 0	11 4	12 12	8 9	8 10	2 10	0 10	8 11	0 11	2 ...	21 10	25 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	28 ...	28 ...	28 ...	28 ...	28 ...	28 ...	...
	Kolar	10 ...	10 10	10 10	12 0	12 0	8 13	0 13	0 13	0 13	15 16	15 16	3 22	3 21	3 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	37 ...	37 ...	37 ...	37 ...	37 ...	37 ...	...
	Túmkúr	14 0	14 0	14 0	12 0	12 0	8 13	0 13	0 13	0 13	15 13	15 13	4 11	4 11	0 11	0 ...	...	...	...	...	...	40 ...	40 ...	40 ...	40 ...	40 ...	40 ...	...
	Mysore	11 0	11 0	11 0	...	...	...	10 4	10 4	10 4	11 0	11 0	0 12	0 12	0 12	0 12	0 12	0 16	0 16	0 16	0 16	32 ...	32 ...	32 ...	32 ...	32 ...	32 ...	...
	Shimoga	14 11	14 11	12 10	15 12	14 11	13 10	37 13	37 13	28 6	37 13	37 13	4 36	4 36	12 31	0 25	0 32	0 32	0 32	0 32	0 32	34 ...	34 ...	34 ...	34 ...	34 ...	34 ...	...
	Kadur	14 0	14 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rajputana.	Partabgarh (Meywar Agency)	15 12	18 7	17 6	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	10 0	15 11	11 4	12 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

R a.p. R a.p. R a.p. per maund. 2 8 0 ... ... 16 7½ 16 14 10 0

† Sea Salt.

* Sambhur.

D. BARBOUR,
Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE,
(Statistical Branch.)

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

STATEMENTS OF IRRIGATION OPERATIONS OF FASL RABI OF 1882-83 IN THE 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 Rabi Months.													
							October.		November.		December		January.		February.		March.		Total.	
			1882-83.	1881-82.	Increase.	Decrease.	1882.	1881.	1882.	1881.	1882.	1881.	1883.	1882.	1883.	1882.	1883.	1882.	1882-83.	1881-82.
Umballa	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Karnal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rohtak	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Delhi	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hissár	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bikaner	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL W. J. CANAL	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gurdáspur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Amritsar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lahore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL B. D. CANAL	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lahore	2,334,552	1,164,921	24,208	(1) 26,235	...	2,027	...	...	...	...	...	..	2·29	1·55	...	0·60	1·16	...	3·45	2·15
Montgomery	3,567,750	357,622	64,006	(1) 81,423	...	17,417	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·50	1·50	...	1·40	0·20	...	1·70	2·90
Mooltan	3,763,200	799,360	155,546	146,505	9,041	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·00	0·40	...	0·20	0·20	...	1·20	0·60
Dera Ghází Khan	2,801,280	1,008,000	48,976	62,020	...	13,044	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·50	0·05	...	0·60	0·05	...	0·55	0·65
Shahpur	3,002,482	524,988	4,805	4,385	420	...	...	1·1	...	...	...	...	2·7	1·4	...	...	...	...	2·7	2·5
Muzaffargarh	2,007,819	397,529	124,237	114,248	9,989	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·30	0·15	...	0·20	...	0·10	0·30	0·45
TOTAL INUNDATION CANALS	(2) 17,477,033	4,252,420	421,778	434,816	19,450	32,488	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

	Acres.
Area irrigated, 1882-83	421,778
Ditto ditto 1881-82	434,816
Net decrease	13,038

(1) These figures differ from those shown in the return for corresponding crop of 1881-82, in consequence of the areas remitted before the preparation of demand statements which were included in the figures shown in statement for rabi, 1881-82, having been excluded from those entered in the present return.
(2) These figures differ from those shown in the return for rabi, 1881-82, in consequence of the inclusion for those of Lahore in the present return.

STATEMENT No. II.

Statement in Acres of Crops irrigated in Canal Districts.

DESCRIPTION OF CROPS.	Umballa.	Karnál.	Rohtak.	Delhi.	Hissár.	Jind.	Bíkaner.	Gurdaspur.	Amritsar.	Lahore.	Montgomery.	Mooltan.	Dera Ghazi Khan.	Shahpur.	Muzaffargarh	TOTAL.
Wheat	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12,612	39,054	114,320	44,698	3,699	70,818	285,201
Barley	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	109	641	1,346	49	236	867	3,248
Mixed Grain	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,796	7,606	...	1,282	520	8,091	24,295
Others	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,691	16,705	39,880	2,947	350	44,461	109,034
TOTAL RABI, 1882-83	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24,208	64,006	155,546	48,976	4,805	124,237	421,778
TOTAL RABI, 1881-82	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26,235*	81,423*	146,505	62,020	4,385	114,248	434,816

* These figures differ from those shown in the return for correspondiug crop of 1881-82, the cause of which is explained in note appended to Statement No. I.

STATEMENT No. III.

Statement in Acres of Crops irrigated in Canal Divisions.

DESCRIPTION OF CROPS.	Western Jumna Canal. Karnal Division.	Western Jumna Canal. Hansi Division.	Western Jumna Canal. Delhi Division.	Western Jumna Canal. TOTAL.	Bari Doab Canal. 1st Division.	Bari Doab Canal. 2nd Division.	Bari Doab Canal. TOTAL.	Upper Sutlej Division Inundation Canals.	Lower Sutlej and Chenab Division Inundation Canals.	Dera Ghazi Khan Division Indus Canals.	Shahpur Canals.	Muzaffargarh Canals.	TOTAL.
Wheat	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	51,666	114,320	44,698	3,699	70,818	285,201
Barley	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	750	1,346	49	236	867	3,248
Mixed Grain	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14,402	...	1,282	520	8,091	24,295
Others	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21,396	39,880	2,947	350	44,461	109,034
TOTAL RABI, 1882-83	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	88,214	155,546	48,976	4,805	124,237	421,778
TOTAL RABI, 1881-82	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	107,658*	146,505	62,020	4,385	114,248	434,816

* These figures differ from those shown in the return for corresponding crop of 1881-82, the cause of which is explained in note appended to Statement No. I.

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

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

IRRIGATION OPERATIONS OF FASL KHARIF IN THE NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES, 1883-84, UP TO 31st JULY 1883.

Canal Division.	Water distributed during July, 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	7·17	950	97	43,583	45,585
Upper Ganges. Anúpshahr	7·00	4·47	1,100	288	44,169	54,280
Upper Ganges. Meerut	8·10	5·41	925	1,214	54,902	63,012
Upper Ganges. Bulandshahr	7·20	5·28	925	33	60,107	59,676
Upper Ganges. Aligarh	5·50	4·50	1,300	484	70,172	71,986
Lower Ganges. Narora	9·00	4·43	975	93	13,459	13,351
Lower Ganges. Mainpuri	7·00	3·13	600	174	28,212	33,953
Lower Ganges. Cawnpore	8·20	5·55	825	430	43,955	46,923
Lower Ganges. Etáwah	5·80	2·99	975	416	59,986	63,870
Lower Ganges. Bhognipur	7·00	5·39	950	450	25,445	21,072
Total, Upper and Lower Ganges Canals	...	...	9,525	3,679	443,990	473,708
Eastern Jumna Canal	4·74	3·71	1,300	969	66,400	75,383
Agra Canal	8·50	6·7	1,300	178	45,104	42,904
Rohilkhand	...	...	...	...	14,126	19,537
Bijnor	...	...	...	...	970	1,296
Dún	...	...	...	...	4,245	4,524
Jhánsi	...	...	...	...	22	23
Hamírpur	...	...	...	...	51	27
Total	...	...	...	...	574,908	617,402

Zila.	Land irrigated (approximate). Sugarcane.	Indigo.	Rice.	Cotton.	Other food-grains.	Fodder crops.	Miscellaneous.	Total.	Rain-fall. Total from 1st April to end of July, 1883.	Average of ten previous years for the same period.
Saháranpur	16,774	1,794	15,329	367	61	218	1,181	35,724	9·9	15·3
Muzáffarnagar	41,867	4,571	15,888	1,151	106	398	2,570	66,551	13·2	14·6
Meerut	63,248	17,493	4,588	5,830	776	1,207	2,355	95,497	6·7	12·1
Bulandshahr	6,082	53,039	14	7,447	1,191	781	1,353	69,907	10·8	12·2
Aligarh	588	45,504	196	2,780	986	28	1,455	51,537	15·3	11·0
Muttra	1,111	9,956	...	9,419	98	19	1,247	21,850	12·1	12·2
Agra	1,278	4,450	3	1,038	104	94	462	7,429	12·8	13·6
Etah	1,3[illegible]6	26,217	140	742	701	71	1,100	30,277	8·9	12·3
Mainpuri	2,890	34,257	309	611	1,997	154	1,543	41,761	9·8	15·2
Fatehgarh	2,234	14,831	376	210	623	159	86	18,519	8·1	14·6
Etáwah	5,273	42,484	262	86	971	168	883	50,127	10·6	12·0
Cawnpore	4,846	41,337	1,290	23	688	...	1,399	49,583	10·6	10·8
Delhi	...	30	...	11	...	...	32	73	8·0	13·2
Gurgaon	1,025	4,796	14	10,335	84	141	264	16,659	9·5	13·0
Dehra Dún	768	...	3,176	...	...	...	301	4,245	27·3	36·1
Bijnor	948	...	22	...	...	...	...	970	11·6	17·5
Tarái	1,270	...	1,325	...	...	...	...	2,595	14·2	20·9
Pilibhit	813	...	1,306	...	...	...	...	2,119	16·6	22·7
Bareilly	4,668	...	4,744	...	...	...	...	9,412	9·7	20·2
Jhánsi	13	...	...	7	...	...	2	22	10·3	14·7
Hamírpur	10	...	4	...	...	...	37	51	16·9	15·2
Total	157,012	300,759	48,986	40,057	8,386	3,438	16,270	574,908	...	...
Total for the same period last year	190,943	304,377	52,136	40,302	8,600	5,285	15,759	617,402	...	...
Increase	...	...	...	...	...	...	511	...	...	...
Decrease	33,931	3,618	3,150	245	214	1,847	...	42,494	...	...

Remarks.

		Cubic feet per second.
Supply—		
Entering head of Ganges Canal		4,237
" Lower Ganges Canal		1,428
		5,665
Expended—		
Ganges Canal	2,116	
Lower Ganges Canal	1,563	
	3,679	
Escaped—		
Anúpshahr Branch, Ganges Canal	283	
Meerut Division, ditto	112	
Bulandshahr ditto, ditto	152	
Narora ditto, Lower Ganges Canal	210	
Mainpuri ditto, ditto	104	
Cawnpore ditto, ditto	532	
Etawah ditto, ditto	429	
Bhognipur ditto, ditto	274	
Percolation from the Narora Division	62	
	2,158	
		5,837
Deduct drainage water		172
		5,665

Executive Engineer, Northern Division, Ganges Canal, report that "during the early part of July, there was fair rain; on the 17th of July there was a fall of 9·6 inches at Roorkee, but only 1·8 inches at Muhamadpur, 12 miles below Roorkee. Rice crops only took water till very nearly the end of the month, when a general demand commenced; without early rain crops will suffer."

Executive Engineer, Meerut Division, Ganges Canal, reports that "north of Meerut the rainfall has been very deficient and a drought is commencing. South of Meerut up to end of month there was hardly any demand, the rajbahas all running into escapes to maintain supply at a fair navigable height above mile 60. The rice crop has largely expanded in the northern half of the Division and is very nearly what it was last year."

Executive Engineer, Bulandshahr Division, Ganges Canal, reports that "all irrigation stopped on the 9th, the volume in rajbahas and Mat branch was escaping after the 8th. The water taken in the early days of the month was for sugarcane and indigo; no new irrigation was done this month."

Executive Engineer, Mainpuri Division, Lower Ganges Canal, reports that there was a partial demand for water up to the 18th. After that date there was no demand. The new irrigation done during the month is 1,129 acres against 267 in July 1882. The average rainfall over the division during the month has been 6·3"; the maximum 10·7 inches fell at Chibramau, zila Farukhabad, and the minimum 2·35 inches at Bilon, zila Mainpuri.

Executive Engineer, Cawnpore Division, Lower Ganges Canal, reports that the decrease is due to the reasons noted in the return for May.

Executive Engineer, Etáwah Division, Lower Ganges Canal, reports that the decrease in indigo and sugarcane is due to reasons given in previous returns.

Executive Engineer, Bhognipur Division, Lower Ganges Canal, reports that very little new irrigation was effected during the month. Weather cloudy with occasional showers up to the 15th, and heavy general rain between the 16th and 25th stopped all demand for the remainder of the month.

Executive Engineer, Eastern Jumna Canal, reports that rice planting is very late for want of rain: there had been no rain since the 17th. Demand is now at its height and the canal is running all it can carry. It was closed for four days to repair two successive breaches at Gandewar. Crops not suffering yet.

Executive Engineer, [illegible]gra Canal, reports that irrigation ceased about the 10th July. Owing to late rains and the opening of several new minors the increase in the upper part of the Canal has made up for the slack season lower down, the total for the month being 2,000 acres above that for last July.

Executive Engineer, Rohilkhand Canals, reports, that there was a steady demand for rice up to the 6th, when there was general rain, and again on the 9th, but water was still in steady demand up to the 18th and 19th, when heavy rain fell. The kutcha dams in Baror, Dhora, and Sankha were all breached, and the Sissona dam on the Bahgul. Heavy rain, total of about 6 inches, fell from the 23rd to the 29th, and water only in slight demand. The rivers as yet have only had moderate floods.

Executive Engineer, Dún Canals, reports that very slight rain fell during the month, and a long break of nearly a fortnight in the latter half caused canal water to be in great demand for 1st class rice.

Officiating Collector of Hamirpur reports that there was no new irrigation effected this month.

ALLAHABAD,
The 23rd August 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 JULY 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	...	...	11,275	...	11,275	...
Gram	...	...	525	...	525	...
Rice	...	...	...	...	...	...
Paddy or dhán	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bejhar or mixed grain	...	...	3,525	...	3,525	...
Dál—						
Urd	...	...	...	...	...	...
Múng	...	...	...	...	...	...
Arhar	...	...	...	...	...	...
Masúri	...	...	...	...	...	...
Juár	...	...	900	...	900	...
Bájra	...	...	...	...	...	...
Maize or Indian-corn	...	...	...	...	...	...
Barley	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	...	...	16,225	...	16,225	...
Cotton	...	...	...	...	...	...
Oil-seeds	...	...	650	...	650	...
Salt	150	...	...	...	150	...
Metals	...	...	...	...	...	...
Building materials	23,985	...	...	...	23,985	...
Miscellaneous goods	180	...	2,475	...	2,655	...
Firewood	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bamboos	...	...	...	...	...	...
Timber—						
Poles and unsquared timber	...	...	...	...	...	...
Karis and squared timber	...	...	...	...	...	...
Logs	...	...	...	...	...	...
Miscellaneous timber	...	...	...	...	...	...
Live-stock	...	...	...	...	...	...
Grand Total	24,315	...	19,350	...	43,665	...
Total during corresponding period of last year	10,890	...	9,205	...	20,095	...
Increase	13,425	...	10,145	...	23,570	...
Decrease	...	...	...	...	...	...

Remarks.

Particulars.	Agra Canal. 1883.	1882.
Tonnage, including weight of timber and bamboos	1,604	738
Ton mileage	175,724	71,547
Value of goods	56,403	17,894
Number of passengers	*Nil.*	*Nil.*

ALLAHABAD,
The 23rd August 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 JULY 1883.

Principal items of Local Traffic.	Upper Ganges Canal. Up.	Upper Ganges Canal. Down.	Upper Ganges Canal. Total up and down.	Lower Ganges Canal. Up.	Lower Ganges Canal. Down.	Lower Ganges Canal. Total up and down.	Upper and Lower Ganges Canals. Up.	Upper and Lower Ganges Canals. Down.	Upper and Lower Ganges Canals. Total up and down.	Remarks.
	Mds. Nos.	Mds. Nos.	Mds. Nos.	Mds. Nos.	Mds. Nos.	Mds. Nos.	Mds. Nos.	Mds. Nos.	Mds. Nos.	
Grains.										
Wheat	80 ...	5,705 ...	5,785 ...	... ...	525 ...	525 ...	80 ...	14,175 ...	14,255 ...	
Gram	2,151 ...	... ...	2,151 ...	2,027 ...	... ...	2,027 ...	5,608 ...	... ...	5,608 ...	
Rice	... ...	... ...	... ...	42 ...	... ...	42 ...	42 ...	... ...	42 ...	
Paddy or dhán	... ...	1,331 ...	1,331 ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	1,331 ...	1,331 ...	
Bejhar or mixed grain	... ...	725 ...	725 ...	124 ...	125 ...	125 ...	124 ...	825 ...	949 ...	
Dál { Urd	... ...	... ...	125 ...	60 ...	... ...	60 ...	124 ...	... ...	352 ...	
Dál { Múng	125 ...	... ...	125 ...	401 ...	50 ...	401 ...	352 ...	... ...	352 ...	
Dál { Arhar	50 ...	... ...	50 ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	2,010 ...	... ...	2,010 ...	
Dál { Masúri	... ...	... ...	... ...	14 ...	... ...	14 ...	... 14	... ...	... 14	
Juár	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	
Bájra	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	
Maize or Indian-corn	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... 40	... ...	... 40	
Barley	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	
TOTAL	2,406 ...	7,761 ...	10,167 ...	2,668 ...	525 ...	3,193 ...	8,230 ...	16,371 ...	24,601 ...	
Cotton	... ...	2,9 ...	219 ...	... ...	537 ...	537 ...	... ...	1,233 ...	1,233 ...	
Oil-seeds	80 ...	... ...	80 ...	... ...	950 ...	950 ...	474 ...	1,158 ...	1,632 ...	
Salt	650 ...	... ...	650 ...	25 ...	... ...	25 ...	675 ...	19,253 ...	19,928 ...	
Metals	499 ...	236 ...	735 ...	94 ...	... ...	94 ...	873 ...	978 ...	1,851 ...	
Building materials	34,249 ...	12,097 ...	46,346 ...	6,573 ...	9,184 ...	15,757 ...	40,822 ...	23,264 ...	64,086 ...	
Miscellaneous goods	659 ...	9,513 ...	10,172 ...	206 ...	1,878 ...	2,084 ...	1,507 ...	23,988 ...	25,495 ...	
Firewood	4,271 ...	4,762 ...	9,033 ...	3,232 ...	18,125 ...	21,357 ...	7,503 ...	22,887 ...	30,390 ...	
Bamboos	... 163	15,968 319,360	15,968 319,360	345 6,900	3,891 77,820	4,236 408,520	11,340 567	19,859 397,180	20,426 408,520	
Timber { Poles and squared timber	163 ...	3,881 5,136	4,044 5,299	99 198	... ...	99 ...	651 407	3,881 5,136	4,288 5,787	
Timber { Karis and squared timber	333 418	6,049 6,466	6,382 6,884	... ...	... ...	... ...	418 333	6,549 7,133	6,882 7,551	
Timber { Logs	... 190	10 ...	190 ...	10 ...	82 ...	82 ...	5 110	190 10	300 15	
Miscellaneous timber	601 1,302	3,058 1,529	2,130 4,260	640 1,280	351 702	351 ...	1,280 1,592	1,529 3,058	3,121 6,242	
Live-stock	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	
GRAND TOTAL	43,911 1,783	62,205 334,030	1,06,116 335,81	13,675 7,804	35,090 77,820	48,765 85,624	5,507 6,011	43,845 667	49,352 6,678	63,093 15,598 141,140 412,517 294,233 428,115
TOTAL DURING CORRESPONDING PERIOD OF LAST YEAR.	62,598 17	29,753 170,582	92,351 170,599	13,948 1,768	50,221 60,440	64,169 62,208	2,359 100	8,062 12	10,421 112	78,905 1,885 88,036 231,034 166,941 232,919
INCREASE	... 1,766	32,452 163,448	13,765 165,214	... 6,036	... 17,380	... 23,416	3,148 5,911	35,783 655	38,931 6,566	... 13,713 53,104 181,483 37,292 195,196
DECREASE	18,687 ...	... ...	... ...	273 ...	15,131 ...	15,404 ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	15,812 ... ...

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	3,392	3,898	2,357	1,791	382	1,813	6,131	7,502
Ton mileage	62,329	1,70,487	2,00,213	1,20,586	86,199	3,98,266	3,55,741	6,89,339
Value of goods . . . R	31,797	65,289	81,133	33,083	32,237	1,30,452	1,46,167	2,28,824
Number of passengers	91	211	...	...	...	...	91	211

W. P. V. HORST,
Offg. Asst. Secy. to Govt., N.-W. P. & Oudh, P. W. D., Irrigation Branch.

ALLAHABAD,
The 23rd August 1883.

In the last column of the Upper and Lower Ganges Canal Traffic statement for June, 1883, printed at page 759, Part II., of *North-Western Provinces and Oudh Gazette*, dated 28th July, 1883, *for* "decrease 319,492" *read* "increase 319,492."

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

RAILWAY TRAFFIC.

No. XXXII OF 1883.

APPROXIMATE STATEMENT OF GROSS RECEIPTS AND EXPENSES OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

Latest return received.	Railways.	Total length open.	Receipts for week ending 19th August 1882. Total.	Receipts for week ending 19th August 1882. Per mile open.	Total length open.	Receipts for week ending 18th August 1883. Total.	Receipts for week ending 18th August 1883. Per mile open.	Total Receipts from 1st April to 19th August 1882. Total.	Total Receipts from 1st April to 19th August 1882. Per mile open per week.	Total Receipts from 1st April to 18th August 1883. Total.	Total Receipts from 1st April to 18th August 1883. Per mile open per week.	Total Increase in 1883-84.	Total Decrease in 1883-84
			R	R		R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
	Guaranteed.												
25th Aug. 1883	Eastern Bengal .	172	1,17,499	683	172	(a)63,556	317	16,24,859	469	(a)16,41,937	477	17,078	...
18th ditto .	Oudh and Rohilkhund	547	70,071	128	547	90,326	165	20,00,014	181	23,16,932	212	3,16,918	...
25th ditto .	Sind, Punjab & Delhi .	676	1,45,179	215	749	2,08,961	279	36,80,496	270	47,37,576	319	10,57,080	...
18th ditto .	Madras . . .	861	1,10,311	128	861	1,13,799	132	27,99,939	162	25,98,460	151	...	2,01,479
18th ditto .	South Indian . .	655	66,920	102	655	66,506	102	15,15,371	115	15,58,613	119	43,242	...
25th ditto .	Great Indian Peninsula	1,450	3,54,604	245	1,451	4,79,283	330	1,35,36,934	463	1,43,63,928	494	8,26,994	...
18th ditto .	Bombay, Baroda and Central India . .	461	1,16,623	253	461	1,67,082	362	41,88,478	451	47,00,856	510	5,12,378	...
	TOTAL .	4,822	9,81,207	203	4,896	11,89,513	243	2,93,46,091	301	3,19,18,302	326	25,72,211	...
	State.												
25th Aug. 1883	East Indian . .	1,507	6,71,114	445	1,509	8,85,461	587	1,72,99,680	570	2,02,93,167	672	29,93,487	...
18th ditto .	Calcutta and South-Eastern . . .	33	2,350	71	56	4,630	83	75,097	124	1,15,599	109	40,502	...
25th ditto .	Nalhati . .	27	1,115	41	27	1,443	53	26,466	48	31,556	58	5,090	...
18th ditto .	Northern Bengal .	230	23,708	103	239	26,380	110	7,09,700	152	7,75,423	166	65,723	...
18th ditto .	Tirhoot . . .	75	11,887	158	166	17,093	103	2,48,872	149	3,26,177	99	77,305	...
21st July 1883	Patna-Gya . . .	57	7,511	132	...	(b)	...	(c)1,49,019	162	(d)1,36,913	150	...	12,136
18th Aug. 1883	Muttra-Hathras . .	29	2,084	72	29	2,357	81	43,358	74	48,447	84	5,089	...
18th ditto .	Cawnpore-Furrakhabad	87	4,756	55	87	6,161	71	1,30,112	75	1,28,736	74	...	1,376
18th ditto .	Dildarnagar-Ghazipur	12	384	32	12	682	57	18,752	78	20,005	83	1,253	...
25th ditto .	Rajputana-Malwa .	1,117	1,60,699	144	1,117	2,00,850	180	41,09,271	183	48,28,577	216	7,19,306	...
18th ditto .	Wardha Coal . .	45	4,700	104	45	12,869	286	2,08,914	230	2,85,600	317	76,686	...
25th ditto .	Nagpur & Chhattisgarh	98	4,230	43	149	8,993	60	2,41,481	123	5,91,104	198	3,49,623	...
25th ditto .	Rangoon and Irrawaddy Valley . .	161	16,298	101	161	16,354	102	5,58,685	172	5,40,154	167	...	18,531
18th ditto .	Sindia	75	5,643	75	75	6,832	91	1,24,016	82	1,22,249	81	...	1,767
18th ditto .	Punjab Northern .	409	43,325	106	419	58,087	139	11,55,818	143	12,16,681	145	60,863	...
25th ditto .	Indus Valley and Kandahar . . .	660	22,209	34	660	1,26,562	192	16,09,967	121	30,45,529	231	14,35,562	...
25th ditto .	Muttra-Achnera .	23	1,128	49	23	1,460	63	21,852	47	28,144	61	6,292	...
18th ditto .	Kaunia-Dhurla . .	32	965	30	32	1,556	49	28,962	45	37,463	58	8,501	...
25th ditto .	Rewari-Ferozepore .	...	...	...	89	7,380	83	...	...	1,26,822	71	1,26,822	...
	TOTAL .	3,170	3,12,992	99	3,386	4,99,689	148	94,60,872	148	1,24,05,179	183	29,44,807	...
	Assisted Company.												
4th Aug. 1883	Bengal Central . .	...	...	...	...	(b)	...	...	...	(e)38,927	62	38,927	...
	Native States.												
25th Aug. 1883	Bhavnagar-Gondal .	194	7,573	39	193	9,664	50	3,87,719	99	4,31,587	111	43,868	...
18th ditto .	Nizam's . . .	121	14,038	116	121	14,288	118	3,36,050	137	3,08,698	127	...	27,352
18th ditto .	Mysore . . .	86	4,284	50	86	4,832	56	1,09,665	63	1,01,775	59	...	7,890
18th ditto .	Jodhpore . . .	19	300	16	19	600	32	(f)1,229	8	14,089	37	12,860	...
	TOTAL .	420	26,195	62	419	29,384	70	8,34,663	99	8,56,149	102	21,486	...
	GRAND TOTAL .	9,919	19,91,508	201	10,210	26,04,047	255	5,69,40,806	285	6,55,11,724	320	85,70,918	...
	GROSS ESTIMATED EXPENSES .	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,85,37,167	143	3,22,38,360	158	...	...
	NET RECEIPTS .	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,84,03,639	142	3,32,73,394	162	48,69,755	...

(a) Exclusive of the Company's share of the earnings of the Bengal Central Railway (estimated for period subsequent to 4th August 1883).
(b) Return not received.
(c) Total receipts from 1st April to 22nd July 1882.
(d) Total receipts from 1st April to 21st July 1883.
(e) Total receipts from 1st April to 4th August 1883.
(f) Total receipts from 24th June to 19th August 1882.

R. A. SARGEAUNT, *Major, R.E.,*
Offg. Under-Secretary.

SIMLA,
The 8th September 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 11th SEPTEMBER 1883.

GENERAL REMARKS.—The rainfall continues general throughout India. In the Deccan, Konkan and Guzerat the *kharif* crops are thriving; but in Sind, where the river is still low and the rainfall has been slight, the scarcity of water is much felt. In Hyderabad more rain is said to be wanted, while in parts of the Berars a break in the weather would be beneficial. Throughout Central India and Rajputana there has been good rain; more is yet needed in a few places, and the *kharif* crops have not escaped the late drought without considerable injury, but prospects are greatly improved and all fears of scarcity have passed away. In Mysore and Coorg the weather continues generally favourable and the crops are doing well, but in Madras several districts want rain for unirrigated crops.

In Burma the rainfall of the week has been abundant, except in Thayetmyo, where owing to insufficient rain the rice crop is very backward. Floods have damaged the crops in the Cachar and Sylhet districts of Assam and the rainfall has been unequal, but prospects are on the whole fair. In the Central Provinces, Bengal and Behar more rain is needed for rice, while in Chittagong, Orissa and Chota Nagpur the fall has been sufficient. Heavy rain fell in the Central Provinces during the week benefiting the crops. In the North-Western Provinces and Oudh there has been good rain in several districts and prospects are fair, but more rain is still required. A general and abundant fall throughout the Punjab has removed all cause for anxiety in that province.

Harvesting continues in Madras, and sowing of later *kharif* crops in Bombay. No serious damage has as yet been caused by locusts in the Deccan. The early *kharif* crops are being cut in the North-Western Provinces and elsewhere, and harvesting of early rice and jute is going on in Bengal. Sowings of rice have been completed in Burma, where some injury has been done by floods and other causes; but on the whole the prospects of the crop are favourable.

Cholera still lingers in several places, but is abating in the Central Provinces, and the public health is generally much improved.

Prices are returning to their normal average with improving prospects.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week under report.	State of agricultural prospects.
Madras—(Sept. 12th)		
Bellary ...	·47 (average of seven stations).	Standing crops generally good.
Kurnool ...	·51 (average of seven stations).	Standing crops generally good. Harvest indigo, yield fourteen annas. Cattle-disease in seven taluks.
Ganjam ...	2·38 (average of eighteen stations).	Standing crops red and black gram, sugarcane, and cotton thriving. Gingelly damaged by excessive rains. Fever and small-pox continue.
Kistna ...	1·05 (average of twelve stations).	Standing crops generally good, except in three taluks. Rain wanted; canal supply insufficient. Fever, small-pox, dysentery, guinea-worm, and cattle-disease in parts.
Chingleput (Madras) ...	·44 (average of five stations).	Standing crops good, except in one taluk. Harvest *kar* paddy, &c., yield three-fourths. Small-pox slight in three taluks. Cattle-disease slight in parts.
Coimbatore ...	·28 (average of five stations).	Standing crops *cholum* damaged by insects in one taluk. Dry crops want rain in seven taluks. Harvest dry crops in parts, yield average. Cholera in three taluks, 4 deaths; fever in parts.
Tanjore ...	·20 (average of two stations).	Standing crops generally good, except in three taluks. Rain much wanted everywhere. Harvest paddy and *cumboo*, yield below average. Thirty-five deaths from cholera.
Madura ...	.....	Standing crops fading, except in one taluk. Harvest paddy in two taluks, and dry crops in one.
Malabar ...	3·02 (average of fourteen stations).	Harvest continues in eight taluks. First crop in good condition. Cholera in two taluks, 13 deaths; small-pox slight in nine taluks; fever in five taluks.
Travancore ...	·038	Harvesting progressing. Fever prevails. *General Remarks.*—No rain in Madura. General prospects good.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week under report.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bombay—(Sept. 12th)		
Kurrachee ...	Slight rain in Kurrachee, Manjhand, Sakro, Jerruck, and Tatta.	River at Kotri on 10th 14 feet 6 inches against 17 feet 9 inches on same date last year. Want of water much felt. Fever in six talukas. Cattle-disease in six talukas, some deaths among sheep and goats in Jati. Small-pox in five villages, in districts 26 fresh cases, 1 death, 6 remaining sick. Wheat, red rice, and *bajri* in Kurrachee 24, 26 and 34, in Manjhand 22, 28 and 40, in Ghorabari 20, 28 and 36, and in Mirpur Botoro 22, 30 and 34 lbs. per rupee, respectively.
Hyderabad ...	Rain in eight talukas, average fall 1·22.	River has risen 1 foot and 8 inches since last week, and was lower by 3 feet and 3 inches on 10th instant than on same date last year. Small-pox in two, fever in four, and cattle-disease in three talukas. Wheat 24, *bajri* 35, *juari* 46, red rice 26, and white rice 22 lbs. per rupee.
Ahmedabad ...	1·96	Total rainfall 19·28. Crops healthy. Cholera in Ahmedabad, 15 cases, 9 deaths, in Veramgam, 4 cases, 1 death. *Bajri* 27 and wheat 24½ lbs. per rupee.
Baroda ...	5·93	Total rainfall 43·19. Crops thriving. Cholera disappeared everywhere, except in Patan and Wadaoli where it continues in a mild form. *Bajri* 27 and rice 21 lbs. per rupee.
Surat ...	4·74	Total rainfall 46·20. Crops healthy. Cholera in Surat, 3 cases, 2 deaths, in Olphad, 2 cases fatal; slight fever in Jalalpur and Pardi. Locusts appeared in a few villages of Bardoli, Chikli, and Pardi talukas, and steps are being taken for their destruction. *Juari* 37 and *nagli* 43 lbs. per rupee.
Nasik ...	*Nil*	Partial break in the rain. *Kharif* crops in fair condition. Locusts throughout the district, doing no damage, save in Calvan. Cholera disappeared. Wheat 28, *bajri* 28, and rice 22 lbs. per rupee.
Colaba (Bombay) ...	1·31; light rain daily	Total rainfall to date 71·59, being 9·04 above average. Abnormal temperature 0° to 2° cool. Vapour in air normal. Monsoon wind strong.
Poona ...	Maximum at Mawal 7·0.	Standing crops healthy. Cholera 32 cases, 22 fatal. *Bajri* 39 and *juari* 47 lbs. per rupee, in Poona *bajri* 34 and *juari* 41 lbs. per rupee.
Ahmednagar ...	1·32 in Newasa and from ·23 to ·95 in all the remaining talukas.	*Kharif* crops are in good condition. Cholera 35 attacks, 16 deaths. Sowing operations of *rabi* have not yet commenced. *Bajri*—maximum 48 lbs. in Jamkhed, minimum 36 lbs. in Akola; *juari*—maximum 66 lbs. in Newasa, minimum 39 lbs. in Akola.
Sholapur ...	·88	Total rainfall 32·78. *Kharif* crops good; *rabi* sowings commenced in places; no damage done by locusts. Cholera 86 cases, 30 deaths. *Juari* 60 lbs. and *bajri* 50 lbs. per rupee.
Dharwar ...	Slight rain in eastern talukas, pretty heavy in western talukas; maximum 4·30 in Hangal; 3·08 in Kalghatgi; 2·48 in Mugud; 2·10 in Bankapur; 1·80 in Kod.	More rain is required for rice. Sowing of cotton and other late crops progressing. Ague prevails to a small extent in Mugud, Hangal, and Kalghatgi talukas, and slight cattle-disease in Hangal. *Juari* 63 lbs. and rice 32 lbs. per rupee.
Kanara ...	Karwar, 8·42; Kumpta, 7·61; Sirsi, 11·27; Hallial, 2·32.	Total rainfall 129·78. Weeding and transplanting of rice continue above ghat; cardamums ripening. Small-pox in Kumpta and Honawar. Common rice in Karwar 12¼ seers, district average 14⅓ seers.
Rajkot ...	2·39 ...	Total rainfall 24·66. General health fair. Weather cool. Small-pox in Limrala. *Bajri* 28 lbs and *juari* 33 lbs. per rupee.
		General Remarks.—Good rain has fallen in most districts of the Presidency. Crops healthy. Light rain, and slight rise in the river in Sind, where the crops have improved in consequence. Little damage from locusts. Cholera abating; slight fever and small-pox, and cattle-disease in a few places.
Bengal—(Sept. 12th)		
Chittagong ...	3·56	Weather seasonable. Harvesting of *aus* rice nearly completed; *amun* rice still being planted in some places. Prospects favourable. Prices stationary. Cholera abating. Cattle-disease still continues.
Dacca ...	·79	*Aus* rice and jute being cut; *roachia* paddy being sown. Prospects good.
24-Pergunnahs (Calcutta)	1·81	Prospects of both early and late rice good. Early rice being harvested; transplanting of late rice still going on in some parts of districts. Cases of fever and of cattle-disease reported from Bassirhat sub-division. Public health good.
Moorshedabad ...	.....	No report received.
Rajshahye ...	1·83	Weather seasonable and prospects good. *Aus* rice a fair crop. Fever reported bad over a limited area only.
Burdwan ...	·45	*Aus* rice being reaped; outturn fair. Prospects of all other crops favourable. Fever prevalent.
Rungpore ...	.....	No report received.
Bhagalpur ...	·51	More rain wanted for winter rice. *Bhadoi* crops being cut, outturn 8 to 12 annas.
Purneah ...	·18	Prospects of crops generally fair. Farming operations normal. Rain wanted. Rivers falling. Health normal.
Patna ...	·64	*Makai* commenced to be cut; transplanting of paddy going on. More rain wanted. Cholera still reported from Behar sub-division.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week under report.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bengal—*contd.*		
Durbhunga ...	·30	Very much more rain than has fallen is required. Crops are suffering. General health good.
Hazaribagh ...	3·45	Weather seasonable. Good rain. Prospects of rice crop improving. Harvesting of *bhadoi* crops continues. Some isolated cases of small-pox and cattle-disease reported. General health good
Cuttack ...	5·10	Weather seasonable. Early rice being reaped with prospects of fair outturn; late rice being weeded and reploughed. Price of rice stationary. Public health good.
		General Remarks.—General rain fell during the week, but except in Orissa and Chota Nagpore the fall was generally slight. In Central Bengal and Behar the rice crop is suffering from want of rain. In several places elsewhere prospects of this crop are reported to be favourable. Early rice and jute are being reaped with fair results, but in Patna, Julpigoree, and Mymensingh the jute is said to be a poor crop. In Behar harvesting of *bhadoi* crops has commenced generally with expectation of a fair outturn, except in Mozufferpore where they have been greatly destroyed by inundation. Cholera lingers and fever has appeared in some districts, but the general health of the province is still fair.
N. W. Provinces and Oudh—		
Benares (Sept. 11th)	Average ·20	More rain wanted to improve crop prospects. Fever continues. Condition of cattle good. Prices steady.
Allahabad („ 12th)	Good rain ranging from 1·20 to 3·30 in all nine tahsils.	Harvest prospects improved. Rice crops somewhat damaged; early *kharif* crops being harvested. Only 4 deaths from cholera reported. *Bajri* and *juari* fallen; *arhar, dhan,* and *kuari* risen; other prices fairly steady.
Gorakhpur („ 9th)	About 1·0 in four tahsils on 5th.	The rain which has fallen has done much good. Prices steady. More rain required.
Jhansi („ 10th)	Jhansi, 1·0; Mau, ·50; Moth, ·80; Garotha, 1·50.	Weather cloudy with occasional showers. Crops are looking well, their prosperity depends on more rain. Locusts are said to have appeared in pargana Mau, particulars are under enquiry. Prices falling. Health good.
Agra („ 11th)	Rain in all parganas from 1·20 to 3·30.	Sporadic cholera and fever in three parganas. Prices falling slightly. Prospects generally much brighter. No cattle-disease reported. Cholera abating.
Bareilly („ „)	Weather showery	Crops improving. Early *kharif* harvest begun in places. Cholera reported in one village.
Meerut („ „)	Meerut, 3·50; Sardhana, 4·10; Bagpat, 3·20; Ghaziabad, 2·60; Hapur, 5·20; Mowana, 1·50.	Prospects immensely improved. Even unirrigated crops will be revived and yield probably an eight-anna crop at least. Health good, a few cases of supposed cholera in Begumabad. Supplies sufficient. Prices easy.
Kumaun („ „)	.....	Weather seasonable. Early rice being cut; outturn poor. Some slight fever, otherwise general health good. No change in prices. Cattle-disease continues.
Lucknow („ „)	Lucknow, ·30; Mohanlalganj, ·170.	Weather cloudy for the greater part of the week. Wind easterly. Unirrigated rice crops and that sown in *uparhars* are dying; large *juari* has also suffered; no injury as yet to the *hewet* crops. Condition of people generally good and of cattle normal. Markets well supplied. Prices steady except at Mohanlalganj, where they are said to be rising a little.
Partabgarh („ „)	Sadr, 2·80; Kunda, ·40; Patti, ·90.	Crops doing fairly well. More rain wanted. *Mukka* and *kakun* being cut. Prices steady. Health good.
Sitapur („ „)	Sitapur, ·70; Sidhouli in parts, 1·70; Biswan, ·40; Misrikh, ·80.	More than half the rice crops lost; crops on low lands still good. *Bajri* and *juari* in three tahsils healthy.
Fyzabad („ 10th)	Sadr, ·10; Akbarpur, ·70; Bikapur, 1·30; Tanda, 2·10.	The rain in Tanda has somewhat improved prospects in that tahsil; rain still much wanted in all tahsils for the *aghani* crops.
Rae Bareli („ „)	Sadr, 2·80; Salon, 2·60; Dalman, ·30; Digbijaiganj, 1·0.	Prospects of the *kharif* crops have improved; *makka, kodon, juari, bowra, mothi, mash,* and *sawan* specially benefited, and from which a fair crop may now be anticipated. More rain required for *dhan.* General health good. Supplies sufficient. Prices steady.
Cawnpore („ 11th)	Average rainfall of nine tahsils, 1·70.	The rain has done much good, but more rain is desirable to prevent injury to crops. Fever prevalent and cholera decreasing except in a few localities and at Bithur, where fresh cases reported. Cattle-disease almost entirely disappeared. Prices slightly lower.
Farukhabad („ „)	Light scattered rain	Weather cloudy. Save *maize* and in less degree rice, all crops promise well; some very well; cotton very fine, but too forward and likely to be damaged by later rains.
		General Remarks.—There has been a fair fall of rain during the week which has materially improved the prospects of the later *kharif* crops, but more rain is still wanted. The rice crops especially have suffered severely in Lucknow and Sitapur; the early *kharif* harvest has begun in places. Locusts are reported to have appeared in Jhansi, but no particulars regarding them are yet known. Cholera has appeared in Meerut and Bareilly. Prices are steady or falling

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week under report.	State of agricultural prospects.
Punjab—(Sept. 11th).		
Delhi ...	4·4	Health good. Crop prospects much improved. Prices falling.
Hissar ...	.....	Rain throughout the district. Health good. Agricultural prospects much improved. Prices falling.
Umballa ...	2·8	Health good. Crop prospects much improved, but yield expected to be below the average. Prices stationary.
Jullundur ...	5·8	Health good. Crop prospects improving. Prices falling.
Amritsar ...	7·8	Health good. Prices falling.
Sialkot ...	6·0	Health and harvest prospects good. Prices falling
Ferozepore ...	Sadr, 9·2; Zira, 4·8; Moga, 3·2; Muktsar, 3·4; Jalalabad, 7·0.	Health good. Crop prospects improved. Prices falling.
Lahore ...	8·4	Health good. Crop prospects much improved. Prices falling.
Rawalpindi ...	1·8	Health good Prospects good in four tahsils and average in three others. Prices falling.
Mooltan ...	No rain	Health and crop prospects good. Prices falling.
Dera Ismail Khan ...	·20	Health good. Prices steady.
Peshawar ...	·20	Health good. Prices falling.
		General Remarks.—Rain throughout the province. Crop prospects much improved. Health good. Prices falling.
Central Provinces—(Sept. 12th)		
Nagpur ...	·97	Weather *cool*. Prospects good. Cholera 404 cases, 181 deaths. Prices steady.
Jubbulpore ...	8·87	Weather cloudy and rainy. Heavy rain on the 9th. Cotton and other *kharif* crops thriving. Prospects improved. Wheat 21 and rice 14 seers per rupee. Fever prevalent.
Saugor (Sept. 11th)	4·90	Prospects much improved. Prices steady. Health good.
Seoni ...	7·60	Heavy rain throughout the week. Crops much benefited. Cholera slight. Prices falling.
Hoshangabad ...	.....	Weather rainy and cloudy. Nerbudda and Tawa rivers flooded, and crops on the river banks seriously damaged. Fever in Sohagpur. Wheat 15 and rice 9 seers per rupee.
Khandwa ...	5·20	Weather showery. Prospects good. Prices steady.
Raipur ...	1·41	Prospects favourable, except at Simoga where the rainfall has been deficient. Prices steady. Preparations for *rabi* sowings in progress.
Sambalpur ...	6·76	Good rain throughout the week towards the east; rain towards north and west still deficient. Prospects good, except in north and west where slight loss is expected. Fever increasing. Common rice 26 seers per rupee.
		General Remarks.—Rain has continued to fall very generally throughout the province, the falls being heaviest in the northern districts. Prospects are favourable. Cholera rapidly abating.
British Burma—(Sept. 8th)		
Akyab ..	12·22	Total rainfall to date 169·75. Two deaths from cholera in the jail and 1 in district, and 4 deaths from small-pox in Kolabin. 58 deaths of cattle in three townships, elsewhere health of plough cattle good. Transplanting continues. Crop prospects favourable. Transplanting wages from 6 to 8 annas per day.
Rangoon ...	4·71	Total rainfall to date 66·15. Two deaths from small-pox, otherwise public health good. Price of paddy from Rs. 85 to 94 per 100 baskets.
Bassein ...	6·50	Total rainfall to date 75·40. Public health good. Three deaths of cattle in Kangyidoung township. Ploughing nearly finished, about two-thirds transplanted. Price of paddy from Rs. 85 to 100 per 100 baskets.
Prome ...	2·59	Total rainfall to date 38·08. Public health good. Eighty-nine deaths of cattle from small-pox in two townships, elsewhere health of cattle good. 148,360 acres ploughed, 134,500 acres planted. Young plants in good condition. Price of paddy Rs. 98 per 100 baskets.
Amherst (Moulmein) ...	10·88	Total rainfall to date 142·44. Public health in Moulmein and district good. 224 deaths of cattle in Hlaingbwey township. Crops healthy in Moulmein town. Few holdings remain unploughed. Ploughing, sowing, and transplanting progressing. State of supply of seedlings for transplanting and general appearance of crops fair. No damage from drought, flood or insects.
Toungoo ...	3·65	Total rainfall to date 66·41. Public health and health of plough cattle good. Transplanting progressing. Average price of paddy Rs. 65 per 100 baskets.
Kyoukphyoo (1st Sept.)	8·90	Total rainfall to date 153·23. Three deaths from cholera in Pouktoodoung village, Myabone township; one in old Kyoukphyoo, otherwise public health good. Health of cattle good. Only a few acres remain unploughed. Transplanted paddy progressing favourably; broadcast paddy in good condition.
Kyoukphyoo (8th „)	9·53	Total rainfall to date 142·76. Two deaths from cholera in Kinechoung doubtful; two deaths in Kalanto village, Kyoukphyoo township; cholera also reported from Ramree township. Health of cattle good. Sowings completed.
Sandoway ...	15·99	Total rainfall to date 181·75. Public health good. Sowing and transplanting finished. Crops looking healthy.
Hanthawaddy ...	.....	Public health and health of cattle good. Ploughing progressing. Ploughing wages 60 baskets of paddy in Hlaing township. Paddy crops in three circles of the Hlaing township inundated. Price of paddy from Rs. 80 to Rs. 100 per 100 baskets.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week under report.	State of agricultural prospects.
British Burma—*contd.*		
Pegu ...	6·15	Total rainfall to date 101·21. Few deaths from fever in town, otherwise public health good. Transplanting nearly completed. Flood in river not so high as first. Season favourable. Price of paddy from Rs. 85 to Rs. 90 per 100 baskets.
Tharrawaddy ...	...	No report received.
Thonegwa ...	6·02	Total rainfall to date 69·38. Public health and health of cattle good. Ploughing progressing. Damage to crops from floods in the Thayein circle, Donabyoo township, and in the Kyouspouk and Kyonepadouk circles, Shwayloung township. Young crops are slightly damaged by insects in the Papone and Daydayeh townships. Supply of seedlings insufficient in the flooded parts of the Shwayloung township. Transplanting not progressing in the Kyonemangeh circle, Thonegwa township, on account of high water. Wages of labourers for sowing and transplanting one basket of paddy or one rupee per day. Price of paddy from Rs. 85 to Rs. 90 per 100 baskets.
Henzada ...	5·63	Total rainfall to date 69·28. Public health and health of cattle good. Transplanting progressing. Seedlings and plants in good condition; in Zaloon township plants in 2,580 acres damaged by floods, replanting going on and 350 acres damaged by insects. Information from Myanoung sub-division up to 3rd only.
Thayetmyo (Sept. 1st)	1·15	Total rainfall to date 25·11. Public health good. Ploughing going on. Rainfall hitherto insufficient. Prospects bad in western half of district, only about one-third of land planted yet, in some places seedlings killed by drought.
Thayetmyo („ 8th)	1·35	Total rainfall to date 26·46. Public health good. 30 deaths of cattle from small-pox in Syndoke, 10 in Myoma and 139 in Thabala circles. Cultivation still very backward for want of rain, about half of the total of paddy land planted. Price of paddy risen from Rs. 95 to Rs. 110 per 100 baskets.
Shwaygyin ...	6·64	Total rainfall to date 119·85. Public health and health of cattle fair. Ploughing nearly finished, except in low tracts which are flooded. Transplanting and sowing progressing. Some fields in low tracts flooded. Prices of paddy Rs. 74 per 100 baskets.
Tavoy ...	8·48	Total rainfall to date 171·06. Public health and health of cattle good. General appearance of the plants good. Area ascertained to have been damaged in western township, 150 acres by inundations and 50 acres by rats.
Mergui (Aug. 25th)	11·00 for week ending 25th August.	Total rainfall to date 105·95. Public health and health of cattle good. Area ploughed 33,000 acres and seed sown. Crops healthy. Price of paddy Rs. 75 per 100 baskets.
Mergui (Sept. 1st)		*General Remarks.*—Rainfall up to date still remains less than last year, but appears gradually making up. Public health good. No increase of cattle-disease and no serious mortality among cattle reported. Sowings completed. Transplanting except in overflooded tracts and in parts of Thayetmyo, where the rainfall has been insufficient, nearly completed. Prospects of crops reported favourable. Price of paddy keeps fairly steady.
Assam—(Sept. 12th)		
Gauhati ...	·21 week ending 11th instant.	Weather sultry and hot. Transplanting of *sali* paddy in progress. Public health fair. Cattle-disease still prevalent in the interior.
Sylhet ...	0·46	State and prospects of crops on the whole good; some damage done to *aus* in south of district by floods. Small-pox prevalent in Karimganj.
Cachar ...	.....	No report received.
Dibrugarh ...	4·42	Weather seasonable. Transplanting of *sali dhan* nearly finished. Cattle-disease reported. Public health good.
Mysore and Coorg—(Sept. 12th)		
Bangalore ...	·68	Standing crops in good condition. Prospects fair. Public health good.
Mysore ...	·15	Crops thriving. Prospects favourable. Sowing operations continue.
Mercara ...	6·22	A break in the monsoon needed in the western taluks. Prospects of coffee and cardamum crops good. Public health good. No change in prices of food-grains which rule low.
		General Remarks.—Slight rain in all districts. Sowings active. Standing crops and public health favourably reported on. Prices stationary.
Berar & Hyderabad—(Sept. 12th)		
Amraoti ...	1·53	Crops in good condition. A break in the weather is now necessary. Wheat 16 and *juari* 26 seers per rupee.
Akola ...	2·53	Crops in good condition.
Hyderabad ...	1·75; total from 1st January 24·63.	Rain very uneven in Hyderabad district. In some places tanks have breached, and crops slighty damaged. In others rain still wanted. No sickness. Prices stationary.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week under report.	State of agricultural prospects.
Central India States—(Sept. 12th)		
Indore ...	2·08	Prospects good.
Morar (Gwalior) ...	1·21	Prospects good. Cholera decreasing in Gwalior. Prices of food-grains falling.
Sutna ...	2·46	Prospects good.
Rutlam ...	.....	No report received.
Neemuch ...	1·49	Agricultural prospects improved. Public health good.
Goona ...	3·9	Health good.
Bhopal ...	.....	No report received.
Agar ...	.....	No report received.
Nowgong ...	1·45	*Kharif* prospects improved. More rain is wanted. Prices steady. Public health fair.
Manpur ...	.....	Prospects improving.
Rajputana—		
Abu (Sept. 12th)	5·47	Good rain has fallen and still more is expected, as the clouds are very heavy. Prices falling.
Sirohi („ 9th)	2·97	Tanks and wells full. Health good. Crop prospects fair. Weather cloudy.
Marwar („ 7th)	3·11	Four months' supply of water in Jodhpore city; tanks and wells filling up. Health good. *Bajri* crops which had escaped the drought reviving; *moth* and *til* being sown. Rains being general and more copious in districts have dispelled fears of famine. Prospects of *rabi* much brighter. Prices falling. More rain expected as the weather is still cloudy.
Meywar („ 9th)	4·33	Tanks and wells filling fast. Health good. *Kharif* crop injured by late drought. Rain daily.
Harowti („ 8th)	Tonk, 2·19	Good rainfalls everywhere. Prospects improved. Health good.
Jhallawar („ 7th)	3·46	Good rain has fallen in all the districts. Prospects much improved. Health good.
Ajmere („ 11th)	2·28	Prospects favourable. Sufficient rain has fallen for standing crops, but considerably heavier falls are required to fill tanks, except in Merwara where the falls have been heavier. Health improving.
Jeypore („ „)	4·96	Crops thriving. Prospects favourable. Prices falling. Cholera almost stopped.
Bhurtpore ...	.....	No report received.
Ulwur (Sept. 11th)	Average 3·30	Prospects greatly improved. Prices falling. Health good.
Nepal—(Sept. 6th)		
Katmandu ...	2·80	Generally cloudy; frequent showers. Prospects good.

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

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

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

No. 1234.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of India, in the Home Department (Judicial),—under date Simla, the 12th September 1883.

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

Home Department Resolution No. 1750, dated the 2nd November 1876.

Ditto ditto No. 684, dated the 31st May 1878.

Read also—

Letter from the Government of Madras, No. 10, dated the 9th January 1883.

„ to Director of Indian Marine, No. 164, dated the 31st January 1883.

„ from Director of Indian Marine, No. 588, dated the 7th February 1883.

„ to Solicitor to the Government of India, No. 245, dated the 20th February 1883.

„ from Solicitor to the Government of India, No. 386, dated the 28th March 1883.

„ to Solicitor to the Government of India, No. 386, dated the 1st May 1883.

„ from Solicitor to the Government of India, No. 624, dated the 25th May 1883.

„ to Government of Madras, No. 892, dated the 20th June 1883.

„ from Government of Madras, No. 373, dated the 16th July 1883.

RESOLUTION.

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

Contracts for the engagement of crews of Indian Government vessels, whether belonging to the Imperial or to Local Governments.	By the officers in command of such vessels.

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

A. MACKENZIE,
Secretary to the Government of India.

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

SUPPLEMENT TO

The Gazette of India.

Nº 38.} CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 22, 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.

IRRIGATION BRANCH.

IRRIGATION OPERATIONS IN BENGAL FOR THE OFFICIAL YEAR 1883-84.

Areas leased for Irrigation up to the end of July 1883.

Circle.	District.	Canal.	Estimated full discharge.	Average discharge in month.	Discharge utilized.	Approximate area of land irrigated during the year up to the end of the month.	Approximate area of land under irrigation up to the same date last year.	DETAILS OF AREAS LEASED. Five years. All crops.	Five years. Khurreef.	Annual leases. Khurreef.	Rubbee.	Sugar-cane.	Bhadoi.	Hot weather.	Total.	Grand Total.	Rainfall, 1883-84. During month.	Up to end of month.	Rainfall, 1882-83. 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	293·95	33·24	2,097	48,525	...	5,532	...	682	31	...	66	779	6,311	11·06	33·64	25·39	42·42	
		Gobri	372·82	146·18	56·33	...	4,096	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...					
		Pattamoondee	1,042	19·86	7·47	90	13,809	...	350	...	2	...	...	15	17	367					
		High Level, Range I	675	100·72	14·58	490	14,260	...	1,032	...	67	3	...	16	86	1,118					
		Taldunda, 1st Reach	1,300	135	135	...	9,954	...	...	...	202	20	...	...	222	222					
		Ditto, 2nd do.	650	38	38	...															
		Matchgong	650	67	67	1,561	22,309	...	2,015	...	200	29	...	...	229	2,244					
	Balasore	High Level, Section II	727·16	226·35	226·35	72	235	...	...	...	...	440	...	...	440	440					
		Ditto do. III	727·16	209·16	209·16	252	1,373														
		Total	...	...	...	4,562	114,561	...	8,929	...	1,153	523	...	97	1,773	10,702	...	...	...	...	
	Total of the corresponding period of last year.		...	...	...	...	...	...	123,823	...	1,477	169	...	...	1,646	125,469	...	...	...	...	
South-Western.	Midnapore	Midnapore	1,411	744	616	69,014	82,713	...	72,427	...	...	...	...	...	...	72,427	10·03	21·50	13·69	32·65	Whole month discharging.
	Howrah	Panchkoorah	522	164	91	9,894	9,786	...	10,174	...	...	...	...	...	...	10,174	18·61	30·69	7·35	25·79	Eighteen days discharging.
		Total	...	...	...	78,908	92,499	...	82,601	...	...	...	...	...	...	82,601	...	...	...	...	
	Total of the corresponding period of last year.		...	...	...	...	...	...	92,797	...	...	...	...	...	...	92,797	...	...	...	...	
Sone.	Shahabad	Western Main	4,342	1,266	169	5,331	1,950	4,434	...	1,190	...	381	...	...	1,571	6,005	14·83	21·17	4·72	7·92	
		Buxar	1,226	287	237	14,147	6,815	14,229	...	3,945	...	1,932	...	69	5,946	20,166					
		Arrah	1,160	799	666	41,611	33,114	51,852	...	5,913	...	1 502	154	7,003	14,572	66,424	8·91	20·33	7·34	13·06	
	Patna and Gya	Eastern Main	1,466	564	481	... *	94	214	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	214	12·53	24·49	7·46	18·00	* Excludes area irrigated under five years' leases.
		Patna				648*	3,111	12,254	...	3,098	...	8	...	67	3,173	15,427					
		Total	...	...	...	61,737	45,084	82,974	...	14,146	...	3,823	154	7,139	25,262	108,236	...	...	...	...	
	Total of the corresponding period of last year.		...	...	...	...	...	...	56,548	17,067	3,425	9,925	...	...	30,417	86,965	...	...	...	...	
		Grand Total	...	...	...	145,207	252,144	82,974	91,530	14,146	1,153	4,346	154	7,236	27,035	201,539	...	...	...	...	
	Grand total of the corresponding period of last year.		...	...	...	...	...	...	273,168	17,067	4,902	10,094	...	...	32,063	305,231	...	...	...	...	

The 4th September 1883.

G. F. E. S. NEILL, *Major., M.S.C.,*
Under-Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal,
P. W. Department.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

IRRIGATION OPERATIONS OF FASL KHARIF IN THE PUNJAB FOR 1883-84 UP TO 31st JULY 1883.

Canal Division.	Water distributed during July 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	4·92	3,073·6	1,471·25	...	...	Gurdáspur	15,213	10·49	1·7	Cotton	21,518	On the Bári Doáb Canal there is a decrease of 1,299 acres as compared with the corresponding period of the preceding year. The prospects of the crop continue to be very favorable. The usual rains having in a great measure failed, water is in great demand both for new and old sowings.
2nd Division, Main Branch, Lower	4·6	3·8		899·00	...	...	Amritsar	38,419	10·7	9·0	Rice	17,472	
2nd do., Lahore Branch	3·35	3·5		764·00	...	...	Lahore	47,738	8·8	2·7	Sugarcane	9,192	
Passed out of Escapes	...	...	...	229·00	...	...	...	...	...	...	Others	53,188	
Total Bári Doáb Canal	...	...	3,073·6	3,363·25	...	...	...	101,370	...	...	...	101,370	
Corresponding period of last year	...	...	3,073·6	2,484·52	...	...	...	102,669	...	...	...	102,669	
Western Jumna Canal. Karnál Division	4·33	4·13	2,546	176	...	631,372 kurries, bullies, &c.; 12,478 maunds firewood; and 44,186 cubic feet wood.	Umballa	1,259	12·33	8·23	Cotton	63,546	The operations of the month on the Western Jumna Canal show an increase in area irrigated of 45,913 acres, and of 4,505 acres as compared with the corresponding period of last year. There is an increase of 13,372 acres in the area of cotton, and a decrease of 12,865 acres in that of sugarcane, as compared with last year. The increase in the former is attributed to the scanty rainfall during the month, which is nearly 50 per cent. under the average.
Delhi do.	5·70	4·96		600	...		Karnál	26,689	8·52	4·63	Rice	28,979	
Hánsi do.	9·00	8·50		1,125	...		Delhi	28,911	10·20	2·80	Sugarcane	35,076	
Do. Bulla Head	8·80	6·70		223	...		Rohtak	34,007	5·85	4·30	Others	24,407	
Passed out of Escapes	...	...	...	289	...		Hissár	34,360	5·40	4·10	...	...	
							Jhind	25,807	10·40	3·50	...	...	
							Bíkaner	201	...	...	...	...	
							Kalsia State	774	...	...	...	...	
Total Western Jumna Canal	...	...	2,546	2,413	...	631,372	...	152,008	...	...	...	152,008	
Corresponding period of last year	...	...	2,546	1,925	...	190,654	...	147,503	...	...	...	147,503	
Inundation Canals. Upper Sutlej Division	...	...	...	...	...	...	Lahore	12,168	...	...	Detail not obtainable for want of establishment.	...	On the Inundation Canals there is a decrease of 89,653 acres as compared with last year, which is due to the short supply in the Canals owing to the low state of the rivers.
Lower Sutlej and Chenab Division	...	...	...	...	...	...	Montgomery	15,875	...	...		...	
Indus Canals	...	...	...	...	...	...	Mooltan	170,255	2·3	1·8		...	
Muzaffargarh Canals	...	...	...	...	...	...	Dera Gházi Khan	102,856	2·7	0·10	...	...	
							Muzaffargarh	123,150	...	3·3	...	...	
Total Inundation Canals	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	424,304	...	...	...	424,304	
Corresponding period of last year	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	513,957	...	...	...	513,957	
Perennial Canals, Grand Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	253,378	...	...	...	253,378	
Do. corresponding period of last year	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	250,172	...	...	...	250,172	

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

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

RAILWAY TRAFFIC.

No. XXXIII OF 1883.

APPROXIMATE STATEMENT OF GROSS RECEIPTS AND EXPENSES OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

Latest return received.	Railways.	Total mean length open.	Receipts for week ending 26th August 1882. Total.	Receipts for week ending 26th August 1882. Per mile open.	Total mean length open.	Receipts for week ending 25th August 1883. Total.	Receipts for week ending 25th August 1883. Per mile open.	Total Receipts from 1st April to 26th August 1882. Total.	Total Receipts from 1st April to 26th August 1882. Per mile open per week.	Total Receipts from 1st April to 25th August 1883. Total.	Total Receipts from 1st April to 25th August 1883. 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
25th Aug. 1883	Eastern Bengal	172	1,53,036	890	172	(a)72,069	419	17,77,895	489	(a)17,48,647	484	...	29,248
25th ditto	Oudh and Rohilkhund	547	80,695	148	547	88,263	161	20,80,709	180	24,04,916	209	3,24,207	...
1st Sept. 1883	Sind, Punjab & Delhi	676	1,45,062	215	749	2,04,399	273	38,25,558	267	49,37,033	316	11,11,475	...
1st ditto	Madras	861	1,51,837	176	861	1,18,168	137	29,23,241	161	27,24,001	151	...	1,99,240
1st ditto	South Indian	655	73,835	113	655	72,299	110	15,89,206	115	16,31,850	118	42,644	...
1st ditto	Great Indian Peninsula	1,450	3,62,108	249	1,451	3,95,772	273	1,38,99,042	453	1,47,64,951	483	8,65,909	...
1st ditto	Bombay, Baroda and Central India	461	1,22,643	266	461	1,58,606	344	43,11,122	442	48,62,691	502	5,51,569	...
	TOTAL	4,822	10,89,216	226	4,896	11,09,576	226	3,04,96,773	298	3,30,74,089	322	26,67,316	...
	State.												
1st Sept. 1883	East Indian	1,507	6,51,484	432	1,509	8,00,808	531	1,79,51,164	564	2,10,92,427	666	31,41,263	...
1st ditto	Calcutta and South-Eastern	33	4,456	135	56	5,300	95	79,553	121	1,20,619	108	41,066	...
1st ditto	Nalhati	27	1,120	41	27	1,668	62	27,586	48	33,294	59	5,708	...
1st ditto	Northern Bengal	230	35,338	154	239	37,350	156	7,45,038	152	8,21,642	168	76,604	...
1st ditto	Tirhoot	75	15,448	206	166	16,491	99	2,64,320	153	3,42,187	99	77,867	...
28th July 1883	Patna-Gya	57	6,296	110	...	(b)	...	(c)1,55,997	160	(d)1,42,015	147	...	13,982
1st Sept. 1883	Muttra-Hathras	29	2,557	88	29	2,378	82	45,915	75	50,464	83	4,549	...
1st ditto	Cawnpore-Furrakhabad	87	5,062	58	87	6,599	76	1,35,174	74	1,34,839	74	...	335
1st ditto	Dildarnagar-Ghazipur	12	523	44	12	616	51	19,276	76	20,555	82	1,279	...
1st ditto	Rajputana-Malwa	1,117	1,50,039	134	1,117	2,05,950	184	42,59,311	189	50,30,163	214	7,70,852	...
1st ditto	Wardha Coal	45	8,997	200	45	13,407	298	2,17,912	229	2,98,981	316	81,069	...
1st ditto	Nagpur & Chhattisgarh	98	4,369	45	149	9,243	62	2,45,849	119	6,02,648	193	3,56,799	...
1st ditto	Rangoon and Irrawaddy Valley	161	18,164	113	161	18,359	114	5,76,850	169	5,58,309	165	...	18,541
1st ditto	Sindia	75	4,672	62	75	5,005	67	1,28,686	81	1,27,151	81	...	1,535
1st ditto	Punjab Northern	409	47,994	117	421	60,943	145	12,03,812	142	12,83,141	145	79,329	...
1st ditto	Indus Valley and Kandahar	660	63,728	97	660	1,07,335	163	16,73,696	120	31,67,484	229	14,93,788	...
1st ditto	Muttra-Achnera	23	1,458	63	23	1,730	75	25,460	52	29,795	62	4,335	...
1st ditto	Kaunia-Dhurla	32	1,479	46	32	1,162	36	30,441	45	38,625	57	8,184	...
1st ditto	Rewari-Ferozepore	...	...	...	89	10,130	114	...	...	1,36,813	73	1,36,813	...
	TOTAL	3,170	3,71,700	117	3,388	5,03,666	149	98,34,876	147	1,29,38,725	179	31,03,849	...
	Assisted Company.												
11th Aug. 1883	Bengal Central	...	...	...	...	(b)	...	...	...	(e)40,805	61	40,805	...
	Native States.												
25th Aug. 1883	Bhavnagar-Gondal	194	11,366	59	193	9,875	51	3,99,085	97	4,41,837	109	42,752	...
25th ditto	Nizam's	121	13,799	114	121	11,970	99	3,49,849	137	3,18,914	125	...	30,935
25th ditto	Mysore	86	5,499	64	86	5,021	58	1,15,164	63	1,06,796	59	...	8,368
1st Sept. 1883	Jodhpore	19	320	17	19	660	35	(f)1,550	9	14,730	37	13,180	...
	TOTAL	420	30,984	74	419	27,526	66	8,65,648	100	8,82,277	100	16,629	...
	GRAND TOTAL	9,919	21,43,384	216	10,212	24,41,576	239	5,90,58,461	281	6,80,2[illegible],323	314	89,69,862	...
	GROSS ESTIMATED EXPENSES	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,98,28,937	142	3,37,73,455	156	...	...
	NET RECEIPTS	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,92,29,524	139	3,42,54,868	158	50,25,344	...

(a) Exclusive of the Company's share of the earnings of the Bengal Central Railway (estimated for period subsequent to 11th August 1883).
(b) Return not received.
(c) Total receipts from 1st April to 29th July 1882.
(d) Total receipts from 1st April to 28th July 1883.
(e) Total receipts from 1st April to 11th August 1883.
(f) Total receipts from 24th June to 26th August 1882.

R. A. SARGEAUNT, *Major, R.E.,*
Offg. Under-Secretary.

SIMLA,
The 15th September 1883.

to instruct the pleader when the party is a pardánashín woman or unable for any sufficient cause to instruct the pleader in person.

"Under the Legal Practitioners Act, 1879, an advocate not ordinarily practising in his own province must, if he wishes to practise in such a province as the Central Provinces, for example, where the Judicial Commissioner has at present no power of enrolling advocates, first enrol himself as a pleader. As this state of the law is felt by certain persons to be a grievance, a new section has been added to the Act, empowering all High Courts not established by Royal Charter to enrol advocates as the Chief Court of the Panjáb is at present empowered to enrol them. As the power of suspension or removal would, except in the case of the Panjáb Chief Court, be vested in a single officer if it were conferred absolutely on the High Court, it has been thought well to make every order by any High Court other than the Panjáb Chief Court suspending or removing an advocate subject to confirmation by the Local Government.

"The new section 42, which section 5 of the Bill adds to the Act, provides for the repeal of Acts I of 1846 and XX of 1853 in all places to which that section may be extended. The Madras High Court has noticed that these Acts have not as yet been expressly repealed in that Presidency, though a great portion of the Legal Practitioners Act, 1879, has been brought into operation there. These Acts are, it is believed, already repealed in all the provinces to which the Legal Practitioners Act, 1879, extends *proprio vigore;* but it is possible that they may be still unrepealed in some of the other provinces to which the Act either has already been or may hereafter be extended under the power conferred by its first section. The new section 42, taken with section 1 of the Act, will enable the Local Government of any such province to repeal the Acts if still in force in it.

"Lastly, section 6 of the Bill amends article 27 of schedule I and article 11 of schedule II of the Indian Stamp Act, 1879, by omitting the words which confine their operation to advocates of the chartered High Courts. As section 41 of the Legal Practitioners Act, 1879, empowers the Chief Court of the Panjáb to enrol advocates, and as the Bill will confer similar powers on the other non-chartered High Courts, the words in question are, as represented by the North-Western Provinces High Court, out of place, so far as advocates are concerned, and should therefore be omitted."

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Council adjourned to Thursday, the 4th October, 1883.

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

SIMLA;
The 20th September, 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 18th SEPTEMBER 1883.

GENERAL REMARKS.—In the Carnatic, Travancore and parts of the Southern Mahratta Country the rainfall of the past week has been somewhat deficient, and more rain is wanted for unirrigated crops; otherwise the prospects in Southern India are fair. There has been a slight rise in the river in Sind, but it remains below its usual level; at Kurrachee, however, it is reported to be higher than last year. In Hyderabad and the Berars the crops are generally in excellent condition and throughout Central India and Rajputana good, and in some places abundant rain has greatly benefited the *kharif* and improved the pasturage.

In Burma, Assam and Bengal crop prospects are on the whole favourable, although some damage has been done by past floods, and more rain is wanted in parts of Behar and Central Bengal. In the North-Western Provinces and Oudh and Central Provinces the rice crop has suffered from the long break in August, but other crops are doing well and the rainfall of the week under report has been general and very beneficial. Hardly any rain fell during the week in the Punjab, but prospects there have materially improved.

Harvesting is still in progress in Madras. Ploughing and sowing for the *rabi* has begun in the Bombay Presidency, Rajputana, the Central Provinces and the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, and the early *kharif* crops are being cut. Reaping of early rice and jute continues in Bengal, the outturn being generally fair. In Burma rice sowings have been finished and transplanting is nearly completed.

Cattle-disease in mild form is reported from most districts; in Burma the mortality has slightly increased.

Cholera still exists in Bombay, the Central Provinces and Northern India, but is decreasing. The usual autumnal fevers prevail.

Prices are keeping steady.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week under report.	State of agricultural prospects.
Madras—(Sept. 19th)		
Bellary ...	·18 (average of three stations).	Standing crops generally good.
Kurnool ...	·05	Rain still needed in four taluks; standing crops elsewhere good. Harvest of indigo in parts, yield 14 annas. Cattle-disease in seven taluks.
Ganjam ...	·93 (average of twelve stations).	Standing crops generally thriving. Fever and small-pox exist.
Kistna ...	·55 (average of four stations).	Rain needed throughout. Dry crops fading. *Cholum* suffering from grub in one taluk. Harvest of gingelly, yield below half. Fever, small-pox, guinea-worm, and cattle-disease in parts.
Chingleput (Madras) ...	·95	Standing crops withering, except in one taluk for want of water. Harvest of *kar*, paddy, &c., yield half. Small-pox slight in three taluks; measles in one taluk. Cattle-disease slight in all taluks.
Coimbatore ...	·89 (average of six stations).	Standing crops *cholum* damaged by insects in one taluk. Dry crops in eight taluks want rain. Harvest of *cholum* and *ragi*, yield average. Fever and small-pox in parts; cholera in one taluk, three deaths.
Tanjore ...	1·17 (average of eight stations).	Standing crops generally good, but dry crops in four taluks want rain. Harvest paddy and gingelly, yield below average. Twenty-six deaths from cholera.
Madura ...	1·33 (average of four stations).	Standing crops withering, except in two taluks. Harvest of paddy and dry crops in parts.
Malabar ...	1·18 (average of thirteen stations).	Standing crops good. Harvesting continues. Second crop cultivation begun in seven taluks. Small-pox slight in nine taluks; fever in three taluks; cholera in two taluks, 5 deaths.
Travancore ...	·177	Harvesting continues. Preparations for next cultivation begun. Fever and dysentery prevail; 1 death from small-pox. Rain needed in several districts. *General Remarks.*—General prospects fair.
Bombay—(Sept. 19th)		
Kurrachee ...	·88, being average of fourteen stations.	River at Kotri on 17th 14 feet 7 inches against 13 feet 9 inches on same date last year. Fever in five talukas. Cattle-disease in five talukas, some loss among cows and buffaloes. Coughs and dysentery at Koti. Wheat, red rice, and *bajri* in Kurrachee 24, 28 and 34, in Shewan 32 and 40, in Tatta 24, 28 and 36, and in Jati 20, 32 and 40lbs. per rupee, respectively.
Hyderabad ...	Rain in two talukas, average fall ·90.	River has risen 1 inch since last week, but was 3 feet lower on 17th instant than on same date last year. Crops are reported to have suffered from blight and rats in taluka Badin. Small-pox in one, fever in two, and cattle-disease in three talukas. Wheat 24, *bajri* 36, *juari* 46, red rice 26, and white rice 20 lbs. per rupee.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week under report.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bombay—*contd.*		
Ahmedabad ...	·40	Total rainfall 19·68. Crops healthy. Cholera abating, 5 cases, 3 deaths; slight fever in Aholka, Modasa, and Viramgaum. *Bajri* 26¾ and wheat 24½ lbs. per rupee.
Baroda ...	·74	Total rainfall 43·93. Crops in good condition. Locusts in Songhad, Mahuva, and Vyara talukas of Naosari division. *Bajri* 27 and rice 21 lbs. per rupee.
Surat ...	·54	Total rainfall 46·74. Condition of crops good. Cholera in Bulsar, 18 cases, 14 deaths; slight fever in Pardi. Locusts in some talukas. *Juari* 37 and *nagli* 43 lbs. per rupee.
Nasik ...	.....	Break in rain. Sowings of *kharif* completed. Heavy and continuous rain slightly damaged the *kharif* crops in places. Land is being prepared for *rabi*. No cholera. Cattle-disease in two villages of Dindori. Locusts throughout the district doing no damage, save in Kalwan. Wheat 28, *bajri* 28, and rice 22 lbs. per rupee.
Colaba (Bombay) ...	Very little rain; total of week ·55.	Total rainfall to date 72·14, being 7·20 above average. Abnormal temperature 0° to 1° cool. Vapour in air defective. Wind normal. Barometer high.
Poona ...	Light showers in all talukas.	Nine deaths from cholera. *Bajri* 39 and *juari* 47 lbs., in Poona *bajri* 34 and *juari* 41 lbs.
Ahmednagar ...	Very light rain in four talukas and none in the rest.	*Kharif* crops are doing well; sowing of *rabi* has commenced in all the talukas except Parner, Jamkhed, and Sangamner. Cattle-disease prevails to some extent in Karjat. Cholera 17 attacks, 5 deaths. *Bajri*—maximum 60 lbs. in Jamkhed, minimum 36 in Kopargaon, *juari*—maximum 72 in Jamkhed, minimum 45 in Kopargaon.
Sholapur ...	No rain	*Kharif* crops good; *rabi* sowings commenced in places. No damage by locusts. Cholera 76 cases, 31 deaths. *Juari* 61 and *bajri* 53 lbs. per rupee.
Dharwar ...	Slight rain at eight stations; maximum ·79 at Hubli.	Rain wanted in Gadag, Ron and some other places. Standing crops good. Sowing of cotton progressing in some places, and in others lands are being prepared for it and for sowing wheat, gram, and other *rabi* crops. Public health good. *Juari* 84 lbs. per rupee in Ranibennur to 47 lbs. in Mugud petta and rice 40 lbs. in Hangal to 25 lbs. in Mundargi.
Kanara ...	Karwar, 1·32; Kumpta, 5·84; Sirsi, 8·95; Halial, 3·80.	Total rainfall 131·10. Plucking cardamoms commenced. Rice plants healthy. Three cases of small-pox in Hanawar. Common rice in Karwar 13, in district average 14⅓ seers per rupee.
Rajkot ...	·43	Total rainfall 25·09. Weather hot and cloudy. General health good. *Bajri* 28 and *juari* 34 lbs. per rupee. *General Remarks.*—Slight rain in some districts, more wanted in parts of the Southern Mahratta Country. *Kharif* crops generally good. Preparations for *rabi* in progress. Little damage from locusts. Cholera in many districts, but of a mild character. Slight fever and cattle-disease in a few places.
Bengal—(Sept. 19th)		
Chittagong ..	3·49	Weather seasonable. Transplanting of late rice nearly finished. Prospects good. Prices stationary. Cattle-disease still reported.
Dacca ..	·45	*Rochia* paddy being sown; *aus* and jute being cut. Prospects good.
24-Pergunnahs (Calcutta)	·30	Prospect of crops good. Harvesting of early rice still going on, outturn above average. Transplanting of late rice finished. Price of common rice stationary. Public health generally good, though cases of fever reported from Baraset and Bassirhat sub-divisions.
Moorshedabad ...	·40	Weather sultry. Rain much wanted for late rice. Other crops doing well. Public health good.
Rajshahye ...	1·10	Weather clear and hot. Crops doing well. More rain wanted. *Aus* rice being harvested.
Burdwan ..	·33	*Aus* rice being reaped, outturn fair; *amun* rice promises fairly. Public health tolerable.
Rungpore ...	5·76	Weather cloudy and rainy. Prospects of crops good. Cutting of *jute* proceeding. Fever prevalent; cholera at Kaligunge.
Bhagalpur ...	1·11	More rain wanted for winter rice.
Purneah ...	2·25	Prospects of crops good. Farming operations normal. Health fair. Rivers normal.
Patna ...	2·20	*Bhadoi* crops promising. Transplanting of paddy still going on. Cholera reported from several thanas of Behar sub-division.
Durbhunga ..	·43	More rain wanted, but crops have certainly improved, and prospects are not unfavourable.
Hazaribagh ...	1·91	Weather warm and seasonable. Prospects of rice crop continue favourable. *Bhadoi* crops still being harvested. General health good.
Cuttack ..	·36	Weather seasonable. Early rice being cut; late rice being re-ploughed and thriving well. Price of rice has risen a little high. Public health good. *General Remarks.*—There has been general rain during the week; it has done much good in Behar, but more is still much wanted there, as well as in Central Bengal, for late rice especially on high lands. Early rice, jute, and other autumn crops are being harvested, and promise to give a general fair outturn, though in some districts it will be under an average. Fever is said to be prevalent in some districts, but the general health of the province is still very fair.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week under report.	State of agricultural prospects.
N. W. Provinces and Oudh—		
Benares (Sept. 18th)	Benares, 3·50; Chandausi, 1·30.	Crop prospects much improved. Fever continues. Cattle-disease of a very mild type reported in places. Prices steady.
Allahabad („ 19th)	Good rain everywhere except at Sadr, where only ·70 has fallen; in the remaining eight tahsils the average is 2·30.	Harvest prospects good. Health generally good. Cholera, 5 deaths. *Bajri*, *juari*, and *arhar* risen in price and *dhan* and *kuari* fallen, other prices steady.
Gorakhpur („ 16th)	Rain more or less abundant all over district on 13th and 14th; Maharajgunj, 3·50; Deoria, 1·90; Bansgaon, 1·20.	Prospects much improved. Sharp outbreak of cholera in jail, prisoners moved into camp; one or two cases also in city.
Jhansi („ 17th)	Jhansi, ·80; Mau, 2·90; Moth, 2·70; Garotha, 1·00.	Rice and minor crops somewhat damaged for want of rain. *Juari*, *bajra*, *tili*, and cotton are looking well. Prices fluctuating. Health of men and cattle good.
Agra („ 18th)	Rain in all parganas from ·10 to 1·80.	Sporadic cholera in two and fever in three parganas. Prices slightly falling. More rain wanted. No cattle-disease.
Rae Bareli („ 17th)	Rain during week—Sadr, 5·74; Digbijaiganj, 3·70; Dalman, 1·30; Salon, ·80.	Prospects of *kharif* crop greatly improved. General health good. Supplies sufficient. Prices steady.
Meerut („ 18th)	Meerut, 1·00; Bagpat, 1·40; Hapur, ·70; Mowana, ·40; rain has fallen in outlying villages of Ghaziabad.	Though recent rain most beneficial, more would be advantageous. West wind blowing and symptoms of approaching cold season. Prospects fair. Health good. No cholera. Labour abundant. Supplies sufficient. Prices steady.
Kumaun („ „)	.....	Fine weather is now required for the crops, sufficient rain having fallen. Health of people fair. Cattle-disease continues. Prices unchanged.
Lucknow („ „)	Abundant and general rain during week; Lucknow, 4·50; Maliabad, 3·40; Mohanlalganj, 3·20.	Heavy clouds still overhanging. Rice crop has suffered to some extent, but it is now improving; *hewat* crops are doing very well. Condition of people and cattle good. Markets well supplied. Prices stationary.
Partabgarh („ „)	Sadr, 1·00; Kunda, 3·60; Patti, ·60.	Prices steady. Rice suffering from drought in a small tract in Patti tahsil. Prospects elsewhere good. *Kuari*, rice, *kakun*, *makra*, and *sawan* being cut. Health good.
Sitapur („ „)	Sitapur, 1·50; Sidhouli, 3·20; Biswan, 4·70; Misrikh, 6·90.	Marked improvement in prospects. Fall in prices of all grains, except *dhan* and *kodon* which is stationary and *sawan* which has risen.
Fyzabad („ „)	Sadr, 3·00; Bikapur, 3·20; Akbarpur, 1·20; Tanda, ·60.	Prospects improved. Public health good.
Bareli („ „)	Passing showers	Weather cloudy. *Kharif* fully average, except rice and indigo. Cholera confined to original locality.
Cawnpore („ „)	Good rain throughout the district, though varying considerably.	Weather favourable. Prospects improved. General health of the people good. Slight cattle-disease in one pargana only. Prices slightly fallen.
Farukhabad („ „)	.....	Sky slightly overcast and favourable for all crops and for preparation of *rabi* sowings. Later *kharif* crops very promising, except rice. *General Remarks.*—The improvement in the crop prospects noted last week continues, rain having fallen freely in most districts. Prices have not changed much. Cholera has broken out in Gorakhpur jail, and there have been 5 deaths from this disease in Allahabad.
Punjab—(Sept. 18th).		
Delhi ...	.....	Health good. Crop prospects improved. Prices stationary.
Hissar ...	Slight rain	Crops thriving. Health good. Prices stationary.
Umballa ...	.....	Health good. Crop prospects much improved, but yield expected to be below the average. Prices rising.
Jullundur ...	.....	Health good. Crop prospects improving. Prices falling.
Amritsar ...	.....	Health good. Prices falling.
Sialkot ...	.....	Health and harvest prospects good. Prices falling.
Ferozepore ...	Zira, ·50	Health good. Crop prospects improved. Prices steady.
Lahore ...	.....	Health good. Crop prospects much improved. Prices stationary.
Rawalpindi ...	·30	Health good. Crop prospects good. Prices falling.
Mooltan ...	.....	Health and crop prospects good. Prices stationary.
Dera Ismail Khan ...	.....	Heath good. Rain needed. Crops suffering. Prices steady.
Peshawar ...	.....	Health and harvest prospects good. Rain wanted. Prices falling. *General Remarks.*—Slight rain in one or two districts. General health good. Crop prospects improving.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week under report.	State of agricultural prospects.
Central Provinces—(Sept. 19th)		
Nagpur ...	·95	Weather rainy. Prospects good. 118 deaths from cholera. Prices steady.
Jubbulpore ...	·20	Weather cloudy and occasionally sunny; weather seasonable; Crops much benefited, but more rain is wanted for rice. Prices stationary.
Saugor (Sept. 18th)	·86	Weather cloudy with light rain. Crops much improved. Prices steady. Health good.
Seoni ...	2·59	Heavy rain on 19th followed by cloudy damp weather. Crops flourishing. 9 deaths from cholera. Prices stationary.
Hoshangabad ...	3·63	Weather rainy and cloudy. Weeding and preparation for *rabi* sowings stopped by continuous rain. Health good. Wheat 15 and rice 9 seers per rupee.
Khandwa ...	·3	Weather occasionally cloudy. Prospects good. Minor crops being reaped. 9 deaths from cholera. Prices steady.
Raipur ...	2·17	Prospects favourable. More rain wanted for rice, especially in Simoga. Health good. Prices steady.
Sambalpur (Sept. 15th)	1·0	Weather favourable. Rice improving, but loss to the extent of 4 annas is expected. Health good. Common rice 36 seers per rupee. *General Remarks.*—Prospects continue favourable, and the injury caused by the long break in the rains has been in a great measure repaired, except in respect to rice, which appear to have suffered permanent damage to the extent of one-quarter of the crop in some parts of the provinces.
British Burma—(Sept. 19th)		
Akyab ...	6·48	Rainfall to date 167·23. Three deaths from cholera in Koladan, 3 in Writoung east, otherwise public health good. Seventy-four deaths of cattle in Menbya and Writoung east, elsewhere health of plough cattle good. Transplanting continues. Crops promising.
Rangoon ...	4·20	Rainfall to date 70·35. One death from small-pox, otherwise public health good. Price of paddy from Rs. 86 to 88 per 100 baskets.
Bassein ...	4·21	Total rainfall to date 79·61. Four deaths from cholera in Kyangidoung township, one from small-pox in Thabyahla circle, otherwise public health good. Sixty-five deaths of cattle in four townships. Ploughing finished except in some low lands. Transplanting about four-fifths finished. Paddy plants thriving. Price of paddy from Rs. 85 to 100 per 100 baskets.
Amherst (Moulmein) ...	10·92	Total rainfall to date 153·50. Public health and health of cattle in Moulmein and district good. Crops healthy in Moulmein town. Ploughing, sowing, and transplanting progressing. Seedlings and crops good.
Toungoo ...	3·42	Total rainfall to date 69·83. Public health and health of plough cattle good. Transplanting progressing. Average price of paddy Rs. 65 per 100 baskets.
Kyoukphyoo ...	.....	No report received.
Sandoway ...	.....	No report received.
Hanthawaddy ...	.....	Public health and health of cattle good. 30,640 acres have been ploughed. Some of the crops in the Aingkaloung Bawley and Myoungtanga circles, Hlaing township, have been destroyed by floods. Transplanting going on in the Hlaing and Tamanoing townships. Ploughing wages 60 baskets of paddy per man in the Hlaing township. Price of paddy from Rs. 80 to 100 per 100 baskets.
Pegu ...	8·55	Rainfall to date 109·76. Public health good. 14 deaths of cattle in Kyouktan. Slight cattle-disease in Pagandoung. Transplanting finished. Season continues most favourable.
Tharrawaddy (Sept. 8th)	9·00	Rainfall to date 83·07. Public health good. 74 deaths of cattle in the Tapun and Minhla townships. Health of plough cattle good in all other townships, except Gyobingouk where slight disease prevails. Ploughing, sowing, and transplanting progressing. Crops on 2,000 acres in Sangwey township reported as destroyed by floods, the damaged crops last reported are being replaced. Price of paddy from Rs. 90 to 95 per 100 baskets.
Tharrawaddy („ 15th)	2·70	Rainfall to date 85·77. Public health good. 17 deaths of cattle in Minhla and Tapun townships. Health of plough cattle in all the other townships good, except Gyobingouk where *haingt* disease prevails. Ploughing, sowing, and transplanting progressing. Crops on 600 acres in the Tapun township have been destroyed by floods, in the Sanjyo township the floods have subsided, and there is a prospect of the flooded land being successfully cultivated; about 200 acres of paddy land still remain under water. Price of paddy from Rs. 93 to 100 per 100 baskets.
Prome ...	1·24	Rainfall to date 39·32. One death from cholera in Mahathaman, otherwise public health good. Health of cattle good, except at Mahathaman, where 6 deaths from small-pox are reported. 150,360 acres ploughed and 148,[illegible] planted. More rain wanted in the southern circle of Shweydoungyi township; reports from other townships favourable. Price of paddy Rs. 92 per 100 baskets.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week under report.	State of agricultural prospects.
British Burma—*contd.*		
Thonegwa ...	1·35	Rainfall to date 70·73. Two deaths from cholera in Donathyoo township, otherwise public health good. Health of cattle good. Ploughing nearly completed. Transplanting progressing. Young crops destroyed by floods in parts of Donathyoo and Thonegwa townships. Supply of seedlings sufficient. General appearance of young plants good, except in parts of the Donathyoo and Thonegwa townships. Transplanting wages one rupee or one basket of paddy per day. Price of paddy from Rs. 85 to 90 per 100 baskets.
Henzada ...	6·10	Rainfall to date 75·37. Three deaths from small-pox in Henzada township, otherwise public health good. Health of cattle good. Transplanting almost completed in the Henzada sub-division and progressing in the Myanoung sub-division. Seedlings and plants in good condition.
Thayetmyo ...	1·44	Rainfall to date 27·90. Public health good. 57 deaths of cattle in Myandeh sub-division. Crops still suffering from want of more rain, but there has been rain and prospects are improved.
Shwaygyin ...	3·10	Rainfall to date 122·95. Four deaths from small-pox in Mone circle, otherwise public health fair. 49 deaths of cattle in Mone circle, and cattle-disease in Kyoukhyi. Ploughing finished, except in flooded parts. Transplanting and sowing nearing completion. Price of paddy Rs. 76 per 100 baskets.
Tavoy ...	3·92	Rainfall to date 174·98. Public health and health of cattle good. General appearance of the plants good.
Mergui ...	.....	No report received.
		General Remarks.—Rainfall still deficient compared with last year, but agricultural prospects on the whole favourable. Transplanting approaching completion. Sowings finished. Public health good. Cattle-disease in parts of Akyab, Tharrawddy, Bassein, Thayetmyo, and Shwaygyin and slight increase of mortality. Price of paddy continues steady.
Assam—(Sept. 19th)		
Gauhati ...	·68	Weather hot. Transplanting of *sali* paddy in progress. Public health fair. Cattle-disease still in the interior.
Sylhet ...	11·19	Floods gone down. Crop prospects good. Public health fair except in Karimganj, where small-pox is bad.
Cachar ...	7·64	Weather warm with heavy rains at intervals. Transplanting of *sali* crops nearly finished; reaping of *aus* crops commenced. Public health good. Small-pox still reported from Hailakandi.
Dibrugarh ...	4·31	Weather showery. Transplanting of *sali dhan* finished. Public health good.
Mysore and Coorg—(Sept. 19th)		
Bangalore ...	·20	Standing crops in fair condition. More rain needed. Prospects favourable.
Mysore ...	·10	Prospects promising. Standing crops generally good.
Mercara ...	·57	Cessation of monsoon on the 14th advantageous to crops. Cardamoms have ripened and the green coffee berries will shortly do so. Paddy seedlings have been planted out. The *ragi* crop is coming into ear. Public health good. Prices of food-grains low and almost stationary.
		General Remarks.—Rainfall in districts from ·10 to 1·50. Sowing operations continue. Standing crops generally in good condition. Public health in the province good. Prices—rice from 10 to 24 seers, *ragi* from 30 to 48 seers, and horse gram from 29 to 36 seers per rupee.
Berar & Hyderabad—(Sept. 19th)		
Amraoti ...	·60	A break in the weather during the week has benefited the crops. Wheat 16 and *juari* 26 seers per rupee.
Akola ...	·64	Crops in good condition.
Hyderabad ...	·20	Total rainfall from 1st January 24·83. Standing crops flourishing. Reaping of *kharif* crop commenced. Cholera broken out in one taluka. No cattle-disease. Prices—wheat 16, coarse rice $10\frac{3}{4}$, white *juari* 24, yellow *juari* $27\frac{1}{4}$, and *tur* 24 seers per current sicca rupee.
Central India States—(Sept. 19th)		
Indore ...	Slight showers	Health fair. Prices of food-grains stationary.
Morar (Gwalior) ...	1·43	Prospects good. Cholera disappeared. Prices falling.
Sutna ...	2·89	Prospects good.
Rutlam ...	.....	No report received.
Neemuch ...	5·86	Prospects and public health good.
Goona ...	11·76	Health and crops good. Prices stationary.
Bhopal ...	.....	No report received.
Agar ...	[illegible]	Crops abundant.
Sehore ...	[illegible]	Prospects and public health good.
Nowgong ...	1·28	*Kharif* prospects much improved. Prices falling. Grass safe. Health fair.
Manpur (Bhopawar) ...	1·90	Weather favourable. Crops promising.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week under report.	State of agricultural prospects.
Rajputana—		
Abu (Sept. 19th)	·99	Break in weather with light clouds. Seasonable weather.
Sirohi („ 16th)	1·76	Water-supply and health good. Crop prospects fair.
Marwar („ 14th)	Jodhpore, ·05; good showers in districts.	Crops and grass reviving. Fresh sowings thriving. Prices stationary.
Meywar („ 16th)	2·42	Water-supply very good. Prospects improved. Prices falling. Health good.
Harowti („ 15th)	Deoli, 1·73; Tonk, 2·71; Shahpura, 1·65; Kotah, 8·92.	*Kharif* materially improved. *Rabi* and grass need more rain. Prices further fallen. Health excellent, excepting 5 deaths from cholera at Kotah.
Jhallawar ...	.....	No report received.
Ajmere („ 18th)	.....	No rain. Prospects favourable. *Maize* harvest commencing. Health fair.
Jeypore („ „)	·46	Prospects favourable. Health fair. Prices steady.
Bhurtpore ...	.....	No report received.
Ulwur (Sept. 15th)	1·57	Prospects improved. *Rabi* cultivation commenced. Prices falling. Health good. Good supply of water in tanks and wells.
Nepal—(Sept. 13th)		
Katmandu ...	2·80; frequent rain in the last few days.	Constant and heavy clouds. Prospects good.

ABSTRACT SHOWING THE RESULT OF EMIGRATION FROM THE PORT OF CALCUTTA DURING THE MONTH OF MAY 1883.

No. I.—As to age and sex.

	Natal.				Mauritius.				Total.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Proportion of women to men.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Proportion of women to men.	Males.	Females.	Grand Total.
Under 2 years	6	7	13	41·09 women to every 100 men.	...	5	5	40 women to every 100 men.	6	12	18
From 2 to 10 years	29	12	41		11	13	24		40	25	65
„ 10 „ 20 „	64	30	94		43	13	56		107	43	150
„ 20 „ 30 „	196	76	272		96	37	133		292	113	405
„ 30 „ 40 „	13	3	16		21	13	34		34	16	50
„ 40 „ 50 „	2	4	6		...	...	...		2	4	6
Above 50	...	...	...		...	1	1		...	1	1
GRAND TOTAL ...	310	132	442		171	82	253		481	214	695

No. II.—As to places whence emigrants come to Calcutta for embarkation.

	Natal.			Mauritius.			Total.		
Orissa	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Western Bengal	...	...	...	2	2	4	2	2	4
Central ditto	...	1	1	2	6	8	2	7	9
Eastern ditto	3	...	3	...	...	...	3	...	3
Behar	58	21	79	69	37	106	127	58	185
North-Western Provinces	138	57	195	58	27	85	196	84	280
Oudh	39	12	51	27	9	36	66	21	87
Central India	13	7	20	3	...	3	16	7	23
Punjab	10	2	12	...	...	...	10	2	12
Nepal	13	1	14	10	1	11	23	2	25
Mixed, Madras & Bombay, &c.	36	31	67	...	...	...	36	31	67
GRAND TOTAL ...	310	132	442	171	[illegible]	[illegible]	481	214	695

No. III.—As to caste and religion.

	Natal.			Mauritius.			Total.		
Brahmins, high caste	48	16	64	34	15	49	82	31	113
Agriculturist ... ... } Hindoos ... {	81	27	108	53	27	80	134	54	188
Artisans ... ... } Hindoos ... {	16	4	20	4	1	5	20	5	25
Low castes ... ... } Hindoos ... {	119	66	185	50	24	74	169	90	259
Musulmans	42	19	61	30	15	45	72	34	106
Christians	4	...	4	...	...	...	4	...	4
Grand Total ...	310	132	442	171	82	253	481	214	695

Memo.

	Male.	Female.	Total.
1. Hindoos ...	405	180	585
2. Musulmans ...	72	34	106
3. Christians ...	4	...	4
Total ...	481	214	695

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

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OFFICIAL PAPERS.

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

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

PRICES CURRENT OF FOOD-GRAINS THROUGHOUT INDIA FOR THE 2nd HALF OF AUGUST 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. Past fortnight.	Great Millet. Corresponding fortnight of 1882.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria Spicata*. Present fortnight.	Bulrush Millet. Past fortnight.	Bulrush Millet. 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	9 10	10 5	7 6	...	...	...	17 0	17 0	17 13	17 14	17 14	19 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Vizagapatam	10 0	9 8	10 0	...	...	...	9 8	9 8	9 0	11 14	11 14	11 5	23 13	21 10	21 10	23 13	22 13	23 13
	Godavery	10 13	10 13	11 11	...	...	...	10 14	10 14	13 14	14 0	14 0	17 0	23 0	23 0	28 13	...	...	...
	Kistna	8 13	8 13	12 11	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	15 11	14 11	14 11	16 5	20 13	20 13	24 14	...	...	...
	Nellore	10 13	9 14	12 10	...	...	...	13 14	13 14	15 13	15 0	15 0	17 0	21 10	24 8	29 11	...	...	...
	Cuddapah	12 14	12 14	13 3	...	...	...	12 6	12 6	11 14	13 5	13 5	13 11	29 3	28 6	26 13	31 3	31 3	31 4
	Anantapur	13 6	13 6	13 6	...	...	...	11 13	11 13	12 13	12 5	12 5	15 2	30 14	30 14	30 14	30 2	30 2	18 13
	Bellary	17 5	16 5	16 5	...	...	...	11 13	11 13	12 5	13 0	13 0	13 8	37 2	37 2	35 0	30 2	28 3	26 5
	Kurnool	12 2	12 2	12 11	...	...	...	10 10	10 10	10 10	11 6	11 6	11 6	37 0	35 10	31 8	31 14	31 3	22 8
	Madras	11 5	11 5	9 13	...	...	...	13 8	13 8	13 8	15 2	15 2	15 2	22 5	22 5	23 0	23 13	23 13	25 0
	Chingleput	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 8	13 8	14 10	15 2	15 2	15 14	...	...	...	21 2	...	...
	North Arcot	9 11	9 11	9 5	...	...	...	13 8	13 8	14 11	16 14	16 14	16 14	...	...	34 10	31 5	31 5	29 11
	South Arcot	9 6	9 6	9 0	...	...	...	13 14	13 14	15 11	14 14	14 14	16 3	...	...	33 10	28 8	28 8	23 8
	Tanjore	11 13	11 13	8 13	...	...	...	17 13	17 3	15 13	...	...	...	33 6	31 0	31 13	42 0	31 14	29 0
	Trichinopoly	9 10	9 10	9 3	...	...	...	15 13	15 13	14 6	16 11	16 11	14 14	33 10	30 13	25 3	30 8	30 8	25 6
	Madura	12 8	12 8	12 0	...	...	...	15 8	16 0	14 5	16 0	16 14	14 13	38 14	38 14	34 0	32 5	32 5	32 5
	Tinnevelly	10 10	10 10	8 0	...	...	...	16 5	16 5	15 6	16 13	16 13	15 13	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Coimbatore	13 2	13 2	11 8	...	...	...	14 6	14 6	13 8	15 6	15 6	14 14	27 13	27 13	24 5	30 3	27 13	28 10
	Nilgiris	10 10	10 10	7 2	...	...	...	11 3	11 3	9 10	12 0	12 0	11 3	20 0	21 10	20 0	21 0	19 10	18 3
	Salem	12 11	12 11	10 3	...	...	...	14 0	14 10	13 2	14 11	15 0	14 2	32 13	32 13	27 5	29 8	27 2	23 13
	South Canara	7 11	7 11	8 10	...	...	...	9 11	9 11	8 11	12 3	12 3	11 13	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Malabar	8 10	8 10	7 14	...	...	...	15 6	15 0	13 13	16 3	15 13	14 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bombay	Bombay	10 0	10 5	10 1	16 5	21 4	18 9	7 5	7 7	7 10	11 3	12 1	10 7	17 14	18 5	20 10	15 15	14 10	14 15
	Ahmedabad	12 0	11 0	14 8	19 0	19 8	...	6 8	10 0	7 8	12 0	12 0	8 0	14 8	13 0	17 8	30 0	14 0	16 8
	Kaira	10 10	11 0	11 13	20 0	20 0	20 0	9 11	9 11	10 0	13 5	13 0	16 0	13 5	14 0	16 0	12 12	13 0	15 4
	Surat	11 4	11 4	12 8	12 4	12 4	7 11	7 6	7 6	8 3	8 5	8 5	8 12	19 2	19 2	15 9	14 0	14 0	14 14
	Broach	12 4	12 4½	13 5½	...	...	...	9 15½	10 0	11 1	12 12	11 7	12 9	16 0	16 0	16 9½	13 14	13 14	15 4
	Tanna (Salsette)	9 12	9 12	10 5	...	...	...	7 13	7 13	8 3	8 2	8 2	10 0	18 10	18 10	18 10	15 0	15 0	15 0
	Colába (Alibag)	8 8	8 8	8 8	...	...	...	7 8	7 8	6 12	12 0	12 8	13 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Khandesh (Dhulia)	14 0	14 0	15 0	...	...	...	7 9	7 9	7 4	10 13	10 13	10 15	16 14	16 14	23 13	14 4	14 4	19 18
	Násik	14 4	14 4	14 4	...	...	...	7 7	7 7	7 7	13 6	13 6	12 0	...	22 6	...	15 6	15 5	19 12
	Ahmednagar	13 4	14 6	14 6	...	...	...	8 6	9 10	9 11	10 9	11 4	12 0	23 6	21 14	30 9	17 6	18 9	24 0
	Poona	12 10	11 8	12 10	9 4	9 4	...	9 13	9 13	11 0	11 0	11 0	12 4	20 11	19 9	25 0	17 2	16 2	19 9
	Sholápur	14 10	15 6	13 9	...	...	...	10 6	11 6	10 5	12 4	12 4	11 5	27 10	28 14	36 4	22 15	23 6	27 9
	Kaládgi (Bagalkot)	19 8	19 8	22 0	16 8	16 0	14 8	6 8	6 8	6 8	11 8	11 0	9 0	31 0	28 8	39 0	23 0	26 8	36 0
	Satara	13 6	13 6	12 1	...	...	...	8 14	8 14	9 11	11 7	11 7	11 7	20 0	19 5	26 10	18 2	18 12	22 0
	Belgaum	16 8	16 8	19 0	14 8	14 8	13 0	11 8	11 3	9 13	12 0	11 11	10 5	17 8	17 0	27 12	19 0	18 0	24 6
	Dharwar (Hubli)	23 0	23 0	23 0	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	12 0	16 0	16 0	13 0	25 0	24 0	29 0	24 0	24 0	22 0
	Ratnagiri	9 4	9 4	10 9	...	...	...	8 9	8 9	7 13	13 7	13 7	12 11	...	...	18 3	18 8	13 8	14 11
	Kanara (Karwar)	9 0	9 0	10 8	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	12 0	12 4	11 0	16 0	16 0	14 0	...	...	...
	Pánch Mahals (Godhra)	10 8	11 6	11 6	...	...	...	11 6	11 6	11 6	13 5	15 0	15 0	21 0	22 13	32 0	12 13	16 0	16 0
	Aden	7 0	7 0	8 0	...	...	...	6 3	6 3	6 3	7 0	7 0	7 0	12 7	12 7	9 5	11 3	11 3	8 0
	Asirgarh	13 12	13 12	14 0	...	...	...	11 14	12 0	10 15	14 0	14 0	12 4	17 9	18 0	24 5	17 12	17 12	23 0
	Baroda	9 5	9 5	10 9	14 0	13 7	14 2	8 12	8 3	8 13	11 1	11 1	11 11	14 9	15 3	17 10	12 13	12 13	16 7
	Disa	12 2	13 14	14 8	...	...	...	6 14	6 14	6 6	9 0	9 0	8 11	14 8	14 8	8 11	14 2	15 14	17 7
	Nimach	16 12	15 6	16 0	22 0	20 0	17 0	8 12	8 12	9 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	22 0	19 8	21 0	12 0	12 12	16 0
	Nasirabad	14 11½	16 8½	16 5½	20 7	24 2	23 3	6 0	6 0	6 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	18 5	20 0	22 15	15 4	17 8	16 5
	Rájkot	13 0	14 8	13 8	...	...	...	6 8	6 8	6 8	9 0	9 0	11 0	16 0	18 0	15 8	3 8	14 12	14 0
	Upper Sindh Frontier	13 12	14 0	13 0	23 8	24 8	24 4	11 4	11 4	11 4	13 4	13 4	20 0	27 12	30 0	32 0	23 8	32 0	26 0
	Karachi	12 8	13 1	12 5	23 0	22 0	20 0	9 0	9 8	9 8	14 0	15 0	18 0	20 4	21 8	22 0	16 0	18 0	19 0
	Haidarabad (Nakur)	13 4	18 0	14 0	24 8	24 0	26 0	11 8	12 0	13 0	24 0	17 0	16 0	25 0	26 0	30 0	21 0	24 0	26 0
	Shikarpur	13 0	13 0	12 6	25 0	23 8	24 0	11 10	12 0	12 6	17 0	18 0	19 0	25 14	28 8	27 0	25 14	30 8	28 11½
	Sukkur	13 8	14 0	14 0	25 8	27 8	30 8	10 0	11 8	11 12	11 8	13 0	17 8	25 8	28 8	26 12	23 0	26 0	25 0
	Thar & Parkar (Umarkot)	12 13	13 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 13	13 0	13 4	...	...	...	16 1	19 0	21 3
Bengal	*Western Districts.*																		
	Burdwan	15 0	15 0	13 0	22 8	21 0	32 8	17 8	17 4	21 12	22 11	22 12	24 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bancoorah	13 0	14 8	13 8	16 0	16 0	15 0	20 0	19 0	18 8	25 0	24 8	23 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Beerbhoom	15 8	15 0	13 0	...	...	...	16 8	16 8	17 0	21 0	21 0	19 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Midnapore	13 0	14 0	13 0	17 0	17 0	...	17 0	18 0	21 0	24 0	22 0	25 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Hooghly	13 0	13 0	15 0	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	10 0	17 0	16 0	19 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Howrah	13 4	13 4	13 4	...	...	...	13 8	13 8	16 0	17 8	17 8	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...

Districts	Lesser Millets, Kari, &c. (Kavaru, Veragu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nuglee), *Panicum Miliaceum*, &c. Present fortnight.	Lesser Millets. Past fortnight.	Lesser Millets. 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.	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.	
Ganjam	35 3	32 3	35 3	33 5	33 5	26 10	215 13	215 13	215 13	...	...	...	13 13	13 13	13 13	Madras
Vizagapatam	23 3	22 3	25 5	32 13	33 14	23 6	83 10	83 10	93 5	14 10	14 10	15 3	14 0	14 0	14 0	
Godavery	30 14	29 2	29 2	32 8	31 8	26 3	194 6	194 6	194 6	14 10	14 10	14 10	14 10	14 10	14 10	
Kistna	25 0	25 0	32 5	29 10	29 10	21 11	145 13	145 13	145 13	15 11	15 11	16 5	15 3	15 3	15 11	
Nellore	25 8	25 8	32 13	24 2	22 10	22 2	93 5	93 5	186 10	14 13	14 13	15 6	14 13	13 13	14 13	
Cuddapah	30 0	30 0	31 8	33 8	34 6	27 2	194 6	194 6	194 6	17 2	17 2	17 8	16 10	16 10	16 10	
Anantapur	31 0	31 0	31 0	38 2	38 2	31 5	...	...	...	14 5	14 5	14 5	14 5	14 5	14 5	
Bellary	34 14	33 0	29 2	35 13	33 10	29 2	94 13	94 13	97 3	15 13	15 13	15 11	15 8	15 8	15 6	
Kurnool	...	...	29 10	30 11	30 0	26 3	175 0	182 11	178 13	14 13	14 13	14 13	14 6	14 6	14 6	
Madras	24 11	24 11	28 0	25 5	25 5	24 10	85 0	85 0	81 6	16 14	16 14	16 11	16 8	16 8	16 3	
Chingleput	26 0	26 0	27 6	25 0	25 0	24 10	92 5	92 5	92 5	17 5	17 5	17 5	17 0	17 0	17 0	
North Arcot	32 8	32 8	33 5	28 10	28 10	24 10	140 0	140 0	140 0	14 13	15 6	14 13	14 13	14 13	14 5	
South Arcot	29 6	29 6	30 3	25 10	25 10	29 5	201 11	201 11	201 11	19 5	19 5	19 5	18 6	18 6	18 14	
Tanjore	39 5	36 3	31 11	28 0	28 0	27 2	194 6	194 6	194 6	15 10	15 10	15 10	15 3	15 3	15 10	
Trichinopoly	36 11	34 2	28 13	30 13	30 13	30 0	97 3	97 3	97 3	17 13	17 13	17 13	17 0	17 0	17 0	
Madura	38 11	38 11	33 5	35 10	35 10	32 14	170 2	170 2	145 13	17 5	17 5	14 0	16 13	16 13	13 2	
Tinnevelly	...	...	...	37 2	37 2	27 5	70 0	70 0	81 10	18 11	18 11	18 11	18 5	18 5	16 5	
Coimbatore	29 8	29 8	27 14	33 3	34 3	32 5	131 3	131 3	131 3	15 2	15 2	14 11	14 10	14 10	14 10	
Nilgiris	21 10	21 10	20 3	23 3	24 2	19 14	161 13	161 13	161 13	13 0	13 0	11 0	12 0	12 0	11 0	
Salem	30 13	29 2	27 5	35 10	35 10	31 8	151 10	151 10	151 10	17 8	17 8	18 0	16 14	16 14	16 13	
South Canara	19 6	18 8	19 6	22 3	21 3	20 3	109 5	109 5	116 6	18 6	18 6	15 3	17 3	17 3	14 10	
Malabar	21 14	21 14	21 14	26 14	26 14	25 3	121 8	121 8	121 8	14 6	14 6	13 8	13 8	13 8	12 10	
Bombay	17 0	16 9	10 15	14 7	15 7	16 0	62 6	62 6	61 7	14 6	14 6	14 6	12 9	12 9	12 9	Bombay
Ahmedabad	...	...	...	16 0	14 8	19 8	80 0	80 0	80 0	16 0	16 8	16 8	16 0	16 0	16 0	
Kaira	...	...	...	15 4	16 0	20 0	80 0	80 0	80 0	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	16 0	
Surat	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	16 0	80 0	80 0	80 0	13 9	13 9	13 9	13 9	13 9	13 9	
Broach	...	...	...	12 12	13 14	16 0	106 0	106 0	106 0	14 8¾	15 9	15 4	14 8¾	14 8¾	15 4	
Tanna (Salsette)	25 11	25 11	25 11	13 4	13 4	14 15	71 0	71 1	71 0	14 5	14 5	14 5	13 4	13 4	13 13	
Colába (Alibag)	...	...	...	11 8	11 8	11 8	120 0	120 0	120 0	13 0	13 8	12 0	12 8	13 0	11 0	
Khandesh (Dhulia)	...	...	...	15 2	15 2	15 11½	140 0	140 0	140 0	14 0	14 0	14 2	13 14	13 14	14 0	
Násik	20 11	20 11	27 9	17 0	17 0	17 0	128 0	128 0	128 0	15 8	15 8	14 8	15 5	15 5	14 4	
Ahmednagar	...	...	...	18 6	19 10	18 12	79 12	79 12	91 5	13 3	12 14	14 9	13 1	12 12	14 7	
Poona	15 6	15 6	...	16 2	16 2	17 4	68 0	68 0	68 0	13 10	13 10	12 8	13 6	13 6	12 4	
Sholápur	...	...	...	21 14	21 14	20 1	80 0	75 0	80 0	13 8	13 8	13 8	13 4	12 12	12 8	
Kaládgi (Bagalkot)	...	...	...	19 8	19 0	13 0	100 0	100 0	130 0	10 11	10 6	11 0	10 0	9 8	10 0	
Satara	...	...	...	18 3	18 3	15 10	116 8	116 8	110 15	13 2	13 2	12 6	12 6	12 6	11 10	
Belgaum	19 0	19 0	35 0	16 8	16 0	12 7	65 0	65 0	75 0	13 0	13 0	12 13	12 0	12 0	12 8	
Dharwar (Hubli)	28 0	28 0	28 0	16 0	17 0	10 0	80 0	80 0	80 0	8 6	8 6	9 2	8 0	8 0	9 0	
Ratnágiri	18 13	18 13	21 2	14 11	14 11	12 10	120 0	120 0	120 0	12 8	13 2	11 10	12 0	12 15	11 10	
Kanara (Karwar)	18 0	18 0	20 0	12 12	13 0	12 0	213 5	213 5	213 5	12 0	13 0	11 8	11 0	12 0	10 8	
Pánch Mahals (Godhra)	20 0	26 10	23 0	20 0	22 13	32 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	15 4	15 4	15 4	
Aden	...	...	...	9 5	9 5	9 5	65 5	65 5	65 5	...	...	...	32 0	32 0	32 0	
Asirgarh	...	...	...	17 8	18 8	19 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	11 0	11 0	11 14	11 0	11 0	11 14	
Baroda	16 5	16 5	...	12 13	14 0	16 7	80 0	80 0	84 4	14 1	14 1	14 11	14 0	14 0	14 10	
Disa	...	...	...	13 11	15 8	19 15	137 8	137 8	137 8	12 8	12 8	13 8	12 0	12 0	13 0	
Nimach	...	...	...	19 0	18 10	20 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	11 0	
Nasirabad	...	...	...	21 13¼	25 7	23 6	80 0	80 0	80 0	16 2*	16 2*	16 6¾*	15 8*	15 8*	16 0*	
Rájkot	...	...	...	14 10	15 14	17 4	70 0	70 0	71 0	50 0	55 0	55 0	40 0	43 8	48 0	
Upper Sindh Frontier	58 0	50 0	40 0	20 12	22 8	17 8	160 0	160 0	160 0	12 12¾	12 12¾	8 10¾	12 8	12 8	8 8	
Karachi	10 0	11 0	11 0	16 0	17 0	17 0	90 0	100 0	105 0	18 0	16 0	17 13	16 0	16 0	17 0	
Haidarabad (Nakur)	20 0	20 0	24 0	20 0	22 0	12 0	240 0	320 0	480 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	
Shikarpur	...	...	...	20 8	21 8	18 4	220 0	200 0	280 0	13 12	14 0	10 4	13 8	13 14	10 2	
Sukkur	...	...	...	19 8	23 0	19 8	110 0	110 0	85 0	12 12	13 0	13 0	12 4	12 8	12 8	
Thar and Parkar (Umarkot)	...	...	...	...	...	...	120 0	120 0	160 0	14 12	14 13	11 5	14 12	14 13	11 5	
										Prices per md. of 40 seers.						
										R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.				
Western Districts.																Bengal
Burdwan	...	...	...	20 0	19 8	21 8	120 0	120 0	120 0	3 0 8	3 0 8	2 15 0	12 10a	12 10	13 8	
Bancoorah	...	...	...	17 0	17 12	18 0	240 0	240 0	240 0	3 3 6	3 3 6	3 2 6	12 0b	12 0	12 0	
Beerbhoom	...	...	...	21 0	21 0	20 0	160 0	160 0	180 0	3 7 0	3 7 0	3 6 6	11 ¾c	11 4	11 0	
Midnapore	...	...	...	17 0	16 0	18 0	155 0	155 0	155 0	2 14 0	2 14 0	2 14 0	12 8d	12 0	13 8	
Hooghly	...	...	...	17 0	17 0	20 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	2 14 0	2 14 0	2 14 0	13 9e	13 9	13 9	
Howrah	...	...	...	17 0	17 0	21 4	80 0	80 0	80 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	2 14 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	

a In the sub-divisions retail prices of salt are as follow :—Culna 13-8 seers, Cutwa 11-5 seers, and Raneegunge 13-4 seers.
b Retail prices of salt at Raipore 11 seers, at Onda 15 seers, at Mejia, Bishenpore, and Indas, 13 seers, at Sonamukhi and Kotulpore 12 seers.
c In the interior retail prices of salt range from 11 to 13-5 seers.

d In the sub-divisions retail prices of salt are as follow :—Ghattal 14-4 seers and Contai 12 seers.
e In the sub-divisions retail prices of salt are as follow :—Serampore 13 seers and Sonamukhi 13-5 seers.

PRICES CURRENT OF FOOD-GRAINS THROUGHOUT INDIA FOR THE 2nd HALF OF AUGUST 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. Past fortnight.	Great Millet. Corresponding fortnight of 1882.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajrá), *Penicillaria Spicata.* Present fortnight.	Bulrush Millet. Past fortnight.	Bulrush Millet. 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	15 5	14 9	14 0	20 10	19 6	26 8	10 12	10 12	10 0	16 0	16 0	20 0	23 0	21 5	...	21 5	20 0	...
	24-Pergunnahs	13 5	13 5	12 5	17 12	16 0	20 0	8 0	8 0	10 0	14 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	13 5	...	16 0
	Nuddea	14 8	14 8	13 14	22 15	...	...	15 4	15 4	15 4	17 4	17 4	18 13	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Khoolna	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	16 0	22 0	22 0	22 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Jessore	12 4	13 4	13 4	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	18 0	21 4	21 4	24 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Moorshedabad	15 0	15 0	14 8	...	...	...	15 0	14 0	14 8	22 0	20 0	21 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Dinagepore	16 0	16 0	13 0	17 8	17 8	14 8	18 0	18 0	19 4	20 0	20 0	23 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Rajshahye	15 4	15 4	13 8	29 0	33 0	33 12	14 0 to 15 4	14 0 to 16 0	13 8	20 0 to 22 0	18 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Rungpore	13 5	13 5	16 0	...	...	...	13 5	12 5	15 0	19 0	18 0	23 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bogra	15 0	15 0	18 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	15 12	22 8	21 0	28 2	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Pubna	18 12	18 12	13 0	...		...	8 8	8 8	10 0	18 12	18 12	24 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Darjeeling	8 0	8 0	10 0	8 0	8 0	10 0	5 8	4 0	5 0	13 0	12 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Jalpáiguri	10 0	10 0	10 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	12 8	13 0	14 0	16 0	16 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Eastern Districts.																		
	Dacca	13 5	12 8	13 14	22 12	23 0	32 0	17 12	16 8	21 4	20 0	23 0	26 10	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Furreedpore	21 0	21 0	22 0	30 0	30 0	30 8	18 0	18 0	20 0	21 0	20 0	26 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Backergunge	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 0	18 0	19 0	21 0	21 0	23 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Mymensingh	11 8	11 8	10 0	...	...	...	14 5	15 0	22 8	20 0	19 0	28 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Chittagong	11 4	8 0	9 0	...	...	...	16 0	13 0	16 0	18 0	18 0	26 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Noakholly	...	...	...	...	...	...	19 0	20 0	24 0	21 0	22 0	27 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Tipperah	11 12	12 4	11 8	...	...	...	18 12	17 4	20 12	22 12	21 12	29 12	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Chittagong Hill Tracts	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 5	12 4	13 5	13 4	13 4	17 12	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Hill Tipperah	10 0	10 0	11 0	...	...	...	15 0	16 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	28 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Behar.																		
	Patna	21 0	19 0	18 8	25 0	25 0	34 0	15 0	14 0	12 0	15 8	16 0	22 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Gya	17 8	18 8	16 8	23 0	24 0	24 0	12 0	12 0	12 8	14 0	15 0	18 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Shahabad	15 0 to 16 0	15 0 to 16 0	15 0 to 16 0	26 0	26 0	25 0	11 0 to 12 0	10 0	16 0 to 18 0	14 0 to 16 0	15 0 to 16 0	18 0 to 19 0	...	...	...	26 0	27 0	...
	Durbhunga	15 0	15 8	15 0	...	28 0	30 0	12 8	13 0	14 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Mozufferpore	17 0	18 0	16 0	30 0	30 0	30 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	15 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sarun	16 0	17 0	15 8	25 0	26 0	27 0	10 0	10 0	9 8	18 0	18 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Chumparun	19 0	19 0	18 0	32 0	32 0	31 0	13 0	13 0	12 0	17 0	17 0	18 8	26 0	29 0	30 0	...	...	...
	Monghyr	18 13	19 10	16 12	28 1	26 4	29 5	12 9	13 10	15 12	15 12	15 3	18 14	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bhágalpur	15 12	16 6	14 8	24 0	30 4	37 14	15 2	15 2	17 11	17 10	17 10	18 15	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Purneah	17 0	17 0	14 0	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	20 0	18 0	18 0	24 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Maldah	17 0	17 8	16 0	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	16 0	20 0	18 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sonthal Pergunnahs	12 0	12 0	12 8	...	...	...	17 0	16 0	16 0	24 0	23 0	22 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Orissa.																		
	Cuttack	13 2	13 2	17 1	...	...	...	13 2	13 2	15 12	22 5*	22 5	24 15	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Pooree	11 13	11 13	11 0	...	...	...	19 11	21 0	20 0	23 10	23 10	25 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Balasore	14 0	14 0	13 0	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	22 0	28 0	28 0	32 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Chota Nagpore.																		
	South-Western Frontier Agency.																		
	Hazáribágh	14 0	15 0	12 8	21 0	20 0	...	9 0	9 0	10 0	15 0	15 8	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Lohardugga	16 0	15 0	15 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	18 0	18 0	20 0	22 0	22 0	22 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Singbhoom	18 0	18 0	24 0	24 0	24 0	28 0	32 0	32 0	36 0	36 0	36 0	40 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Manbhoom	13 0	13 0	12 0	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	16 0	26 0	25 0	30 0	...	...	...	...	...	...

Districts.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nagleel, *Panicum Miliaceum*, &c. Present fortnight.	Lesser Millets. Past fortnight.	Lesser Millets. 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. Past fortnight.	Salt. Wholesale. Corresponding fortnight of 1882.	Salt. Retail. Present fortnight.	Salt. Retail. Past fortnight.	Salt. Retail. Corresponding fortnight of 1882.	Provinces.
	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	...	...	...	16 13	17 12	21 5	90 0	90 0	90 0	2 12 0	2 12 0	2 10 0	13 5	13 5	14 9	
24-Pergunnahs	16 0	...	...	17 12	17 8	17 8	80 0	80 0	90 0	2 14 0	2 14 0	3 0 0	13 5	13 5	13 5	
Nuddea	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	21 5½	...	...	...	3 0 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	11 10½g	11 10½	11 10½	
Khoolna	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	12 0	180 0	180 0	160 0	3 4 0	3 4 0	3 2 0	10 8½	10 8	11 0	
Jessore	...	...	...	18 0	18 0	18 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	3 2 0	3 2 0	3 0 0	12 0 i	12 0	11 8	
Moorshedabad	...	...	...	23 0	23 0	23 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	3 2 0	3 8 0	3 2 0	12 8 j	11 0	12 0	
Dinagepore	...	...	...	18 0	18 0	16 0	80 0	80 0	140 0	3 6 0	3 6 0	3 4 0	11 8k	11 8	12 0	
Rajshahye	...	...	...	21 8	22 0	13 8	240 0	240 0	240 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	3 5 3	12 4l	13 0	12 0	
Rungpore	...	...	...	17 3	17 3	15 0	110 0	110 0	130 0	3 5 3	3 5 3	3 5 3	11 14m	11 14	11 8	
Bogra	...	...	...	17 4	18 0	16 8	82 8	81 0	67 8	...	3 2 0	3 2 8	12 0	12 0	12 0	
Pubna	...	...	...	19 0	18 8	20 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	3 3 0	3 4 0	3 3 0	12 0n	12 0	12 0	
Darjeeling	10 0	10 0	9 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	128 0	128 0	160 0	4 8 0	4 8 0	4 8 0	8 0o	8 0	8 0	
Jalpáiguri	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	16 0	128 0	128 0	128 0	3 4 0	3 4 0	3 4 0	12 0p	11 8	11 0	
Eastern Districts.																
Dacca	...	...	...	18 0	17 4	20 0	97 0	110 0	106 8	...	3 4 0	3 0 0	12 8q	12 4	12 12	
Furreedpore	...	...	...	18 0	18 0	20 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	3 5 0	3 5 0	3 2 0	12 0r	12 0	12 8	
Backergunge	...	...	...	18 0	18 0	18 0	120 0	120 0	100 0	2 11 0	2 11 0	2 15 0	13 0s	13 0	13 0	
Mymensingh	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	16 0	...	...	...	3 4 0	3 4 0	...	12 4t	12 4	12 4	
Chittagong	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	16 0	40 0	40 0	80 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	2 14 0	9 8u	9 8	13 0	
Noakholly	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	16 0	...	...	...	3 2 0	3 6 0	3 2 0	10 0v	10 0	10 0	
Tipperah	...	...	...	18 0	18 0	18 0	...	...	...	3 4 0	3 4 0	3 5 0	12 0w	12 0	12 0	
Chittagong Hill Tracts	...	...	...	...	...	...	320 0	320 0	360 0	6 0 0	6 0 0	3 4 0	6 4	6 4	10 9	
Hill Tipperah	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	14 0	...	...	...	3 4 0	3 4 0	3 6 0	11 0	11 0	10 0	
Behar.																
Patna	...	...	...	...	22 8	30 0	130 0	130 0	130 0	3 1 6	3 1 6	3 0 0	9 12	9 12	10 8	
Gya	...	...	...	20 8	21 0	24 0	160 0	160 0	180 0	3 6 0	3 6 0	3 6 0	11 0x	11 0	11 8	
Shahabad	...	...	27 0	24 0 to 25 0	26 0 to 27 0	28 0 to 29 0	100 0	100 0	120 0	3 1 0	3 1 0	3 1 0	12 8y	12 8	12 8	
Durbhunga	29 0	31 0	40 0	20 0	22 8	22 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	3 10 0	3 10 0	3 10 0	10 0z	10 0	11 0	
Mozufferpore	...	...	...	23 0	24 0	25 0	140 0	140 0	140 0	3 6 0	3 8 0	3 4 0	11 0z1	11 0	12 0	
Sarun	30 0	30 0	34 0	25 0	25 0	28 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	3 4 0	3 4 0	3 4 0	11 0z2	11 0	11 0	
Chumparun	...	...	...	24 0	26 0	26 0	...	...	...	...	...	3 0 0	11 8z3	11 8	11 0	
Monghyr	...	...	...	25 3	24 14	29 6	126 0	126 0	126 0	2 15 6	3 0 9	3 1 0	12 9z4	12 9	12 10	
Bhágalpur	...	...	...	24 0	22 11	26 8	126 4	151 8	138 14	3 1 0	3 0 6	3 3 0	12 10z5	12 10	12 10	
Purneah	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	21 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	3 8 0	9 0z6	9 0	10 0	
Maldah	...	...	...	21 0	22 8	16 0	160 0	160 0	200 0	3 2 0	3 3 0	3 4 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	
Sonthal Pergunnahs	...	...	...	18 0	18 0	18 8	200 0	200 0	200 0	3 11 6	3 11 6	3 10 0	10 8z7	10 8	10 8	
Orissa.																
Cuttack	15 12	18 6	13 2	18 6	18 6	22 5	80 0	80 0	160 0	2 12 0	2 12 0	3 0 0	14 0	14 0	13 0	
Pooree	...	...	...	17 1	16 4	16 4	90 0	90 0	120 0	2 12 0	2 12 0	2 12 0	13 0z8	14 0	13 4	
Balasore	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	16 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	4 2 0	4 2 0	3 2 0	9 3z9	9 3	11 10z10	
Chota Nagpur.																
South-Western Frontier Agency.																
Hazáribágh	30 0	28 0	33 0	14 8	18 0	18 8	240 0	240 0	200 0	3 9 9	3 8 6	3 5 6	10 0z10	10 0	12 0	
Lohardugga	28 0	28 0	32 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	100 0	100 0	120 0	4 0 0	4 10 0	4 2 0	9 0z11	8 0	9 0	
Singbhoom	...	...	...	24 0	24 0	24 0	180 0	180 0	180 0	5 11 0	5 11 0	4 5 0	6 0	6 0	8 0	
Manbhoom	...	...	...	17 0	17 0	17 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	3 10 0	3 10 0	3 12 0	10 0z12	10 0	10 12	

* In the interior retail prices of common rice range from 26-4 to 39-8 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 prices of salt are as follow:—Kooshtea 12-12 seers, Meherpore 11-8 seers, Choondanga 13 seers and Ranaghat 12 seers.
h In Satkhira and Bagirhat sub-divisions retail price of salt 11 seers.
i In the sub-divisions retail prices of salt are as follows:—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 11-6 seers, and Kandi 11-8 seers.
k Retail prices of salt at Raigunge 10-8 seers and Neatpore 12 seers.
l In Naitore and Nowgong retail price of salt 12 seers.
m In the sub-divisions retail prices of salt are as follow:—Kurigram and Nilphamari 12 seers, and Gaibanda 10-8 seers.
n In Serajgunge retail price of salt 13-8 seers.
o Retail price of salt at Kurseong 8 seers, and Silligoree 10 seers.
p In Alipore sub-division at *Fallacotta retail price of salt 10 seers.*
q In the sub-divisions retail prices of salt are as follow:—Manickgunge 12 seers, Moonsheegunge 10 seers 10⅔ chittacks, and Naraingunge 13 seers.
r In the sub-divisions retail prices of salt are as follow:—Goalundo 10-8 seers, Madaripore 12 seers, and Gopalgunge 12-12 seers.
s In the sub-divisions retail prices of salt are as follow:—Patuakhali 9-2 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 Retail price of salt at Kumeriah 10 seers, and Hathazaree and Cox's Bazar 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:—Brahmunberiah 12 seers, and Chandpore 12-8 seers.
x In Nowada retail prices of salt 10 seers.
y In the sub-divisions retail prices of salt are as follow:—Buxar 11-8 seers, Sasseram 11 seers, and Bhuboua 10-8 seers.
z In the sub-divisions retail prices of salt are as follow:—Madhubani 10 seers, and Tajpur 11-8 seers.
z1 In the interior retail prices of salt range from 10-8 to 12 seers.
z2 In the sub-divisions retail prices of salt are as follow:—Sewan 11-4 seers, and Gopalgunge 12 seers.
z3 In the interior retail prices of salt range from 10 to 12-8 seers.
z4 In the sub-divisions retail prices of salt are as follow:—Begusarai 11-8 seers, and Jamui 11 seers.
z5 In the sub-divisions retail prices of salt are as follow:—Banka 11 seers, Muddehpoora 10-8 seers, and Soopole 10 seers.
z6 In the sub-divisions retail prices of salt are as follow:—Kisseungunge 9 seers and Arrareah (at Maneegunge) 10 seers.
z7 In the sub-divisions retail prices of salt are as follow:—Deoghur 12 seers, Godda 11 seers.
z8 In Khoorda retail price of salt 13 seers.
z9 In Bhadruck retail price of salt 8 seers.
z10 Retail price of salt at Chatra 10 seers, and Khurruckdiha 11-8 seers.
z11 Retail price of salt at Daltongunge 9-8 seers.
z12 Retail price of salt at Raghunathpore 11-8 seers, Burrabazar and Jhaldah 10 seers and Gobindpore 11 seers.

PRICES CURRENT OF FOOD-GRAINS THROUGHOUT INDIA FOR THE 2nd HALF OF AUGUST 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. Past fortnight.	Great Millet. Corresponding fortnight of 1882.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria Spicata*. Present fortnight.	Bulrush Millet. Past fortnight.	Bulrush Millet. Corresponding fortnight of 1882.
		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
Assam.	Sylhet	12 0	11 0	10 8	...	...	...	10 0	11 0	14 0	17 0	16 0	28 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Cachar	9 2	9 2	8 14	12 13	12 13	...	12 13	16 13	16 13	16 0	17 12	21 5	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Goálpárá	20 0	20 0	22 0	...	...	...	13 4	13 0	13 0	22 0	21 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Gáro Hills	4 0	4 0	4 0	...	...	...	5 0	5 0	5 0	17 0	16 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Kámrúp	16 0	18 0	20 0	...	...	...	13 4	11 12	13 0	17 0	15 8	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Darrang	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	10 0	13 0	13 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nowgong	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	9 8	13 8	16 0	13 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sibságar	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 8	6 8	6 8	14 0	16 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Lakhimpur	8 0	8 0	8 0	7 0	7 0	10 0	8 0	6 0	8 0	11 0	11 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Khásí & Jaintiá Hills	...	6 10	8 0	...	...	...	8 0	6 10	9 0	9 0	9 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nága Hills	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 0	4 0	5 0	5 0	5 0	8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
N. W. Provinces.	Dehra Dún	17 8	17 0	18 0	24 0	26 0	27 0	6 8	6 8	6 0	10 0	11 0	11 0	22 0	24 0	24 0	20 0	22 0	22 0
	Saháranpur	17 4	18 4½	20 7	23 10½	27 15	32 4	7 8½	7 8½	9 11	11 13	11 13	12 14½	29 0½	29 0½	32 4	21 8	21 8	21 8
	Muzaffarnagar	17 10	17 10	18 15	28 11	30 12	28 11	6 9	6 9	6 9	12 2	12 2	14 5	26 6	30 12	28 0	22 0	26 6	22 0
	Meerut	17 0	17 0	18 8	25 0	27 0	26 0	6 8	6 8	6 0	14 0	14 0	15 0	26 0	27 0	27 0	19 0	20 0	21 0
	Bulandshahr	18 0	17 8	19 12	26 0	26 0	25 12	6 0	6 0	6 0	10 0	10 0	10 5	26 0	26 8	24 0	16 0	16 0	21 0
	Aligarh	17 0	17 0	18 0	23 8	23 8	24 8	7 0	7 0	6 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	23 8	24 8	25 0	16 8	16 8	17 0
	Kumaun	15 0	15 0	17 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	12 0	12 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Garhwál	20 0	20 0	24 0	22 0	22 0	24 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	15 0	15 0	17 8	...	...	...	30 0*	30 0*	35 0*
	Bijnor	18 4	16 14	17 7	28 2	26 7	27 0	9 4	9 9	11 4	9 8	10 11	12 15	...	20 4	21 6	...	20 4	21 6
	Moradabad	19 1	18 7	18 7	27 8	29 6	23 2	9 0	8 12	9 6	12 12	12 12	13 2	26 14	26 14	25 0	15 4	15 4	18 2
	Budaun	18 14	17 11	17 6	27 9½	25 3	22 8	6 0	6 0	9 9½	12 0	12 0	13 12½	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bareilly	18 12	17 8	16 14	25 0	24 6	21 14	7 8	7 8	8 2	13 2	12 13	13 12	25 0	23 12	22 8	18 12	18 12	20 10
	Sháhjahánpur	19 4	19 0	18 8	31 0	32 0	24 12	9 12	9 12	9 4	15 4	15 8	14 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Tarái Pergunnahs	23 0	21 0	21 0	35 0	35 0	30 0	8 12	8 12	7 8	13 8	13 12	16 0	25 0	30 0	25 0	20 0	10 0	25 0
	Muttra	15 8	15 8	17 8	20 8	22 0	23 0	7 0	7 0	...	11 8	11 8	13 8	22 0	22 0	25 0	19 0	19 0	22 0
	Agra	15 8	15 4	17 8	21 0	21 8	23 0	5 8	5 8	6 8	11 8	11 8	14 0	20 0	21 0	23 0	20 0	20 0	22 0
	Farukhabad	17 5	17 10½	17 9	22 14	23 15½	22 0	7 4	7 4	6 13	12 10	12 10	13 4	23 7½	23 10	22½	21 8	21 8	21 4
	Mainpuri	16 8	16 4	19 0	22 0	22 0	25 0	4 0	4 0	5 0	10 0	10 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Etáwah	16 0	15 0	18 0	22 0	20 0	22 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	12 0	12 0	14 8	23 0	20 0	25 0	19 0	18 0	16 0
	Etah	18 0	17 1	18 12	24 8	23 0	24 8	8 0	8 0	8 0	12 0	12 5	12 0	18 0	16 0	18 0	16 0	17 0	19 0
	Jalaun	18 8	18 8	19 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	9 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	11 0	12 0	25 0	25 0	28 0	20 0	20 0	22 0
	Jhánsi	18 0	20 3	20 10½	26 5	29 14	32 10	8 0	8 8	8 0	12 8	14 8	15 0	25 15	29 8	27 4	...	...	...
	Lalitpur	20 8	19 0	21 0	32 0	33 0	37 0	9 0	9 0	10 0	10 0	11 0	13 0	29 0	29 0	32 0	22 0	24 0	26 0
	Cawnpore	18 0	18 0	18 0	25 8	26 8	26 0	10 0	10 0	11 0	13 8	13 8	14 0	25 0	26 8	26 0	23 0	23 0	25 0
	Fatehpur	16 10	16 10	16 14	24 8	24 8	25 12	10 12	11 4	11 4	13 10	14 8	15 4	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bánda	22 0	22 0	18 0	31 0	31 0	21 0	8 0	8 0	9 0	12 8	13 8	14 0	36 0	37 0	33 0	30 0	31 0	30 0
	Allahabad	16 12	16 14	17 8	27 8	27 10	25 8	10 8	11 0	11 8	15 0	15 0	17 0	30 8	30 8	30 8	30 0	29 12	29 8
	Hamírpur	17 0	16 0	15 4	...	...	20 4	8 0	8 0	10 0	...	...	...	21 0	22 0	25 0	...	20 0	24 0
	Jaunpur	19 13	19 13	19 0	31 1	31 12	30 5	7 12	7 12	7 1	14 2	14 2	14 2	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Gorakhpur	18 14	18 14	18 0	27 14	28 13	27 0	13 1	12 9½	14 6½	16 3	16 3	18 0	30 9½†	...†	41 6½†	...	...	16 15
	Basti	20 0	20 0	16 8	34 0	34 0	30 0	13 0	13 0	12 0	16 0	16 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Azamgárh	17 11	17 11	17 11	25 1	25 13	27 5	10 5	10 5	11 9	14 12	14 12	17 10	29 8	29 8	...	20 10	20 10	18 6
	Mirzapur	16 0	16 0	15 0	25 0	25 0	20 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	12 0	12 0	16 0	26 0	26 0	26 0	24 0	24 0	25 0
	Benares	16 13	17 1	16 13	25 8½	26 0	24 15	10 13½	10 13½	11 6	16 13	16 0	16 4	26 0	26 0	26 8½	27 2	27 10	37 10
	Gházipur	19 5	19 5	18 0	27 11	27 11	27 0½	9 0	9 0	10 15½	15 7	15 7	16 1½	25 12	25 12	25 12	25 12	25 12	20 9½
	Balia	18 12	18 12	16 4	27 8	27 8	27 8	10 10	10 10	10 10	17 8	18 12	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Pilibhít	19 13	19 4	19 0	34 8	34 8	27 4	12 2	13 8	15 0	14 12	15 0	16 4	...	16 0	...	...	...	...
Oudh.	Sultánpur	20 0	20 0	19 0	32 0	32 0	29 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	16 0	16 0	17 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Partábgarh	20 2	20 11	19 5	33 5	31 1	26 5	15 0	15 4	16 2	16 2	16 13	17 10	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Fyzabad	17 8	18 0	16 12	26 8	28 0	27 0	10 4	10 8	10 8	13 8	15 0	17 4	33 0	...	31 0	18 8	19 0	...
	Kheri	22 8	23 4	19 4	36 0	36 0	27 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	14 0	15 0	16 0	45 0	45 0	29 0	29 0	...	...
	Lucknow	17 5	17 10	16 9	27 0	27 14	23 4	6 0	6 0	6 0	12 9½	12 15	14 2	27 12	29 0	22 10	23 0	28 1	22 13
	Bára Banki	18 0	18 0	17 8	29 0	30 0	25 0	9 0	10 0	11 0	14 0	14 0	16 0	29 0	30 0	31 0	21 0	22 0	20 0
	Bharaich	17 0	17 0	16 0	36 0	36 0	32 0	10 0	10 0	9 0	16 0	16 0	17 0	33 0	38 0	34 0	23 0	22 0	13 0
	Rai Bareli	18 0	19 4	19 0	25 8	26 8	25 0	...	...	...	15 6	15 12	16 8	...	...	24 0	22 0	22 0	20 0
	Sitapur	20 14	20 9	19 2	33 6	37 7	25 5	8 0	8 0	8 0	16 0	16 0	15 6	28 0	28 0	...	25 0	25 0	20 0
	Gonda	20 8	21 1	19 10	43 8	43 0	31 0	14 4	14 8	15 12	15 12	15 10	17 12	38 12	37 8	36 14	22 6	21 8	23 12
	Unáo	18 0	17 8	18 0	24 0	23 0	26 0	11 0	10 0	10 0	14 0	13 0	15 0	28 0	28 0	...	21 0	23 0	...
	Hardui	16 14	16 14	20 6	28 2	27 11	27 11	5 10	5 10	5 10	11 4	11 4	12 14	...	23 7	...	14 5	16 14	...
Punjab.	Gujránwála	19 4	22 4	24 0	33 0	40 0	38 0	...	...	...	12 0	13 0	13 0	32 0	40 0	22 0	28 0	28 0	20 0
	Lahore	18 0	21 0	23 0	27 0	36 0	36 0	...	...	...	11 0	13 0	11 0	29 0	40 0	28 0	24 0	28 0	24 0
	Ferozepore (a)	16 8	20 0	22 8	26 0	35 0	33 0	...	...	...	10 0	11 0	11 0	28 0	36 0	35 0	...	...	...
	Sirsa (b)	19 0	19 0	21 0	28 0	32 0	38 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	12 0	28 0	31 0	38 0	25 0	25 0	30 0
	Hissar	16 8	16 0	17 0	26 0	23 0	30 0	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	10 0	24 0	24 0	30 0	25 0	22 0	25 0
	Rohtak (c)	17 0	17 4	17 12	21 0	23 0	25 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	9 0	20 0	23 0	25 0	19 0	21 0	25 0
	Gurgaon	18 0	16 8	19 0	24 8	22 0	25 0	...	...	...	10 0	12 0	13 0	23 0	20 0	25 0	20 0	19 0	22 0
	Delhi	16 12	16 0	17 4	23 0	23 0	22 8	...	...	...	12 0	13 0	13 8	21 0	22 0	24 0	18 0	18 0	18 8
	Karnál (a)	16 12	17 0	19 0	24 8	26 0	28 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	12 0	23 0	24 0	27 0	21 0	22 0	16 0
	Umballa (a)	17 8	20 0	22 8	26 0	28 0	28 0	...	...	...	10 0	11 8	12 0	24 0	28 0	27 0	16 0	18 0	25 0
	Ludhiána (d)	18 8	21 0	26 0	27 0	30 0	34 0	...	...	...	10 0	12 0	12 0	28 0	32 0	40 0	18 0	24 0	25 0
	Simla (e)	12 8	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Provinces.	Districts.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nuglee). *Panicum Miliaceum, &c.* Present fortnight.	Lesser Millets. Past fortnight.	Lesser Millets. Corresponding fortnight of 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.	R a.	R a. per md.	R a.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
Assam.	Sylhet	...	...	...	16 4	14 0	17 12	108 0	108 0	108 0	3 4	3 4	3 4	12 0	11 0	12 8
	Cachar	...	...	...	12 13	12 13	15 4	80 0	80 0	80 0	3 8	3 8	3 7	10 10	10 10	11 2
	Goálpárá	...	...	...	13 4	13 0	14 0	65 0	120 0	120 0	3 4	3 4	3 4	12 0	12 0	12 8
	Gáro Hills	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	5 6	5 6	5 6	6 6	6 6	6 6
	Kámrúp	...	...	...	13 4	11 12	13 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	3 8	3 8	3 5	11 8	11 8	12 0
	Darrang	...	...	...	7 0	10 0	9 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	4 8	4 8	4 8	8 0	8 0	8 0
	Nowgong	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	120 0	120 0	80 0	4 0	4 0	3 12	8 0	8 0	9 0
	Sibságar	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	10 0	80 0	80 0	80 0	4 8	4 8	4 8	8 0	8 0	8 8
	Lakhimpur	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	10 0	160 0	160 0	200 0	4 8	4 8	5 0	8 0	8 0	8 0
	Khásí & Jaintiá Hills	...	...	...	...	8 0	10 0	...	...	...	5 0	5 0	5 0	8 0	8 0	8 0
	Nága Hills	...	...	...	2 0	2 0	2 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	16 0	16 0	13 0	2 8	2 8	3 0
N. W. Provinces.	Dehra Dún	...	...	...	19 8	21 0	19 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	10 8	10 8	10 8
	Saháranpur	...	...	...	21 8	24 11½	24 11½	129 0	129 0	129 0	12 14½	12 14½	12 1	12 5	12 5	11 13
	Muzaffarnagar	...	...	...	19 12	23 2	23 2	110 0	110 0	132 0	12 6	12 6	11 13	11 8	11 8	11 4
	Meerut	...	...	...	20 0	23 0	23 0	110 0	110 0	110 0	12 8	12 8	12 0	12 0	12 0	11 8
	Bulandshahr	...	...	...	22 0	23 0	23 0	140 0	140 0	140 0	11 8	12 0	11 8	...	...	...
	Aligarh	...	...	...	21 0	22 8	22 0	120 0	120 0	130 0	12 4	12 8	12 8	12 0	12 0	12 0
	Kumaun	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	12 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	8 0	8 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	7 0
	Garhwál	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	9 0	280 0	280 0	320 0	8 8	8 8	7 8	7 13	7 13	6 14
	Bijnor	...	...	...	19 2	19 11	20 4	135 0	135 0	135 0	...	...	...	11 0	11 4	...
	Moradabad	...	...	...	21 14	21 14	21 4	125 0	125 0	137 8	12 10	12 10	12 0	12 8	12 8	11 14
	Budaun	...	...	...	22 12½	21 9½	18 14½	192 0	192 0	192 0	11 6	11 6	10 12½	11 1½	10 12½	10 3
	Bareilly	...	...	...	21 14	21 14	19 6	125 0	125 0	125 0	12 3	12 3	11 14	11 14	11 14	11 4
	Sháhjahánpur	...	...	...	22 12	23 8	20 12	160 0	160 0	160 0	13 0	13 0	12 0	11 0	11 0	10 8
	Tarái Pergunnahs	...	...	...	19 8	20 0	18 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	11 4	11 4	11 4	11 0	10 8	11 0
	Muttra	...	...	...	19 8	22 0	23 8	120 0	120 0	100 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	12 8	12 8	12 0
	Agra	...	...	...	20 8	21 0	23 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	13 8	13 8	12 8	13 0	13 0	12 0
	Farukhabad	...	...	...	22 8	22 13	21 9	145 0	145 0	156 8	12 4	12 4	12 2½	11 9	11 9	10 14
	Mainpuri	...	...	...	20 4	20 8	24 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	11 8	11 8	12 0	11 0	11 0	11 0
	Etáwah	...	...	...	22 0	21 0	25 8	100 0	100 0	100 0	12 0	12 0	10 8	11 0	11 0	10 0
	Etah	...	...	...	20 15	21 0	21 0	180 0	167 0	160 0	12 0	12 0	12 8	11 0	11 8	11 0
	Jalaun	...	...	...	28 0	28 0	29 0	140 0	140 0	140 0	11 0	11 0	12 0	10 0	10 0	11 0
	Jhánsi	...	...	...	25 11	27 3	26 13	200 0	200 0	200 0	11 0	11 0	11 12½	10 0	10 0	10 12½
	Lalitpur	...	...	...	27 8	28 0	33 0	180 0	180 0	140 0	12 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	10 0	10 10
	Cawnpore	...	...	...	25 8	26 0	24 8	145 0	145 0	140 0	13 4	13 4	12 8	13 0	13 0	12 0
	Fatehpur	...	...	...	27 0	27 12	25 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	11 0	11 0	10 4	10 12	10 12	10 0
	Bánda	...	...	...	36 0	36 0	33 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	12 0	11 0	12 4	11 0	10 8	12 0
	Allahabad	...	...	...	28 4	29 4	24 4	120 0	120 0	130 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	11 0	11 0	11 0
	Hamírpur	...	...	...	26 0	25 0	27 0	140 0	140 0	140 0	11 4	11 4	11 0	10 0	10 0	10 0
	Jaunpur	...	...	...	31 1	31 1	22 9	148 12	148 12	120 0	10 12	10 12	9 11	10 10	10 10	9 9
	Gorakhpur	...	...	...	30 9½	29 11	26 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	10 9½	10 9½	11 13	10 6½	10 6½	10 6½
	Basti	...	...	...	30 0	30 0	25 0	150 0	150 0	140 0	9 0	9 0	10 0	8 0	8 0	9 8
	Azamgárh	...	...	...	25 15	25 15	22 2	147 8	147 8	181 0	10 8	10 8	11 13	9 5	9 5	9 5
	Mirzapur	...	...	...	24 0	24 0	21 0	70 0	60 0	100 0	10 0	11 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	8 0
	Benares	...	...	...	23 5	25 14½	22 4	90 0	90 0	140 0	10 6½	10 6½	11 4	10 2	10 2	10 2
	Gházipur	...	...	...	27 11	26 11½	25 1½	128 12	128 12	130 0	10 15½	10 15½	10 15½	10 5	10 5	9 10½
	Balia	...	...	...	26 4	26 4	25 0	90 0	90 0	100 0	11 4	11 4	11 4	11 4	11 4	11 4
	Pilibhít	...	...	...	23 8	24 3	17 11	150 0	150 0	150 0	13 0	13 0	11 12	12 8	12 12	12 12
Oudh.	Sultánpur	...	...	...	31 0	31 0	26 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	12 4	12 0	12 0	12 0	11 12	13 12
	Partábgarh	...	...	...	26 2	27 8	21 10	200 0	200 0	200 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	10 10	10 14	10 8
	Fyzabad	...	...	...	26 0	28 0	22 12	120 0	120 0	140 0	11 2	11 0	11 0	10 4	10 0	10 0
	Kheri	...	...	...	29 0	29 0	18 0	120 0	120 0	160 0	10 10	10 8	11 0	10 10	10 0	10 0
	Lucknow	...	...	...	23 1	23 7	21 0	115 0	115 0	115 0	11 0	11 0	10 0	10 8	10 8	9 8
	Bára Banki	...	...	...	29 0	25 0	22 0	130 0	130 0	130 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	11 0	11 0	10 0
	Bharaich	...	...	...	32 0	32 0	26 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	...	...	...	9 8	9 8	9 0
	Rai Bareli	...	...	...	24 0	24 8	20 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	...	...	...	11 0	10 0	9 0
	Sitapur	...	...	...	27 14	28 0	21 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	12 8	12 8	12 8	11 8	11 8	10 8
	Gonda	...	...	...	33 6	33 14	26 13	200 0	200 0	240 0	11 4	11 4	11 8	11 0	11 0	11 4
	Unáo	...	...	...	24 8	24 8	23 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	...	...	...	12 0	11 8	11 0
	Hardui	...	...	...	20 10	20 14	22 8	200 0	200 0	240 0	9 6	9 6	8 8	7 8	7 8	8 7
Punjab.	Gujránwála	...	...	...	26 4	32 0	26 4	95 0	95 0	95 0	15 4	15 4	15 0	15 0	15 0	15 0
	Lahore	...	...	...	25 0	31 0	28 8	80 0	80 0	80 0	15 0	14 0	15 0	14 0	13 0	14 0
	Ferozepore (a)	...	...	...	25 0	33 0	32 0	100 0	100 0	80 0	12 12	12 12	13 8	12 8	12 8	13 0
	Sirsa (b)	...	...	...	29 0	31 0	37 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	12 0	12 0	11 8	11 8	11 8	11 0
	Hissar	...	...	...	25 0	22 0	26 0	120 0	120 0	80 0	12 0	12 0	10 8	11 8	11 8	10 0
	Rohtak (c)	...	...	...	20 8	21 12	25 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	11 8	11 8	11 1	10 0	10 8	10 5
	Gurgáon	...	...	...	20 0	19 0	23 2	140 0	130 0	130 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0
	Delhi	...	...	...	19 12	19 8	21 8	80 0	80 0	80 0	12 8	12 8	12 8	11 8	11 8	11 8
	Karnál (a)	...	...	...	21 8	22 0	25 0	140 0	140 0	160 0	12 4	12 0	11 8	12 0	11 12	11 4
	Umballa (a)	...	...	...	21 8	25 0	26 8	140 0	140 0	140 0	14 0	13 12	13 10	13 4	13 4	13 8
	Ludhiána (d)	...	...	...	23 0	33 4	30 8	100 0	100 0	100 0	14 11	14 1	14 10	14 0	14 0	14 8
	Simla (e)	...	...	...	14 0	...	16 12	80 0	80 0	80 0	10 5	10 8	10 12	9 11	9 11	10 1

* Mandwa. † Jondhari. (a) Prices rising. (b) Barley, jowar and gram rising. (c) Wheat, barley, jowar, bajra and gram rising. (d) Wheat, barley, rice, bajra, jowar and gram rising; salt falling. (e) Prices steady.

PRICES CURRENT OF FOOD-GRAINS THROUGHOUT INDIA FOR THE 2nd HALF OF AUGUST 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. Past fortnight.	Great Millet. Corresponding fortnight of 1882.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria Spicata*. Present fortnight.	Bulrush Millet. Past fortnight.	Bulrush Millet. 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.*	Kángra (*a*)	18 0	22 0	24 0	28 0	34 0	40 0	...	...	...	13 0	14 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Jullundur (*b*)	17 0	20 0	23 0	26 0	32 0	37 0	...	...	...	6 0	8 0	8 0	22 0	36 0	32 0	24 0	26 0	20 0
	Hoshiárpur (*c*)	17 8	20 8	24 8	28 0	31 0	35 0	...	...	...	11 8	13 0	11 0	...	31 0	29 0	16 0	20 0	22 0
	Gurdáspur	20 0	25 0	30 0	26 0	32 0	40 0	...	...	...	14 0	16 0	16 0	28 0	32 0	24 0	14 0	14 0	14 0
	Amritsar (*d*)	19 8	22 0	24 8	29 4	35 0	39 0	...	...	...	10 8	12 0	11 8	24 8	36 0	29 4	25 8	26 8	22 8
	Siálkot	21 0	24 4	24 0	32 0	36 15	39 0	...	...	...	12 0	16 0	15 0	32 0	39 11	27 0	32 0	32 12	21 0
	Gujrát (*e*)	22 4	25 0	24 12	42 0	45 0	41 9	...	...	...	13 8	14 0	12 0	39 0	42 0	25 0	34 0	40 0	28 0
	Jhelum*	20 0	22 0	24 0	27 0	37 0	31 0	...	...	...	11 0	13 0	10 0	36 0	38 0	25 0	31 0	35 0	24 0
	Ráwalpindi (*f*)	20 8	21 8	20 0	32 0	39 0	30 0	...	...	...	8 8	13 0	8 12	33 0	40 0	30 12	30 8	35 0	24 0
	Shahpúr (*b*)	22 0	28 0	20 12	36 0	52 0	32 0	...	...	...	15 0	16 0	13 0	34 0	42 0	20 0	34 0	44 0	20 0
	Jhang (*g*)	17 8	20 0	19 0	28 8	32 0	32 0	...	...	...	8 0	10 0	11 0	27 0	28 0	24 0	30 0	28 0	18 0
	Montgomery (*b*)	16 0	18 8	19 0	23 0	32 0	24 0	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	5 8	...	32 0	20 0	...	...	16 0
	Mooltan (*h*)	14 8	16 8	17 0	25 0	28 0	28 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	10 0	26 0	29 0	28 0	26 0	28 0	24 0
	Muzaffargarh (*i*)	17 12	20 0	18 8	27 0	28 0	26 0	...	...	...	5 0	6 0	7 0	21 0	21 0	18 0	23 0	23 0	18 0
	Dera Ghází Khán (*j*)	16 14	18 12	17 8	30 0	33 12	20 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	7 8	32 8	37 8	21 4	32 8	36 4	20 0
	Dera Ismail Khán	20 10	23 7	19 4	32 3	39 1	27 14	...	...	...	8 7	8 7	8 12	40 0	41 4	30 0	32 8	37 8	22 8
	Bannu*	29 6	35 10	30 0	42 8	51 14	41 14	...	...	...	8 12	8 12	8 12	50 0	42 8	37 8	37 8	40 0	25 0
	Kohát (*b*)	19 12	23 4	17 8	31 14	43 6	31 14	...	...	...	11 8	12 12	12 2	36 15	43 6	22 14	35 11	42 0	21 10
	Pesháwar (*k*)	18 10	23 10	19 8	30 3	40 10	35 12	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	9 8	25 4	35 6	29 0	22 0	30 3	14 0
	Házára‡	...	27 8	23 4	...	45 0	40 0	...	...	...	...	15 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	32 0	...
Central Provinces.	Nágpur	17 12	18 12	17 0	...	...	...	9 4	9 12	8 10	16 0	16 0	16 4	28 12	31 0	25 4	...	...	...
	Bhandára	20 0	20 0	19 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	10 0	18 8	20 0	20 8	35 0	35 0	24 0	...	...	...
	Chánda	19 0	19 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	12 0	27 8	27 8	23 0	...	...	...
	Wardha	20 0	20 0	18 8	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	8 12	14 0	14 0	14 12	27 0	27 0	23 0	...	...	...
	Bálaghát	18 0	19 0	17 0	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	15 0	23 0	26 0	27 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Jubbulpore	18 8	18 0	16 12	19 0	20 0	22 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	14 8	14 0	14 0	21 0	22 0	17 0	17 0	18 0	15 0
	Saugor	22 0	20 0	18 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Damoh	25 4	24 0	22 0	...	...	...	10 8	11 4	13 12	11 8	12 8	14 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Seoni	20 8	18 8	19 0	...	...	...	11 8	11 8	13 0	15 0	14 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Mandla	25 0	25 0	19 0	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	14 8	19 0	19 0	19 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Betúl	18 0	18 0	16 0	...	...	...	10 8	10 8	9 0	11 0	11 0	10 0	19 8	20 0	20 0	...	...	...
	Chhindwára	25 0	25 0	17 0	...	...	...	9 8	8 8	8 0	14 8	13 8	12 0	32 12	31 12	22 0	...	...	...
	Hoshangabad	15 7	16 2	15 7	...	...	...	4 0	4 0	4 8	9 9	9 9	10 13	21 0	21 0	21 6	19 4	19 4	18 0
	Narsinghpur	18 4	18 0	15 8	...	...	...	9 4	9 8	10 0	12 8	12 8	12 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nimár	16 8	15 7	14 10	...	...	...	12 9	13 10	...	14 14	14 14	12 0	20 10	18 12	27 7	20 0	20 0	22 4
	Raipur	20 0	20 0	26 0	...	...	...	17 8	17 8	20 0	31 8	33 0	40 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sambalpur	17 0	17 0	22 12	...	...	...	31 8	31 8	35 0	35 0	35 0	44 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Biláspur	25 0	27 0	45 0	...	...	...	23 0	27 0	45 0	39 0	50 0	27 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
British Burma.	*Arakan Division.*																		
	Akyab	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Northern Arakan																		
	Kyoukpyoo																		
	Sandoway																		
	Pegu Division.																		
	Rangoon Town																		
	Hanthawaddy																		
	Tharrawaddy																		
	Prome																		
	Irrawaddy Division.																		
	Bassein																		
	Henzada																		
	Thonegwa																		
	Thayetmyo																		
	Tenasserim Division.																		
	Moulmein Town & Amherst																		
	Tavoy																		
	Mergui																		
	Toungoo																		
	Shwaygyin																		
	Salween																		
Hyderabad Assigned Districts.	Secunderabad	16 5	16 5	17 4	...	...	...	7 14	7 8	7 8	10 3	10 3	9 13	23 0	23 0	24 14	27 0	27 0	27 0
	Bolarum	18 0	17 8	18 10	...	...	...	8 1	8 1	7 6	9 10	9 10	9 4	29 9	27 0	28 4	...	...	...
	Chudderghat	14 0	14 8	13 8	...	...	...	7 0	7 8	7 0	9 0	9 8	9 8	27 0	27 0	27 0	34 0	34 0	33 0
	Amráoti	15 8	16 0	16 0	10 8	10 8	10 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	25 0	26 0	26 0	14 0	15 0	20 0
	Akola	16 0	16 0	17 0	...	...	...	7 0	7 0	7 0	13 0	13 0	10 0	24 0	23 0	28 0	21 0	21 0	21 0
	Ellichpur	15 0	14 0	15 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	12 0	25 0	22 0	22 0	21 0	20 0	22 0
	Buldána	18 0	18 0	17 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	11 0	26 0	26 0	32 0	24 0	24 0	28 0
	Wún	18 8	17 0	13 8	...	...	...	8 0	7 8	7 0	13 0	12 0	10 8	31 8	28 0	28 0	...	...	...
	Básim	20 0	21 0	20 0	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	5 4	13 0	14 0	12 0	28 0	28 0	34 0	...	...	...

Districts	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragu, Sawee, Cheena, Cornoo, Murhwa, Nugiee). *Panicum Miliaceum*, &c. Present fortnight.	Lesser Millets. Past fortnight.	Lesser Millets. 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.	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.	
Kángra (*a*)	...	...	...	17 0	21 0	21 0	140 0	140 0	140 0	10 8	10 8	10 8	10 0	10 0	10 0	Punjab—*continued.*
Jullundur (*b*)	...	...	...	23 0	26 8	28 8	110 0	110 0	100 0	14 0	14 0	14 4	13 8	13 8	13 12	
Hoshiárpur (*c*)	...	...	...	23 0	27 0	28 8	110 0	110 0	100 0	14 0	14 8	14 0	13 12	13 12	13 12	
Gurdáspur	...	...	...	23 0	32 0	32 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	13 0	13 0	13 4	12 0	12 0	13 0	
Amritsar (*d*)	...	...	...	24 4	31 0	30 4	80 0	80 0	80 0	15 5	14 13	14 12	14 13	14 6	14 6	
Siálkot	...	...	...	25 0	31 15	24 0	130 0	130 0	140 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	14 8	14 8	
Gujrát (*e*)	...	...	...	28 4	32 14	24 4	100 0	100 0	100 0	†	†	†	14 2	14 8	15 0	
Jhelum*	...	...	...	22 0	28 0	23 0	120 0	120 0	160 0	16 0	15 8	16 8	15 8	15 0	16 0	
Ráwalpindi (*f*)	...	...	...	24 4	31 8	22 6	80 0	100 0	80 0	15 0	14 12	14 12	14 8	14 8	14 8	
Shahpúr (*b*)	...	...	...	30 0	40 0	23 8	320 0	320 0	320 0	16 0	17 0	17 0	15 0	16 0	16 0	
Jhang (*g*)	...	...	...	24 0	29 8	22 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	14 4	14 8	15 2	14 0	14 0	15 0	
Montgomery (*b*)	...	...	...	23 0	31 0	28 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	13 0	13 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	11 0	
Mooltan (*h*)	...	...	...	23 0	27 0	23 0	90 0	90 0	90 0	14 4	15 0	14 12	13 12	14 8	14 8	
Muzaffargarh (*i*)	...	...	...	23 0	26 8	21 0	90 0	100 0	120 0	†	†	†	13 8	14 0	12 0	
Dera Ghází Khán (*j*)	...	...	...	22 8	28 12	19 6	100 0	100 0	100 0	31 4	30 4	31 4	28 12	28 2	28 12	
Dera Ismail Khán	...	...	...	29 6	34 11	25 0	125 0	125 0	100 0	50 0	51 1	55 0	47 8	48 12	53 0	
Bannu*	...	...	...	36 4	40 0	29 6	80 0	80 0	80 0	100 0	100 0	120 0	80 0	80 0	100 0	
Kohát (*b*)	...	...	...	25 8	28 1	15 15	102 0	102 0	76 0	71 6	71 6	99 8	66 5	66 5	85 0	
Pesháwar (*k*)	...	...	...	21 8	27 4	16 8	96 0	96 0	100 0	44 3	47 8	58 8	43 0	46 0	56 0	
Házára‡	...	...	...	...	28 0	20 0	...	140 0	80 0	...	12 0	12 0	...	11 0	12 0	
Nágpur	...	...	...	20 12	22 4	19 4	110 0	110 0	150 0	12 0	12 8	11 8	11 12	12 4	11 4	Central Provinces.
Bhandára	...	...	...	25 0	26 8	22 8	118 0	110 0	...	10 8	11 8	11 0	10 0	11 0	10 12	
Chánda	...	...	...	21 8	21 8	24 0	360 0	360 0	360 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	9 8	
Wardha	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	24 0	120 0	120 0	125 0	12 0	12 0	12 4	11 0	11 0	12 0	
Bálaghát	...	...	...	25 0	28 0	32 0	275 0	275 0	275 0	9 4	9 4	10 0	8 8	8 8	10 0	
Jubbulpore	...	...	...	25 8	26 0	25 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	11 0	11 8	11 12	10 8	11 0	11 8	
Saugor	...	...	...	27 0	26 8	23 8	160 0	180 0	160 0	...	9 8	8 12	9 0	9 0	8 8	
Damoh	...	...	...	37 0	39 0	34 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	9 4	9 12	9 0	9 0	9 8	9 0	
Seoni	...	...	...	26 0	24 0	16 0	220 0	220 0	210 0	10 8	10 0	11 0	10 0	9 12	10 12	
Mandla	25 0	25 0	25 0	40 0	40 0	35 0	256 0	256 0	256 0	...	...	...	8 8	8 8	9 8	
Betúl	15 0	13 8	14 0	18 8	18 0	16 0	320 0	320 0	240 0	9 0	9 8	9 0	8 8	9 0	8 8	
Chhindwára	14 8	15 7	17 0	30 0	30 14	21 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	9 0	9 0	10 0	8 0	8 0	9 0	
Hoshangabad	...	...	...	21 6	23 15	22 10	160 0	120 0	160 0	11 8	11 8	9 8	11 0	11 0	9 0	
Narsinghpur	...	...	...	25 0	24 8	25 0	140 0	140 0	160 0	10 8	10 8	10 8	10 0	10 0	10 0	
Nimár	...	...	...	20 4	18 7	18 0	160 0	160 0	92 8	13 13	13 13	13 0	13 0	13 6	12 12	
Raipur	...	...	...	28 8	28 8	30 0	64 0	64 0	70 0	10 0	10 4	9 6	9 0	10 0	8 12	
Sambalpur	...	...	...	18 0	18 0	28 8	120 0	120 0	120 0	10 8	10 8	10 0	9 8	9 8	9 0	
Biláspur	118 0	120 0	150 0	34 0	28 0	40 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	7 0	
Arakan Division.																British Burma.
Akyab	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received				
Northern Arakan																
Kyoukpyoo																
Sandoway																
Pegu Division.																
Rangoon Town																
Hanthawaddy																
Tharrawaddy																
Prome																
Irrawaddy Division.																
Bassein																
Henzada																
Thonegwa																
Thayetmyo																
Tenasserim Division.																
Moulmein Town & Amherst																
Tavoy																
Mergui																
Toungoo																
Shwaygyin																
Salween																
Secunderabad	29 9	29 9	...	17 12	17 12	18 4	125 0	125 0	125 0	11 10	11 10	11 10	10 3	10 3	10 3	Hyderabad Assigned Districts.
Bolarum	...	...	...	20 4	19 7	20 4	116 14	116 14	116 14	...	...	...	10 12	10 12	10 12	
Chudderghat	...	...	...	18 0	18 8	19 0	80 0	80 0	80 0	...	...	...	9 12	9 12	9 8	
Amráoti	...	...	...	18 0	18 0	20 0	60 0	64 0	64 0	12 8	12 8	12 0	12 0	12 0	11 8	
Akola	8 0	8 0	7 8	18 0	18 0	22 0	64 0	64 0	64 0	10 0	11 0	11 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	
Ellichpur	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	18 0	64 0	64 0	64 0	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	9 0	
Buldána	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	22 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	10 0	
Wún	...	...	...	18 0	17 0	20 0	200 0	200 0	100 0	...	...	...	11 0	11 8	8 0	
Básim	...	...	...	20 0	21 0	26 0	64 0	64 0	64 0	10 8	10 8	10 0	10 0	10 0	9 0	

(*a*) Prices rising except that of salt. (*b*) Prices rising. (*c*) Prices rising except that of salt (retail.) (*d*) Wheat, barley, rice, bajra, jowar and gram rising; salt falling. (*e*) Prices falling. (*f*) Prices rising except that of wholesale salt. (*g*) Wheat, barley, rice, jowar, gram and salt wholesale rising and bajra falling. (*h*) Wheat, barley, bajra, jowar, gram and salt rising. (*i*) Wheat, barley, rice, gram, salt and firewood rising. (*j*) Wheat, barley, bajra, jowar, gram rising; salt falling. (*k*) Prices rising except that of rice. * Statement for present fortnight not received. † No wholesale salt sold. ‡ Statement returned for correction.

PRICES CURRENT OF FOOD-GRAINS THROUGHOUT INDIA FOR THE 2nd HALF OF AUGUST 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. Past fortnight.	Great Millet. Corresponding fortnight of 1882.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria Spicata.* Present fortnight.	Bulrush Millet. Past fortnight.	Bulrush Millet. 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	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Kolar																		
	Túmkúr																		
	Mysore																		
	Hassan																		
	Shimoga																		
	Kadur																		
	Chitaldroog																		
Coorg	Coorg	8 7	8 10	8 14	9 10	9 11	8 6	13 11	13 11	10 13	18 9	18 5	13 3	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rajpootana	Jeypore	15 8	16 0	16 0	21 0	20 0	22 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	8 8	8 8	9 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	19 4	19 0	19 0
	Kishengurh	15 4	17 8	17 0	20 0	23 8	24 8	9 0	8 0	8 0	10 0	9 0	10 0	19 8	25 4	24 0	14 8	17 12	20 0
	Kerrowlee	*	15 10	16 0	*	19 11	18 8	*	11 14	12 8	*	12 8	13 8	*	19 11	19 0	*	17 8	16 0
	Ulwur	16 4	18 2	19 1	20 9	24 10	26 3	8 10	8 10	9 0	10 8	11 0	11 14	21 12	23 8	23 8	19 4	22 6	19 0
	Bhurtpore (City)	16 0	16 5	17 8	22 9	23 11	23 8	7 12	7 12	6 8	9 6	9 12	11 0	20 0	20 0	22 0	20 8	21 0	17 0
	Ajmere	14 8	13 8	15 8	20 8	19 8	23 0	5 0	5 0	5 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	16 0	16 0	18 0	13 0	16 0	17 0
	Deoli Cantonment	16 1	18 11	16 1	22 15	25 9	20 5	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	10 8	22 0	24 13	20 0	18 0	18 0	20 11
	Erinpura	13 12	16 9	16 12	20 12	25 4	28 9	...	...	...	7 13	8 0	8 0	19 0	20 0	20 9	17 10½	20 0	24 15
	Sirohee	11 4	13 4	17 0	22 0	25 0	28 0	6 8	7 0	7 0	7 8	8 0	8 0	14 0	18 0	17 0	15 0	18 0	21 0
	Abu	11 0	11 5	15 10	17 10	20 0	23 0	6 6	6 8	6 8	7 6	7 4	8 0	...	...	...	13 2	15 6	18 0
	Anadra	12 2	12 8	17 12	20 14	23 0	26 0	6 14	7 0	7 0	7 14	8 0	9 0	...	...	...	14 8	17 4	20 8
	Hilly Tracts of Meywar	15 0	19 0	20 0	24 0	27 0	24 0	...	...	...	13 0	15 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Meywar (Oodeypore)	13 7½	14 1	15 8	17 15½	19 2½	19 14½	9 6	10 2½	10 2½	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bánswára (Meywar Agency)	20 0	21 14	21 14	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	10 0	17 8	17 8	17 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Partábgarh („)	17 15½	15 12½	17 10	...	...	...	9 6	10 0	10 5	10 10	11 4	12 13	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Marwar (Jodhpore)	12 13	14 11	16 4	17 8	20 0	21 4	6 4	6 4	6 4	7 8	7 8	7 8	18 12	18 12	22 8	15 10	16 14	20 0
	Bikaneer	9 5	10 12	12 0	...	...	...	3 6	3 8	3 4	5 12	5 12	7 12	...	...	...	15 8	18 9	19 0
	Boondee	19 4	19 8	16 8	30 0	27 8	27 0	8 8	9 0	10 0	9 0	10 0	10 8	27 0	25 0	26 8	...	...	...
	Kotah	20 0	22 0	16 12	25 0	25 0	18 8	8 0	10 0	8 12	11 0	13 0	11 12	23 0	25 0	22 0	12 8	14 8	15 0
	Tonk	17 0	17 3	13 7	22 8	23 0	21 5	6 0	6 0	7 0	8 0	8 0	9 4	24 0	23 12	23 5	...	...	18 6
	Jhallawar	16 3	18 1	15 4	20 14	23 10	15 14	...	...	...	7 14	8 14	10 2	21 14	23 6	19 1	17 1	17 1	13 6
	Shahpoora	15 8	18 4	16 0	19 0	23 3	20 6	10 8	11 12	11 2	15 4	16 4	14 8	19 2	18 0	16 12	15 0	15 0	16 2
	Dholpur	15 6	16 12	16 10	21 11	24 4	20 4	10 2	10 2	7 14	11 4	11 4	11 12	21 3	21 12	20 8	9 5	21 1	17 14
Central India	Indore	14 8	14 8	15 8	...	...	...	9 3	9 3	8 9	10 14	10 14	10 0	20 0	20 13	20 13	18 7	19 3	20 0
	Gwalior	15 0	15 11	15 11	21 8	22 3	18 12	7 5	7 9	7 11	9 2	9 2	9 13	21 15	23 1	19 12	18 12	18 10	19 1
	Goona	21 4	20 4	20 4	20 0	20 0	19 0	9 0	10 0	9 8	9 8	10 8	10 0	32 0	30 0	23 0	20 0	20 0	16 0
	Baghelkhand (Sutna)	22 4	24 0	21 0	35 12	38 7	32 0	7 0	7 0	8 0	17 8	18 0	16 0	35 0	38 13	32 0	30 0	28 0	24 0

* Not received.

Provinces.	Districts.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nuglee), *Panicum Miliaceum, &c.* Present fortnight.	Lesser Millets. Past fortnight.	Lesser Millets. Corresponding fortnight of 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.
Mysore	Bangalore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received		
	Kolar															
	Túmkúr															
	Mysore															
	Hassan															
	Shimoga															
	Kadur															
	Chitaldroog															
Coorg	Coorg	30 9	27 1	20 13	28 6	27 13	21 5	110 0	110 0	110 0	9 14	9 13	8 10	9 11	9 9	8 3
Rajpootana	Jeypore	...	...	...	20 8	19 0	18 0	...	...	...	15 0	14 8	14 4	14 12	14 4	14 0
	Kishengurh	...	...	...	21 8	25 0	21 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 4	16 0
	Kerrowlee	...	...	...	*	20 0	18 8	...	...	...	*	13 12	13 1	*	13 8	13 0
	Ulwur	...	...	...	20 6	23 14	24 3	...	...	...	15 7	15 12	15 13	14 12	15 0	15 6
	Bhurtpore (City)	...	...	...	21 8	23 0	22 8	...	...	...	12 4	13 5	12 1	12 0	13 0	11 8
	Ajmere	...	...	...	22 0	21 8	21 8	70 0	70 0	70 0	17 0	17 0	...	15 0	15 0	15 0
	Deoli Cantonment	...	...	...	23 8	25 9	20 4	...	...	...	13 4	13 8	...	12 12	12 12	12 12
											R a. p.	R a. p. per md.	R a. p			
	Erinpura	...	...	...	18 7	21 1	22 8	160 0	160 0	160 0	3 1 3	2 15 0	3 1 2	12 0	12 9	12 0
	Sirohee	...	...	...	17 0	18 0	22 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	12 5	12 5	12 5
	Abu	...	...	...	14 4	16 0	21 8	160 0	160 0	160 0	3 8 0	3 8 0	3 8 0	11 8	11 8	11 8
	Anadra	...	...	...	15 12	18 0	24 12	...	...	...	3 4 0	3 4 0	3 4 0	12 4	12 4	12 4
	Hilly Tracts of Meywar	...	...	...	18 0	23 0	23 0	†	†	†	4 0 0	3 10 0	...	10 0	11 0	10 0
											S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.			
	Meywar (Oodeypore)	...	...	...	17 3	17 15½	16 0½	200 0	200 0	200 0	9 6	9 9	9 14½	8 15½	9 6	9 12
											R a. p.	R a. p. per md.	R a. p.			
	Bánswára (Meywar Agency)	...	...	...	30 0	37 8	35 0	...	...	...	3 13 0	...	...	10 10	10 10	11 4
	Partábgarh („)	...	...	...	21 8	21 4	21 9	...	...	...	2 7 0	...	...	16 7½	16 7½	9 11
	Marwar (Jodhpore)	...	...	...	16 9	18 2	20 0	...	...	...	2 10 0	2 10 0	2 9 0	15 0	15 0	15 0
											S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.			
	Bikaneer	...	...	...	16 4	19 8	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 8	11 8	11 8
	Boondee	...	...	...	27 0	25 8	27 0	155 0	160 0	120 0	11 8	11 4	11 8	11 4	11 0	11 0
	Kotah	...	...	...	27 0	29 0	24 12	240 0	240 0	240 0	12 8	12 8	12 12	12 0	12 0	12 4
	Tonk	...	...	...	23 8	23 8	20 14	160 0	160 0	160 0	12 8	12 0	12 0	12 4	11 12	11 12
	Jhallawar	...	...	...	21 4	23 6	21 4	...	...	...	9 12	9 12	9 15	9 8	9 8	9 11½
	Shahpoora	...	...	...	25 0	24 0	19 4	160 0	160 0	160 0	13 1	13 1	13 7	12 13	12 12	13 3
	Dholpur	...	...	...	21 0	23 10	18 15	...	...	...	13 8	13 8	10 11	12 10	12 10	10 0
Central India	Indore	...	...	...	17 7	18 0	18 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	11 6	10 14	...
	Gwalior	...	...	...	20 1	21 2	20 14	127 12	127 12	100 6	...	...	...	11 7	11 7	11 14
	Goona	...	...	...	30 0	29 0	25 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	12 0	12 0	11 8	11 8	11 4	11 0
	Baghelkhand (Sutna)	...	...	...	30 13	36 6	30 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	11 5	12 1	12 5	11 4	11 5	11 12

† 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 Net Indian Sea and Land Customs Revenue (excluding Salt Revenue) for the first five months of the official year 1883-84, and of the twelve preceding years.

(IN THOUSANDS OF RUPEES.)

YEAR.	FOR THE FIVE MONTHS, APRIL TO AUGUST.																								TOTAL BRITISH INDIA.				YEAR.
	BENGAL.					BOMBAY.					SINDH.					MADRAS.					BRITISH BURMA.							
	On Imports of Liquors.	On other Imports.	On Exports.	Total Revenue.	On Imports of Liquors.	On other Imports.	On Exports.	Total Revenue.	On Imports of Liquors.	On other Imports.	On Exports.	Total Revenue.	On Imports of Liquors.	On other Imports.	On Exports.	Total Revenue.	On Imports of Liquors.	On other Imports.	On Exports.	Total Revenue.	On Imports of Liquors.	On other Imports.	On Exports.	Total Revenue.	On Imports of Liquors.	On other Imports.	Export Revenue.	Total Revenue.	
1871-72	4,48	28,91	8,81	42,20	3,47	14,29	1,58	19,34	49	37	54	1,40	1,45	5,22	6,30	12,97	69	1,70	8,54	10,93	10,58	50,49	61,07	25,77	86,84	1871-72.
1872-73	5,66	28,14	9,03	42,83	2,23	15,63	1,35	19,21	47	38	89	1,74	1,66	5,03	4,98	11,67	1,36	1,91	16,41	19,68	11,38	51,09	62,47	32,66	95,13	1872-73.
1873-74	4,20	28,20	6,75	39,15	2,54	13,97	1,38	17,89	51	25	48	1,24	1,58	5,50	6,25	13,33	1,37	1,88	13,09	16,34	10,20	49,80	60,00	27,95	87,95	1873-74.
1874-75	4,96	31,23	5,16	41,35	2,69	16,55	1,49	20,73	53	25	56	1,34	1,45	5,95	5,64	13,04	1,75	2,70	9,16	13,61	11,38	56,68	68,06	22,01	90,07	1874-75.
1875-76	5,28	32,25	6,67	44,20	2,78	16,79	3,37	22,94	52	35	85	1,72	1,79	6,11	6,24	14,14	1,45	1,81	16,41	19,67	11,82	57,31	69,13	33,54	1,02,67	1875-76.
1876-77	5,56	25,98	4,83	36,37	3,49	13,64	48	17,61	57	25	9	91	2,46	5,56	3,81	11,83	1,99	2,15	11,82	15,96	14,07	47,58	61,65	21,03	82,68	1876-77.
1877-78	6,21	32,73	4,94	43,88	3,74	16,84	49	21,07	92	30	15	1,37	2,27	3,25	73	6,25	2,10	2,24	9,24	13,58	15,24	55,36	70,60	15,55	86,15	1877-78.
1878-79	5,62	27,50	5,65	38,77	3,49	15,08	85	19,42	81	20	10	1,11	2,43	4,14	1,80	8,37	3,21	2,77	11,94	17,92	15,56	49,69	65,25	20,34	85,59	1878-79.
1879-80	4,88	24,46	3,39	32,73	3,70	12,70	80	17,20	1,21	33	8	1,62	2,20	3,59	2,12	7,91	2,96	2,36	15,59	20,91	14,95	43,44	58,39	21,98	80,37	1879-80.
1880-81	5,52	23,25	3,93	32,70	3,53	17,23	69	21,45	1,77	42	9	2,28	2,03	4,35	4,16	10,54	2,07	3,02	16,66	21,75	14,92	48,27	63,19	25,53	88,72	1880-81.
1881-82	5,69	23,43	5,93	35,05	4,25	16,54	65	21,44	1,60	54	13	2,27	2,15	4,29	2,85	9,29	2,90	3,01	20,08	25,99	16,59	47,81	64,40	29,64	94,04	1881-82.
1882-83	5,99	1	6,25	12,25	4,36	—98*	55	3,94	1,39	3	21	1,63	2,23	1	1,78	4,02	3,48	3	25,34	28,85	17,45	—90*	16,55	34,13	50,68	1882-83.
1883-84	5,97	4	7,32	13,33	4,47	17	45	5,09	1,50	1	19	1,70	2,19	3	2,40	4,62	3,35	8	18,33	21,76	17,48	33	17,81	46,50	28,69	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, 24th Sept. 1883.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

STATEMENTS OF IRRIGATION OPERATIONS OF FASL KHARIF OF 1882-83 IN THE PUNJAB.

STATEMENT No. I.

Revised 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.	
			1882-83.	1881-82.	Increase.	Decrease.	1882.	1881.	1882.	1881.	1882.	1881.	1882.	1881.	1882.	1881.	1882.	1881.	1882-83.	1881-82.
Umballa	1,644,849	951,890	2,798	2,287	511	...	0·15	0·40	0·30	1·52	6·00	3·35	17·96	8·17	13·03	11·30	2·70	3·05	40·14	27·79
Karnal	1,533,990	680,319	39,095	36,367	2,728	...	1·57	0·21	0·64	0·78	2·57	3·74	6·91	8·26	2·76	7·57	4·95	...	19·40	20·56
Rohtak	1,159,350	906,022	35,530	32,626	2,904	...	...	0·15	0·20	...	2·20	3·10	5·50	10·70	2·80	5·70	2·20	...	12·90	19·65
Delhi	804,033	525,676	34,300	28,964	5,336	...	...	0·20	0·40	0·10	2·30	2·20	12·20	11·50	3·50	8·80	5·50	0·60	23·90	23·40
Hissár	2,265,428	1,161,761	33,919	38,963	...	5,044	0·10	1·20	...	...	0·30	0·40	12·20	7·50	0·50	5·80	2·10	...	15·20	14·90
Jind	...	...	26,887	28,273	...	1,386	...	1·00	...	1·00	1·20	3·00	15·80	9·20	0·60	8·40	1·50	...	19·10	22·60
Bikaner	...	...	224	241	...	17	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL W. J. CANAL	7,408,550	4,225,668	172,753	167,721	11,479	6,447	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gurdáspur	1,168,314	856,230	18,619	17,069	1,550	...	0·40	0·48	...	0·95	0·61	7·63	8·20	19·26	6·05	15·33	5·80	1·60	21·06	45·25
Amritsar	1,006,798	766,773	52,525	41,769	10,756	...	0·80	0·20	0·40	1·90	0·90	13·20	13·00	23·60	10·80	25·30	11 30	4·90	37·20	69·10
Lahore	2,334,552	1,164,921	75,326	68,035	7,291	...	1·20	1·10	0·20	0·95	0·60	0·60	17·20	12·20	8·60	6·35	10·50	...	38·30	21·20
TOTAL B. D. CANAL	4,509,664	2,787,924	146,470	126,873	19,597	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lahore	Given	above.	9,922	(1) 16,215	...	6,293	...	...	...	...	...	...	Given	above.	...	...	...	...	...	(4) ...
Montgomery	3,567,750	357,622	31,666	(2) 55,705	...	24,039	...	...	...	...	0·50	0·60	5·10	10·20	1·40	2·90	5·00	...	12·00	13·70
Mooltan	3,763,200	799,360	207,480	199,773	7,707	...	...	...	...	...	0·20	...	6·80	1·00	0·80	1·50	...	...	7·80	2·50
Muzaffargarh	2,007,819	397,520	135,148	134,350	798	...	0·05	0·20	...	...	...	...	5·35	0·8	0·50	2·0	1·50	...	7·40	(5) 3·00
Dera Ghází Khan	2,801,280	1,008,000	141,644	(3) 128,783	12,861	...	0·70	0·50	...	0·60	0·90	...	9·40	2·15	0·10	3·20	0·60	...	11·70	6·45
Shahpur	3,002,432	524,988	7,826	7,138	688	...	0·9	1·00	0·5	0·20	...	4·40	10·5	3·70	1·6	2·40	9·0	1·10	22·5	13·80
TOTAL INUNDATION CANALS	15,142,481	3,087,499	533,886	541,964	22,054	30,322	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
GRAND TOTAL	(6) 27,060,695	(6) 10,101,091	852,909	836,558	53,130	36,779	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

	Acres.
Area irrigated in kharif, 1882-83	852,909
Ditto ditto 1881-82	836,558
Net decrease	16,351

(1) and (2) These figures differ from those shown in the return for kharif, 1881-82, in consequence of the exclusion from the present statement of the remissions granted before the preparation of Demand Statement.
(3) The difference between the area shown in the present return and that given in the statement for kharif, 1881-82, is due to the deduction of the land submerged by flood or waste water.
(4) and (5) These figures represent the correct rain-fall during kharif, 1881-82, and differ from those in the returns for that crop submitted last year.
(6) 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.	Gurdaspur.	Amritsar.	Lahore.	Montgomery.	Mooltan.	Dera Ghazi Khan.	Shahpur.	Muzaffargarh	TOTAL.
Sugar cane	409	8,958	16,528	18,088	...	428	2,773	...	4,612	4,796	2,840	78	3,218	86	96	6,411	69,320
Rice	2,150	18,071	3,148	7,589	...	6,183	7,569	...	10,304	20,629	10,387	5,042	14,525	15,726		28,167	149,749
Cotton	4	8,331	11,108	3,649	...	20,439	9,606	42	883	9,350	24,107	5,138	31,641	26,295	4,361	17,753	172,707
Indigo	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	80,735	24,770	...	49,739	155,245
Others	235	3,735	4,446	5,024	...	6,869	6,939	182	2,819	17,750	47,914	21,399	77,361	74,767	3,370	33,078	305,888
TOTAL KHARIF, 1882-83	2,798	39,095	35,530	34,300	...	33,919	26,887	224	18,619	52,525	85,248	31,666	207,480	141,644	7,826	135,148	852,909
TOTAL KHARIF, 1881-82	2,287	36,367	32,626	28,964	...	38,963	28,273	241	17,069	41,769	84,250*	55,705*	199,773	128,783*	7,138	134,350	836,558

* These figures differ from those shown in the return for kharif of 1881-82, the cause of which is explained in note appended to Statement No. I.

STATEMENT No. III.

Statement in Acres of Crops irrigated in Canal Divisions.

DESCRIPTION OF CROPS.	WESTERN JUMNA CANAL.				BARI DOAB CANAL.			Upper Sutlej Division Inundation Canals.	Lower Sutlej and Chenab Division Inundation Canals.	Dera Ghazi Khan Division Indus Canals.	Shahpur Canals.	Muzaffargarh Canals.	TOTAL.
	Karnal Division.	Hansi Division.	Delhi Division.	TOTAL.	1st Division.	2nd Division.	TOTAL.						
Sugar-cane	1,331	7,964	37,889	47,184	5,348	6,893	12,241	94	3,218	86	86	6,411	69,320
Rice	9,916	17,256	17,788	44,960	11,392	28,549	39,931	6,431	14,525	15,726	9	28,167	149,749
Cotton	1,446	38,549	13,184	53,179	5,961	27,391	33,352	6,126	31,641	26,295	4,361	17,753	172,707
Indigo	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	80,735	24,770	...	49,739	155,245
Others	2,181	16,579	8,670	27,430	11,249	49,696	60,945	28,937	77,361	74,767	3,370	33,078	305,888
TOTAL KHARIF, 1882-83	14,874	80,348	77,531	172,753	33,941	112,529	146,470	41,588	207,480	141,644	7,826	135,148	852,909
TOTAL KHARIF, 1881-82	13,641	85,927	68,153	167,721	31,790	95,083	126,873	71,920*	199,773	128,783*	7,138	134,350	836,558

* These figures differ from those shown in the return for kharif of 1881-82, the cause of which is explained in note appended to Statement No. I.

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

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

RAILWAY TRAFFIC.

No. XXXIV OF 1883.

APPROXIMATE STATEMENT OF GROSS RECEIPTS AND EXPENSES OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

Latest return received.	Railways.	Total mean length open.	Receipts for week ending 2nd September 1882. Total.	Per mile open.	Total mean length open.	Receipts for week ending 1st September 1883. Total.	Per mile open.	Total Receipts from 1st April to 2nd September 1882. Total.	Per mile open per week.	Total Receipts from 1st April to 1st September 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
8th Sept. 1883	Eastern Bengal	172	1,71,270	996	172	(a)81,028	471	19,49,165	512	(a)18,29,826	484	...	1,19,339
1st ditto	Oudh and Rohilkhund	547	73,936	135	547	96,643	177	21,54,645	178	24,99,429	208	3,44,784	...
8t ditto	Sind, Punjab & Delhi	676	1,51,542	224	749	1,79,670	240	39,77,100	266	51,13,493	312	11,36,393	...
1st ditto	Madras	861	1,29,878	151	861	1,06,739	124	30,53,119	160	28,36 059	150	...	2,17,060
1st ditto	South Indian	655	76,024	116	655	72,999	111	16,65,230	115	17,05,7 05	118	40,475	...
25th Aug. 1883	Great Indian Peninsula	1,450	3,51,832	243	...	(b)	...	c1,38,99,042	453	d1,47,61,601	484	8,62,569	...
1st Sept. 1883	Bombay, Baroda and Central India	461	1,19,215	259	461	1,31,115	284	44,30,337	434	49,90,205	492	5,59,868	...
	TOTAL	4,822	10,73,697	223	4,445	6,68,194	194	3,11,28,638	291	3,37,36,318	314	26,07,680	...
	State.												
8th Sept. 1883	East Indian	1,507	6,76,990	449	1,509	7,92,224	525	1,86,28,154	558	2,18,97,308	660	32,69,154	...
1st ditto	Calcutta and South-Eastern	33	2,639	80	56	4,430	79	82,192	120	1,26,343	108	44,151	...
8th ditto	Nalhati	27	1,352	50	27	1,674	61	28,938	48	35,118	59	6,180	...
1st ditto	Northern Bengal	230	37,289	162	239	30,750	129	7,82,327	153	8,53,385	166	71,058	...
1st ditto	Tirhoot	75	11,896	159	166	14,516	87	2,76,216	152	3,55,447	99	79,231	...
4th Aug. 1883	Patna-Gya	57	6,726	118	...	(b)	...	(e)1,62,512	157	(f)1,47,281	143	...	15,231
8th Sept. 1883	Muttra-Hathras	29	2,665	92	29	3,440	119	48,580	76	54,673	86	6,093	...
8th ditto	Cawnpore-Furrakhabad	87	6,313	73	87	6,658	77	1,41,487	73	1,40,528	73	...	959
8th ditto	Dildarnagar-Ghazipur	12	662	55	12	687	57	19,937	75	21,194	80	1,257	...
8th ditto	Rajputana-Malwa	1,117	1,16,157	104	1,117	1,64,240	147	43,75,468	177	51,61,193	210	7,85,725	...
8th ditto	Wardha Coal	45	6,692	149	45	5,592	124	2,24,603	225	3,06,649	310	82,046	...
8th ditto	Nagpur & Chhattisgarh	98	3,892	40	149	5,494	37	2,49,741	115	6,07,648	185	3,57,907	...
8th ditto	Rangoon and Irrawaddy Valley	161	17,325	108	161	18,716	116	5,94,174	167	5,90,255	167	...	3,919
8th ditto	Sindia	75	4,504	60	75	5,045	67	1,33,190	80	1,31,965	80	...	1,225
1st ditto	Punjab Northern	409	44,609	109	421	55,676	132	12,48,407	140	13,32,422	144	84,015	...
1st ditto	Indus Valley and Kandahar	660	80,051	121	660	97,710	148	17,53,747	120	32,81,533	226	15,27,786	...
8th ditto	Muttra-Achnera	23	1,757	76	23	1,380	60	27,217	53	31,733	63	4,516	...
1st ditto	Kaunia-Dhurla	32	1,382	43	32	1,770	55	31,823	45	40,698	58	8,875	...
8th ditto	Rewari-Ferozepore	...	...	...	89	8,590	97	...	...	1,44,769	74	1,44,769	...
	TOTAL	3,170	3,45,911	109	3,388	4,26,368	126	1,01,80,559	145	1,33,62,834	177	31,82,275	...
	Assisted Company.												
8th Sept. 1883	Bengal Central	...	...	...	35	1,918	55	...	...	46,712	61	46,712	...
	Native States.												
1st ditto	Bhavnagar-Gondal	194	9,830	51	193	11,476	59	4,08,915	95	4,53,531	107	44,616	...
1st ditto	Nizam's	121	17,626	146	121	11,934	99	3,67,475	137	3,31,464	125	...	36,011
1st ditto	Mysore	86	4,307	50	86	4,840	56	1,19,471	63	1,11,636	59	...	7,835
8th ditto	Jodhpore	19	449	24	19	1,010	53	(g)2,000	10	15,763	37	13,763	...
	TOTAL	420	32,212	77	419	29,260	70	8,97,861	99	9,12,394	99	14,533	...
	GRAND TOTAL	9,919	21,28,810	215	8,796	19,17,964	218	6,08,35,212	277	6,99,55,566	309	91,20,354	...
	GROSS ESTIMATED EXPENSES	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,09,12,755	141	3,49,35,193	154	...	...
	NET RECEIPTS	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,99,22,457	136	3,50,20,373	155	50,97,916	...

(a) Exclusive of the Company's share of the earnings of the Bengal Central Railway.
(b) Return not received.
(c) Total receipts from 1st April to 26th August 1882.
(d) Total receipts from 1st April to 25th August 1883.
(e) Total receipts from 1st April to 5th August 1882.
(f) Total receipts from 1st April to 4th August 1883.
(g) Total receipts from 24th June to 2nd September 1882.
(h) Excludes mileage of G. I. P. Railway (1,451).
(i) Excludes mileage of Patna-Gya Railway (57).
(k) Excludes mileages of G. I. P. and Patna-Gya Railways (1,451+57).

R. A. SARGEAUNT, *Major, R.E.,*
Offg. Under-Secretary.

SIMLA,
The 22nd September 1883.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

IRRIGATION OPERATIONS, 1882-83.

Comparative Statement of Irrigation and Rain-fall for the years 1881-82 and 1882-83 in the Canal Districts of the Punjab.

Districts.	Population.	Area in acres.	Cultivated area in acres.	Kharif 1882-83. Total acres.	Kharif 1882-83. In comparison with 1881-82. Increase.	Kharif 1882-83. In comparison with 1881-82. Decrease.	Area irrigated. Rabi 1882-83. Total acres.	Area irrigated. Rabi 1882-83. In comparison with 1881-82. Increase.	Area irrigated. Rabi 1882-83. In comparison with 1881-82. Decrease.	Area irrigated. Whole year 1882-83. Total acres.	Area irrigated. Whole year 1882-83. In comparison with 1881-82. Increase.	Area irrigated. Whole year 1882-83. In comparison with 1881-82. Decrease.	Percentage of increase or decrease in 1882-83.	Rain-fall. 1881-82.	Rain-fall. 1882-83.	Rain-fall. Percentage of increase or decrease in 1882-83.	Remarks.
WESTERN JUMNA CANAL.																	
Umballa	1,067,263	1,644,849	983,990	2,798	511	...	24	25	...	3,592	536	...	+17·54	32·8	45·4	+39·3	
Karnál	1,533,980	1,533,980	690,319	89,095	2,728	...	87,940	14,824	...	87,035	17,552	...	+25·26	25·0	25·0	+9·0	
Delhi	643,671	894,933	625,676	34,300	5,336	...	30,773	8,835	...	65,073	14,171	...	+27·84	22·7	22·3	+9·2	
Rohtak	653,615	1,159,350	906,022	35,520	2,904	...	40,239	13,966	...	75,759	16,870	...	+22·27	14·4	14·4	—36·6	
Hissar	653,609	2,296,428	1,161,761	33,919	...	5,044	46,054	19,369	...	79,973	19,345	...	+21·95	19·5	19·5	+9·6	
Jind	504,188	...	...	26,887	...	1,336	35,473	12,026	...	62,360	10,639	395	+20·57	25·8	24·7	—4·3	
Bikaner	251,251	...	...	224	...	17	227	...	378	451	...	...	—40·69	...	...	...	
TOTAL WESTERN JUMNA CANAL	3,642,422*	7,408,550	4,225,668	172,753	11,479	6,437	201,490	69,044	378	374,243	74,093	395	+24·52	...	...	...	
BARI DOAB CANAL.																	
Gurdáspur	655,995	1,168,314	856,230	18,619	1,550	...	11,213	...	874	29,832	...	2,851	+ 2·32	49·95	25·80	—48·35	
Amritsar	882,288	1,006,798	786,773	52,525	10,756	...	82,330	...	13,007	134,855	...	12,213	— 2·07	73·62	40·80	—44·58	
Lahore	924,106	2,384,552	1,164,921	75,326	7,391	...	113,602	...	19,604	188,928	...	...	— 6·07	24·20	41·60	+71·90	
TOTAL BARI DOAB CANAL	2,641,067	4,559,664	2,787,924	146,470	19,697	...	207,145	...	33,985	353,615	676	15,064	— 3·91	...	...	...	
TOTAL PERENNIAL CANALS	6,283,489	11,918,214	7,013,592	319,223	31,076	6,437	408,635	69,044	34,363	727,858	74,769	15,459	+ 8·37	...	...	...	
INUNDATION CANALS.																	
Lahore	Given above.	1,567,750	35[illegible]	9,922†	...	6,238	24,208†	...	2,027	34,130†	...	8,320	—19·60	Given above.	13·70	Given above. — 17·47	
Montgomery	428,529	3,763,200	776,[illegible]	31,6461†	...	24,050	64,008†	...	17,417	95,579†	...	41,456	—30·23		9·00	+190·92	
Mooltan	551,964	2,801,290	1,005,000	207,490	7,707	...	155,540	9,041	...	363,029	16,748	...	+ 4·84		3·10	+ 72·54	
Dera Ghází Khan	365,346	3,002,432	524,988	141,944†	12,861	...	48,976	...	13,044	190,620	...	183	— 0·09		7·10	+ + 77·46	
Shahpur	421,506	2,007,919	397,529	688	...	...	4,895	...	...	13,631	1,108	...	+ 9·02		14·20	+ + 72·19	
Muzaffargarh	358,606	...	...	7,326	798	...	124,257	8,989	...	259,385	10,787	...	+ 4·34		13·45§	+ 123·19	
TOTAL INUNDATION CANALS	2,101,952	15,142,491	3,087,499	533,688	22,054	30,332	421,778	19,450	32,488	955,464	28,643	49,959	— 2·18	...	...	...	
GRAND TOTAL	8,385,441	27,060,695	10,101,091	852,909	53,130	36,770	830,413	88,494	66,851	1,683,322	103,412	65,418	+ 2·31	...	...	...	
NET INCREASE	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	37,994	...	...	...	...	...	

* These figures differ from those given in the statement of Irrigation and Rain-fall for 1881-82, in consequence of the omission of Gurgáon from the present return.
† In these cases the comparison has been made with the figures shown in half-yearly statements of Irrigation operations for kharif and rabi 1882-83, and not with those entered in the Annual Statement of Irrigation and Rain-fall for 1881-82, as the former give the correct acreage for 1881-82, while foot notes attached thereto.
‡ In this case also the comparison has been made with the figure shown in the Revised Statements of Irrigation operations for kharif 1882-83, and not with those given in Annual Statement of Irrigation and Rain-fall for 1881-82.
§ This is the correct rain-fall and differs from that shown in the comparative statement of Irrigation and Rain-fall for the years 1880-81 and 1881-82.

R. HOME, *Colonel, R.E.,*
Joint-Secy. to Govt., Punjab, P. W. D., Irrign. Branch.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE STATEMENT OF PRICES CURRENT OF FOOD-GRAINS FOR THE 1st HALF OF JUNE 1883 PUBLISHED IN PAGES 1310 AND 1311 OF THE SUPPLEMENT TO THE "GAZETTE OF INDIA," DATED 14th JULY 1883.

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Provinces.	Districts.	Rice. Best sort. Present fortnight.	Rice. Best sort. Past fortnight.	Rice. Best sort. Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Rice. Common. Present fortnight.	Rice. Common. Past fortnight.	Rice. Common. Corresponding fortnight of last year.	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.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragu, Kuthiravaligu, Cumbu or Mutheni, Nuglee, &c.). *Panicum Miliaceum, Eleusine Coracana, &c.* Present fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. Past fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria Spicata.* Present fortnight.	Bulrush Millet. Past fortnight.	Bulrush Millet. Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), *Holcus Sorghum.* Present fortnight.	Great Millet. Past fortnight.	Great Millet. 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.	S. C.
Central Provinces.	Nagpur	17 4	17 4	17 4	16 0	14 12	31 12	29 12	29 12	24 12	23 0	26 0	30 0	23 12	22 12	23 4	150 0	150 0	130 0	12 8	11 8	8 12	8 12	8 11	8 11	8 11	8 12	8 11	8 12	8 11	8 12	8 11	8 12	4 11	4 11 4
	Bhandara	22 0	21 4	20 8	20 8	16 8	35 0	31 0	26 0	25 0	...	...	...	25 0	24 0	25 0	...	...	360 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	10 0 12
	Chanda	20 0	21 0	17 8	12 0	15 0	29 0	31 0	28 0	21 0	...	...	...	23 0	24 0	23 0	360 0	360 0	360 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Wardha	20 0	20 0	20 4	16 0	14 0	26 0	26 0	25 0	0	0	0	0	21 0	20 0	21 0	120 0	120 0	130 0	11 0	10 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	12 0	10 0	11 0	12 0	10 0	11 0	12 0	10 0	9 0	11 0
	Balaghat	20 0	20 0	17 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	28 0	28 0	28 0	275 0	275 0	275 0	12 0	10 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	8 11	8 11 0
	Jubbulpore	19 0	19 0	17 0	23 0	26 0	...	...	...	...	10 0	11 0	10 0	26 0	28 0	28 0	140 0	140 0	120 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	10 8	8 8 4
	Saugor	24 0	24 0	19 0	28 0	30 0	...	...	...	...	9 0	10 0	15 0	29 0	28 0	25 0	180 0	180 0	160 0	11 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	9 4
	Damoh	26 8	23 0	21 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 0	13 0	11 0	38 0	34 0	34 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	11 0	9 8
	Seoni	22 0	22 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	8 0	26 0	23 0	23 0	220 0	220 0	220 0	10 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	9 8	8 9 0
	Mandla	25 0	25 0	22 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 0	16 0	15 0	25 0	26 0	25 0	256 0	256 0	256 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 8	8 9 0
	Betul	17 0	17 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	11 0	10 0	42 0	42 0	42 0	240 0	240 0	240 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	9 0
	Chhindwara	25 0	24 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	11 0	9 0	17 0	19 0	19 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	9 0
	Hoshangabad	14 5	14 5	14 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 0	4 0	4 0	30 0	24 0	24 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	10 8	8 8 2
	Narsinghpur	18 8	18 8	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	10 0	25 0	24 0	24 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	10 8	9 12
	Nimar	16 0	16 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25 0	24 0	19 0	140 0	140 0	140 0	10 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	10 8	12 13 0
	Raipur	23 0	23 0	30 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19 0	19 0	19 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	10 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	10 8	8 8
	Sambalpur	19 0	21 0	28 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19 0	20 0	19 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	9 0	8 9 0
	Bilaspur	30 0	32 0	54 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	120 0	120 0	120 0	60 0	60 0	60 0	10 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0 7 0

D. BARBOUR,
Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE,
(Statistical Branch.)

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

No. 862R.C., dated 24th September 1883.

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

Preliminary Report on the reconnaissance survey of the country between Moghal Sarai and Daltonganj, in connection with the projected Benares-Cuttack-Pooree Railway.

Read the following papers :—

(1) Letter from the Government of India, Public Works Department, to the Government of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, Public Works Department, No. 1044R.C., dated 9th December 1882.

(2) Letter from the Government of India, Public Works Department, to the Government of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, Public Works Department, No. 521R.C., dated 13th June 1883.

(3) Letter from the Government of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, Public Works Department, to the Government of India, Public Works Department, No. 1275W.R., dated 14th July 1883, and two enclosures (*a* and *b*).

(*a*) Letter from Engineer-in-Chief, Provincial Railways, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, to Chief Engineer, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, No. 1161W.R., dated 29th June 1883.

(*b*) Report on reconnaissance survey from Moghal Sarai to Daltonganj.

(4) Letter from the Government of India, Public Works Department, to the Government of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, Public Works Department, No. 733R.C., dated 18th August 1883 ; and note by Consulting Engineer to the Government of India for State Railways, dated 4th August 1883.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
8 OCT 83
DEPARTMENT

ORDER.—Ordered, that the papers quoted be published in the Supplement to the *Gazette of India* for general information.

No. 1044R.C., dated 9th December 1882.

From—The Secretary to the Government of India, Public Works Department,

To—The Secretary to the Government of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, Public Works Department.

I am directed to inform you that the Government of India is anxious to have a reconnaissance of the country between Benares and Cuttack made with a view to determining whether a fairly direct railway communication between the two places is practicable at a reasonable cost, and to request that His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor will afford such assistance towards the exploration of the country during the present cold season as he may be able.

2. The route *viâ* the Grand Trunk Road into Chota Nagpur is fairly well known, but the adoption of this line involves the serious undertaking of bridging the Sone river at or near Baroon, the cost of which is virtually prohibitory. It is, however, believed that the passage of this river will be found less formidable if attacked at some point higher up in its course ; and it is in the investigation of a route which seems to promise well in respect to an easy crossing, and some 70 miles of which will probably lie within the North-Western Provinces, that His Excellency the Governor General in Council will be glad of His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor's co-operation.

3. The route which has been suggested for examination starts from Mogulserai station, East Indian Railway, and runs in a nearly southerly direction towards Nowgarh on the upper reaches of the Karamnasa river. From there the line runs to the east of the fort Bijegarh through the range of hills by the Omlah or other convenient ghât to a probable crossing of the Sone river at Chukureea. After that the direction will be more easterly, and, passing near Kon Khas, will follow the general direction of the road through Untari, Miral, Garhwa to the left bank of the Koel river opposite Daltonganj.

4. So little, however, is known of the country which will be traversed by the proposed route that the Government of India does not wish the examination to be restricted to it exclusively. The object is to ascertain if a line of railway with reasonable gradients and following generally the line indicated above, but not necessarily confined to it, and leading up to

a good crossing of the Sone, is economically practicable. I am to request therefore that the officers whom His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor may be able to depute for this reconnaissance may be instructed to exercise their discretion freely in the choice of routes, selecting those for more detailed investigation which may promise best to serve the end in view.

5. The junction of the survey with those now being undertaken by the Government of Bengal will probably be somewhere in the neighbourhood of Daltonganj, but the officer in charge of the reconnaissance should place himself in communication with Mr. Parker, Engineer-in-Chief, Chota Nagpur Railway Surveys, Hazaribagh, as to the route to be followed eastward of Garhwa.

6. I am also to add that a small grant to meet the expenses of the party will be made if desired.

7. As a part of the route lies through country under the Government of Bengal, His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal has been consulted in the matter. Mr. Rivers Thompson has no objection whatever to an officer of your Government making the survey of that part of the line in Bengal, and in order that that Government may be fully aware of the facts of the case, a copy of this letter will be forwarded to them for information and for further action.

No. 1045R.C.

Copy to Secretary to Government of Bengal, Public Works Department, for information and for such further action as may be necessary.

No. 521R.C., dated 13th June 1883.

From—The Secretary to the Government of India, Public Works Department,

To—The Secretary to the Government of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, Public Works Department.

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 745W.R. of the 21st May 1883 forwarding progress reports of the Benares and Palamow Railway Survey for the months of April and May 1883.

2. These reports, and those for February and March 1883, received with your letter No. C.665R. of the 5th May 1883, establish that the Sone river is easily approachable from the north with moderate grades; that a good crossing of the Sone is practicable only 3,100 feet wide with rock foundations; and that the country from the Sone to Daltonganj presents no serious difficulties to railway construction. I am to express the satisfaction of the Government of India at the receipt of this information, and to say that the final reports of the reconnaissance are awaited with interest.

3. I am also to request that, with the permission of His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor, the Government of India may be furnished with a full account of the character, productiveness, &c., of the country between Mogulserai and the Sone, accompanied by an expression of His Honor's opinion as to the advantage generally to the North-Western Provinces of a line from Mogulserai to Daltonganj and the Aurunga and Kurumpura coal fields, and thence through Chota Nagpur and Chyebassa to Cuttack and Pooree.

Copy, with copy of the progress reports of the Benares and Palamow Railway Survey for the months of February, March, April, and May 1883, forwarded to the Government of Bengal, in continuation of previous correspondence ending with Public Works Department letter No. 1094R.C. of the 20th December 1882, for information and communication to Messrs. Burn and Company.

No. 1275W.R., dated 14th July 1883.

From—The Secretary to the Government of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, Public Works Department, Railway Branch,

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

Letter No. 1161W.R., dated 29th June 1883, from the Engineer-in-Chief, Provincial Railways, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, to the Chief Engineer, North-Western Provinces and Oudh.

Report, together with index plan, by the Executive Engineer, Benares, to Palamow Survey.

I am directed to forward copies of the correspondence marginally noted in reference to your No. 521R.C., dated 12th June, and in continuance of this office No. 745W.R., dated 21st May.

2. I am to remark that, although the route suggested by the Government of India was not found practicable, it is satisfactory to find that the construction of a line of railway between Benares and Chota Nagpur is feasible, and His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor, North-Western Provinces, considers that much credit is due to Mr. G. A. Campbell, Executive Engineer, for the

manner in which he has in four or five months explored the difficult country between Mogulserai and Daltonganj.

3. I am also to enquire whether any more information is required beyond the section of such portion of the line as was taken and that called for in your No. 521R.C., dated 12th June.

No. 1161W.R., dated 29th June 1883.

From—The Engineer-in-Chief, Provincial Railways, North-Western Provinces and Oudh,

To—The Chief Engineer, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, Public Works Dept.

Mr. Campbell, the Executive Engineer, engaged on the Benares and Palamow Survey, has lately returned to Allahabad, and I have had an opportunity of talking to him on the subject of the railway reconnaissance, and I find that the monthly reports he sent in were more favorable than the circumstances of the case justified.

2. I therefore asked him to prepare and send in at once a preliminary plan and report, which are forwarded herewith.

3. In the tracing 1″ = 1 mile, the line which Mr. Campbell recommends is shown in full red; the other lines shown are those which were examined and found not possible.

4. The principal points established were—

(*a*) That it is not possible to take the line, as shown dotted, along the banks of the Chandar Parbah river, and so ascend gradually to the plateau which occupies the whole country north of the Sone river. The Chandar Parbah issues out of the hills through a narrow gorge, with almost perpendicular banks, which are intersected with huge ravines.

(*b*) That once the top of the plateau is reached, there is no difficulty in taking a railway across it in any direction.

(*c*) That the only possible way of descent from the plateau to the Sone river is by the gorge of the Ghaggur river.

(*d*) That after crossing the Sone river, it is not possible to reach Daltonganj *viâ* Untari, as suggested by the Government of India, owing to a continuous range of hills, about 400 feet high and two or three miles wide, which stops the way. By making a detour of about three miles, and leaving Untari on the south of the line, a perfectly feasible line can, however, be obtained.

5. The full red line shown in the tracing 1″ = 1 mile is that recommended for adoption, and from the foregoing it will be, I trust, plain that the principal points of difficulty are—

(1) The ascent from the Ganges valley up to the plateau about 20 miles south of Benares.

(2) The descent from the plateau *viâ* the gorge of the Ghaggur river into the Sone valley.

(3) The crossing of the Sone river.

6. The ascent from the Ganges valley to the plateau is dealt with in paragraphs 99 to 101 of the Executive Engineer's report. The difference of level between the plain and the top of the plateau is here said to be about 300 feet, and the Executive Engineer proposes to make the ascent by winding along the slopes of the hills which are said to be very easy at the top, and more difficult towards the bottom. It is assumed that in this way it will be possible to obtain a gradient of 1 in 200′, but I do not think, without the actual survey being made, it will be safe to assume that a better gradient than 1 in 100 can be obtained without going in for excessively heavy works. Even with a 1 in 100 grade there will be a continuous rise for nearly 6 miles, and it is very seldom that ground can be got that will fit into this.

7. The descent from the plateau to the Sone river through the gorge of the Ghaggur river is dealt with in paragraphs 84 to 93 of Executive Engineer's report. The general proposal is to cross the Ghaggur on a bridge from 90 to 100 feet high at the position shown by the full red line; to continue thence along the hills sloping into the river on continuous grades, varying from 1 in 150 to 1 in 200, till the level of the plain of the Sone is reached about 300 feet below. The hills over the Ghaggur river on the south side are described as of rock, with easy slopes, but it is plain that a railway made thus along the sides of hills must be a very expensive undertaking, and I fear that here again better gradients than 1 in 100 will not be found possible.

8. With respect to the Sone crossing, the river, 3,000 feet wide, is confined well within rocky banks, but without borings it is impossible to offer an opinion as to whether the foundations will be difficult or not. The crossing of the Sone is described in paragraphs 37 to 42 of Executive Engineer's report.

9. The conclusions I arrive at are—

(1) From Mogulserai to the foot of the plateau the line will be very easy.

(2) The ascent of the plateau will be with gradients probably not less than 1 in 100, and the works will be rather heavy for about 6 or 7 miles.

(3) Across the plateau the works will be ordinary and easy.

(4) The descent from the plateau to the Sone river through the gorge of the Ghaggur river will have grades of not less than 1 in 100 for 6 or 7 miles, and the works will be very heavy and costly.

(5) The crossing of the Sone river will entirely depend upon the depth of sand before rock is reached, and this cannot be told without borings.

(6) From the Sone river to Daltonganj the works will be moderate with moderate gradients, probably not exceeding 1 in 200.

10. The plotting of such sections as were taken is now in hand, and will be submitted, when ready, together with a report on the probable traffic.

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES AND OUDH.

PROVINCIAL RAILWAYS.

BENARES AND PALAMOW RAILWAY SURVEY.

Preliminary report on reconnaissance survey from Mogulserai to Daltonganj.

1. The Government of India being desirous of ascertaining whether or not fairly direct railway communication was possible between Benares and Cuttack at a reasonable cost, directed the Government of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh to have a reconnaissance survey made from the nearest convenient point to Benares, *i.e.*, Mogulserai on the East Indian Railway to Daltonganj in the Palamow subdivision of the Lohardugga District.

2. The Benares and Palamow Railway Survey Division was accordingly formed with the object of carrying out the wishes of the Government of India as above quoted.

3. Lines were laid down on the 1 inch to the mile maps by the Engineer-in-Chief, Provincial Railways, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, as nearly as possible in the direction suggested by the Government of India in G. O. No. 1044R.E., dated 9th December 1882, from Secretary to the Government of India, Public Works Department, to the Secretary to the Government of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, Public Works Department, for general guidance, but which were not necessarily to be adhered to if easier country could be found on a different line.

4. The chief difficulties apprehended were the passage through the Kaimur range, miles 50 to 60; the crossing of the Sone river, mile 67; and the passage, miles 85 to 91, through the hills north of Untari (mile 93) on the borders of the Lohardugga District.

5. The above mileage is that of the line surveyed which is shown in the accompanying map in a red dotted line.

6. Survey work was commenced on the 2nd February 1883 from the Mogulserai station, and the line was carried in a southerly direction for 43 miles to the point whence two alternative lines diverged—one to the east, and the other to the west—of the more direct southerly route passing close to the fort of Bijegarh. This latter, shown in *green* on map, was examined and found, owing to the great height of the hills, the steepness of their approaches, and their great breadth on the top, to offer no likelihood of getting a line either over or through the range.

7. From enquiries made it was ascertained that the line shown in *blue* on map to the east of the direct southerly route was impracticable owing to the great and very abrupt fall on the south side of the Kaimur hills. It was therefore considered desirable to first examine the westerly route which appeared to afford a feasible passage through a natural gap in the hills. This was accordingly done with the result that a possible, though difficult and expensive, line has been found through the Kaimur range leading to a crossing over the Sone river near the Sasnai Ghât almost due south of Bijegarh Fort.

8. After crossing the Sone, the line takes an easterly direction, and, passing Maidiha mile 72, Ramgarh mile 75, Kon Khas mile 79, Baghasoti mile 85, Untari mile 93, Miral mile 110, and Garhwa mile 116, runs to Shahpur, mile 135, on the left bank of the Koel river opposite Daltonganj.

9. A more detailed description of the country passed over will now be given.

10. On leaving Mogulserai, the country was found to be very flat for 15 miles, the difference of level being only 2 feet per mile. Over this portion the gradients would of course be very easy, and with the exception of the Garaiya, mile 9, which would require a 20 feet bridge, 10 feet to springing, 130 feet of waterway per mile would be sufficient to pass the drainage. Abundance of kunkur for lime and ballast is obtainable, and also is black clay. The foundation of the culverts would be in clay.

11. The foot of the plateau which crosses the Mirzapur District from east to west is now reached, and the features of the country are entirely changed.

12. The ground is undulating, very rocky and barren, and with a steady rise southwards amounting to 40 feet in 4 miles. Owing to the undulating nature of the country few culverts are required, and the banks and cuttings would be comparatively light. The cuttings would, however, be mostly all rock, which is chiefly sandstone. One bridge of 30 feet span with clay foundation over a deep artificial stream, and one of 3-20 feet spans with rock foundations in the 17th mile, would be required; the remainder of the drainage could be passed by 2-10 feet culverts per mile. Brick clay and stone for building purposes and ballast are available.

13. The line now crosses some cultivated land of the villages of Hetampur and Niwazganj, mile 20, and enters the jungle at the foot of the hill at 20¼ miles. The ground is steadily rising with intervening undulations. One stream requiring a 15 feet, or at the most a 20 feet, culvert, is crossed.

14. The line now winds along, and up the hill some very rough broken ground is passed over. The soil is an admixture of coarse gravel and loam. Some streams are crossed, but they are not of importance, and might be avoided altogether by taking the line a little higher up the hill. At mile 19 the reduced level is 272·00, at 20 it is 291·00, at 21 it is 271·00. Between miles 20 and 21 there is a small spur which could be skirted.

15. Immediately to the right (or west) of mile 21 there is a large and deep ravine, along which the line could wind, with a rising gradient of 1 in 125 or 1 in 150.

16. In mile 22 some large ravines are crossed — 2 of 60 feet span, 2 of 50 feet, and 1 of 80 feet; the reduced level of 22nd mile is 414·00, or 143 feet above mile 21. The ascent is very rapid, and the hill sides are precipitous.

17. In the next mile (23) there are one ravine of 30 feet, one of 50 feet span, 3 of 60 feet, and 2 of 80 feet. They are all very deep, varying from 40 feet to 80 feet. The reduced level at mile 23 is 603, or 189 feet above mile 22, and 332 feet above mile 21.

18. In mile 24 there is one very large ravine, 50 feet wide at bottom, about 400 feet wide at top, and 135 feet deep, running into the Chandar Parbah river, which is about 15 chains to east of the line. About ¼ mile beyond this ravine the summit of the high land at reduced level (691) is reached at mile 23¾, or 420 feet above mile 21, or 188 feet per mile. From this it is clear that, as there is not sufficient space in which to curve about in order to get practicable gradients, this route is not feasible.

19. The banks of the Chandar Parbah all along opposite mile 23 and part of mile 24, are almost perpendicular for over 200 feet in depth. In fact they overhang in places; they are all solid rock, and it would therefore be quite impossible to cut a line along the face of this rock.

20. From the top of the high land, which is a plateau extending westwards beyond Mirzapur and Allahabad, the line passes over easy undulating ground for 26 miles *viâ* Dhusuria mile 25, Narkati mile 30, Majhgaen mile 35, Pachpudia mile 41, Poornan mile 44, and Sidhi mile 47, to the vicinity of the Ghaggur river. The Chandar Parbah is crossed at mile 28½; at this point it is 100 feet wide with a rock bed, well defined banks 15 feet deep. The reduced level of the bed of the river, which is here 500 feet above the bed opposite the 19th mile of this line, is 711·00, and the flood level is said to be 20 feet high. A bridge of 3 spans of 50 feet each would be sufficient.

21. The only other stream of importance is the Belan ("Balun" and "Biland" in the maps), mile 42. In itself it is a small stream, but it would require a bridge of 3-30 feet spans, as it has a wide shallow valley. About 8 miles to the west (down stream), where this stream is crossed by the Ahraora and Robertsganj road opposite mile 43, the bridge over it is 1 span of 37 feet, 2 of 27 feet, and 2 of 15 feet.

22. Besides the above two rivers, three culverts per mile of 10 feet span, 5 feet of springing, should pass all the drainage.

23. The gradients over this portion will be fairly easy, 1 on 200 being the steepest that is likely to be required. The banks and cuttings will be on the average 6 feet, with the exception of a few places, where, in the long undulations which are a characteristic feature of this part of the country, ridges between the depressions will have to be cut through. The cutting in these places will probably be from 20 to 30 feet deep.

24. The land along the most part of the line will not be expensive, as it is chiefly jungle. In fact from mile 21 to mile 41 it is, with few exceptions, nothing but dense jungle the whole way. From mile 41 the line emerges into cultivation, which extends up to mile 47½.

25. The most difficult part of the line is now reached, *i.e.*, the approaches to and crossing of the Ghaggur river, mile 51.

26. This river flows from east to west in a very deep channel 275 feet below the summit of the high land on the north side, and 260 feet below the top of the hills on the south.

27. The banks of the river are steep and rocky for heights varying from 50 to 300 feet, the latter height being reached some distance below the crossing, where the river has cut up to the hills. The north or right bank is much steeper than the left one, which is more or less shelving all the way from Bijegarh to where the river turns to the south towards the Sone.

28. The course of the river is fairly straight for 4 miles down stream from Bijegarh. Thence it becomes very tortuous, the fall of the bed increases, and, after another two miles, it is merely a gorge between precipitous and rocky banks. There is a tributary stream on the right bank which might afford a means of getting down to a favorable crossing of the river. Another stream which lies to the west of Sidhi, mile 47, and south of Urauli opposite mile 47, and which is the only other one that might have been of service in enabling an easy crossing of the river to be made, suddenly stops at the high bank on the right, and discharges

its waters down a fall of about 200 feet. The selection of a good site for a bridge over this river is a matter of great difficulty, owing mainly to the very close proximity of the hills on each side and their great height above the river bed.

29. A crossing can be got by approaching the stream immediately south of the village of Sidhi with a heavy cutting, say 60 feet deep, at the edge of the high ground on the north bank of the river.

30. From this point the line would be carried westward along the face of the slope which is at an angle of about 45° for about a mile, when a semi-detached hill is met, round which the line could be carried. It would then cross a small ravine, and continue its westerly course for ¾ of a mile to a point, one mile to the west of the point, where the river is crossed by survey line, and where there is a fairly good site for a bridge.

31. The best form of bridge for spanning this stream would be a single girder of about 150 feet span. The height of the bridge would be from 100 to 120 feet. The abutments would have very good foundations on the rocky banks of the river, and the wing walls could be stepped back into the hill sides. The embankment would require a revetment wall for about 500 feet, and would be composed of rough stone blocks with interstices filled in with earth.

32. The gradient would be very heavy, 1 in 125 being required to get down from the high land on the north to the bridge. The work would chiefly be rock cutting, but there would be some embankments where ravines were crossed. Four bridges would be required — one of 30 feet, two of 50 feet, and one of 60 feet span.

33. The line would then curve away to the west and wind along the north face of the hill, on the left bank of the river, till its western extremity was reached at mile 57½ on *proposed* line (not dotted or survey line). Then turning round the spur, it would take a south-easterly direction up to mile 60 on proposed line along the southern face of the hill, which is much steeper on this side than it is on the north face. The slope is from 45° to 60°. The work would consist almost exclusively of rock cutting, and the gradient would be 1 in 125 and 1 in 150. Some four or five small ravines would be crossed requiring culverts of 10 feet span.

34. The line actually run has a westerly course from Sidhi, mile 47 (70° west of south), for 2¼ miles. Thence it turns southwards and crosses a bridge the summit of which is at reduced level 992, mile 50. It thence passes down a deep ravine, crosses the river bed of which is at reduced level 715. Thence it passes up a rocky ravine and over the summit of the hills on the left bank of the river at their lowest point, *i.e.*, reduced level 979, mile 51. The line then winds along the south-east face of the hill, and reaches comparatively level ground at reduced level 600 in a little over two miles at 52nd mile on survey line and mile 60 on proposed line.

35. The ground now reached, though fairly level, is very much broken up by ravines and streams which come down from Kaimur hills on the left and fall into the Ghaggur on the right.

36. Some of these streams are very wide and deep, varying 20′ × 10′ to 200′ × 60′. They are also very tortuous, and have very swift currents. They will, however, not be found so very difficult to deal with at first sight as they appear.

37. The line passes under Mangesur peak and Kunda Pahar, and reaches the bank of the Sone at mile 62½ opposite the village of Kandhaora. It then turns eastward, and, running roughly parallel with the Sone for 4 miles, crosses the river a little above Sasnai Ghât at mile 67, where there is room between the river banks and the hills to get a curve of at least 1,000 feet radius.

38. There is a point higher up the river at which a more advantageous crossing could be made as regards the room for curved approaches up to the bridge, but this would necessitate bridging the Kanhar river, a large stream about 2,000 feet wide.

39. The Sone river is 3,000 feet wide at the point where it is crossed, and it is the same width for four or five miles up and down stream from that point. The banks are 28 feet high above low water and 33 feet above bed. Highest known flood level is 40 feet above river bed. The banks are rocky all along from the junction of the Ghaggur opposite Chopan to Chakaria Ghât, which is the extent of the river examined.

40. The clearage of the strata on the northside of the river is nearly horizontal, while that on the south side is nearly vertical, *i.e.*, it forms an angle of 75° to 80° with the horizon. The bed of the river between these rocks is all sand mixed with large pebbles up to 3″ and 4″ diameter.

41. It is roughly estimated that the bridge over the Sone should be at least 15 spans of 200 feet each. This would give 3,000 feet clear water-way, which is the present unobstructed width of the river. Two land arches of 50 span might with advantage be given on each side. The height from river bed to flood is 40 feet; there should be about 15 feet between high flood level and bottom of girder to allow of brushwood and trees passing freely underneath without the risk of their being caught in the girders and causing an accumulation of debris, which might have disastrous results—40 + 15 = 55, and assuming 17 feet from bottom of girder to rail level = 72 feet, above bed of river, reduced level of bed of river is 456, which + 72 = 528·00, or reduced level of rails over bridge.

42. From the rocky nature of the banks and the close proximity of the hills on each side it is presumed that rock suitable for foundations will be found at no very great depth below river bed. The bridge would of course be all stone, except the girders, and good building stone can be had in the hills on either side.

43. After crossing the Sone the line passes through a gap in the hills, and takes a more or less easterly course along the foot of the small hills which run nearly parallel to the Sone.

44. Ramgarh, mile 76, is passed at mile 75, and Kon Khas at mile 79. Between the Sone and Maidiha, mile 72, some very bad ground is passed over, numerous small streams come down from the hills on the left, cutting up the ground in all directions, but the streams and ravines are not very deep or wide like those north of the Sone, and generally the surface is fairly level. In miles 72 and 73 the line is well up the slope of the hill, which is chiefly composed of flint rocks. Two large streams are crossed in mile 70, and two in mile 71, each requiring bridges of 100 × 30 feet of water-way.

45. From Maidiha, mile 72, onward to Kon, mile 79, the country is chiefly cultivation until the immediate vicinity of Kon is reached, where the ground is again broken up into ravines by the streams coming down from the hills to the south of the line. The soil is loose red muram and cuts up readily. A short distance from this broken ground the Panda river, mile 79, is met. This is a large stream, which will require a bridge of about 3-50 feet spans. About a mile and half beyond the Panda, along which portion the line skirts the low hills south of Kon, the line takes a more southerly direction, and, passing over fairly easy ground, reaches Baghasoti in the 85th mile, 6 miles from Kon.

46. At this point another serious difficulty is encountered in following the route sketched out by the Government of India letter No. 1044R.C. of 9th December 1882. A range of hills runs across the line bounded on the west by the Kanhar river and running eastward until the neighbourhood of Koel river is reached. At the point where the line crosses this range, the hills rise in less than a mile to 400 feet high on the north side. The breadth of the range is 2 to 2½ miles, and on the south side the plains about Untari, mile 93, are 500 feet below the top of the hills; this fall occupying a distance of less than 2 miles.

47. The ascent and descent are so abrupt that it would be only at great difficulty and expense that a line could be got through or across the range. In fact, the only feasible project is a tunnel of about 3 miles in length.

48. This route being for the above reasons considered quite out of the question, the towns of Untari and Miral, mile 110, must be left out in choosing another route, and for the same reasons it is considered unnecessary to give a detailed account of the route followed from the hills to Garhwa, mile 116. It will be sufficient to say that the line was carried over fairly easy country to the north-east of Nagar (Untari) *viâ* Adhaora mile 94, Parasoan mile 98, Ramna mile 100, Gonda mile 109, south of Miral mile 110, Sugman mile 111, Potman mile 112, to Sahan Jadna mile 116, a village about ½ mile south of Garhwa and on the left bank of the Danro river, mile 116.

49. This is a large stream 600 feet wide. It is very shallow, being only 12 feet deep, and the highest flood mark reported by the villagers is only 15 feet above river bed. The current is reported to be very rapid; but as the bed is sand, and exhibits no indications of deep scour, it may be safely assumed that the current is not more than 6 feet per second. This river would require a bridge at least of 6 spans of 100 feet each, 30 feet from river bed to bottom of girder. The crossing is a good one in a long straight reach.

50. After crossing the Danro the line passes over fairly easy country, passing the villages of Jhura mile 120, Haraiya mile 121, and Tildag mile 121. Thence it crosses the Tahleh river, mile 124, which is a rocky stream 600 feet wide, and which would require a bridge similar to that proposed for the Danro. The depth of the river, height of flood, and fall of bed, are similar to that river.

51. From the Tahleh river the line passes through jungle and easy ground, *viâ* Baroon mile 128 and Bansdih mile 132, to Shahpur, mile 135, opposite Daltonganj on the left bank of the Koel river, where, according to the instructions received, work was stopped.

52. The bridges for the Danro and the Tahleh have been referred to above. Besides these, one of 3-50 would be required over the Birha, mile 118, and one of 3-30 over another stream. For the remainder of the drainage two culverts of 10 feet span per mile would be sufficient to carry off the drainage.

53. The gradients will be on the average 1 in 500, nothing heavier than 1 in 200 being anticipated. The country is undulating and hilly, and affords facilities for an easy and cheap line. The bridges, culverts, and stations would be of stone as would also be the ballast.

54. Limestone and kunkur are procurable. The embankments and cuttings are likely to be an average of 3 or 4 feet; the latter will probably be all rock.

55. On the return march from Daltonganj the country was further examined with the view of getting a better line than that actually run, and one which, in the event of the survey operations being resumed next season, could be recommended for detailed survey.

56. This new line is shown on the accompanying map in a *full* red line to distinguish it from the route surveyed, which is shown by a *dotted* red line.

57. Between Daltonganj and Garhwa the proposed line does not differ very much from the original line, but from the latter place, with the object of avoiding the hills north of Untari, quite a new direction is taken.

58. Starting from Garhwa, mile 116 on survey line and mile 129 on proposed line, the proposed line runs north and north-east for about 5 miles, when, after passing Ukargurwa, mile [illegible] on proposed line, it turns due north to a gap between two detached hills to the west of [illegible]garhar, mile 122 on proposed line. The ground passed over up to this point is not difficult.

59. At Garhwa, mile 129 on proposed line, there is a stream called the Sarosati nala 200 feet wide, to be crossed. It has a rocky bed and flood height of 15 feet. A bridge of 3-70 feet girders would suffice to pass the highest flood. The next stream, mile 129, is one of 60 feet in width, where a single 60 feet girder or 3-20 feet spans could be given. The latter would be preferable, as the embankment at this point would be low, and there would not be room for a deep girder.

60. The ground gradually rises steadily from Garhwa to the gap, mile 122, before mentioned. A short length of low land opposite Dalele and Ukhargarwa, mile 125, would have to be crossed with about a 15 feet bank and a 10 feet culvert. Beyond this and up to the gap there is broken ravine ground, in which some 3 or 4 culverts will be required.

61. North of the gap, through which a cutting for ½ a mile of an average depth of 10 feet and maximum of 35 feet will be required, the ground falls again gently to the Banki river, mile 117.

62. Three streams, one requiring a 10 feet and the other two 20 feet culvert each, are required before reaching the Banki. This stream has 250 feet width of bed and 350 feet between tops of banks.

63. The bed is sand, but at short intervals rock is visible in large masses. It is therefore believed that rock, foundations may be calculated upon for this bridge, which should be 5 spans of 70 or 7 of 50 girders. The flood height is 15 feet above bed; the bottom of girders should therefore be 20 or 22 feet above bed river.

64. A little beyond the river another 20 feet bridge is wanted, after which no culverts are required up to Laka village, mile 115. Immediately north of Laka the Pipardaha, mile 115, is crossed. This requires a 30-feet bridge, and two other streams between this and Bardiha, mile 113, require a 20-feet and 2-30 feet span bridges respectively. From this the line would skirt the hills up to within ½ a mile of Magardih, mile 110, where a sharp curve to the west is necessary.

65. The gradients from Garhwa up to Magardih are not likely to be more in any part than 1 in 200, or at the steepest 1 in 150, possibly in the gap, and the banks will not exceed an average of 5 feet.

66. The culverts and bridges that have been enumerated should suffice to pass all the drainage. Lime and building stone and ballast can all be got from the adjoining hills.

67. The land passed through is almost entirely jungle.

68. At Magardih, mile 110, the hills, which are the obstacle to the more direct line originally proposed *viâ* Untari and Miral to Garwah, become detached, are much diminished in height, and have long flat slopes instead of the abrupt and almost perpendicular sides which characterise the more westerly portions of this range. A favorable opening through which the line can pass exists at Magardih.

69. Search was made along the hills for a practicable gap south of Magardih. There is just the possibility that a line might be found from Chowrasi, about 3 miles south from mile 102, in a south-easterly direction, emerging from the hills north of Kachia Pahar about 5 miles south-east of Chowrasi. Another route might be found near and south of Saramjara Hill, 4 miles south of mile 107, but this is very improbable.

70. It is believed that the route *viâ* Magardih is the best that can be found.

71. From Magardih the line will take a westerly course, and will skirt the spur of the hill for a short distance, after which it will strike out into open country.

72. From Magardih to Arsali, mile 104, there is some very rough broken ground, and several streams will have to be crossed between Magardih and Kailan (Kallean on the map), mile 108. One stream will require a 20 feet bridge. From Kailan to Arsali three streams, requiring respectively, one 10, one 20, and one 30 feet bridge.

73. West of Buka, mile 103, a large stream 60 feet wide is crossed. Again south of Makri, 1½ mile north of mile 101, a stream 50 feet wide is crossed. East of Jagra, 1 mile north of mile 98, a stream 70 feet, and west of the same place a stream 40 feet wide, and at Rohinia, mile 96, a stream 15 feet wide, are crossed; all of the above streams will require bridges of at least the full width of the stream as stated.

74. The works will not be heavy except in the broken ground between Magardih and Arsali, *i. e.*, from miles 103 to 109. The gradients over this length will not exceed 1 in 200. There will be high banks crossing some of the large ravines, but on the average the banks will not exceed 10 feet for this portion.

75. From Arsali westwards to Rohinia and beyond Majgawan, opposite and north of mile 95, Ummara opposite and north of mile 94, and Budar opposite and north of mile 90, to the south of which places line would run, the ground is fairly easy. The embankments will not be heavy here. There will be some rock cuttings, but nothing very extensive. Gradients are not likely to be heavier than 1 in 200. The streams already mentioned will, it is believed, pass all the drainage.

76. The Jhurwa, mile 93, is the largest stream over this portion, and would require a bridge of 3-30 feet spans.

77. A slight change of the orignal route is made here, *viz.*, instead of running to the south of Kon it would pass to the north of it and of Ramgarh in 84th mile on proposed line, and turning through a gap in the hills, in 83rd mile on proposed line, about 1¾ to 2 miles west of Ramgarh, it would pass along the hill slopes facing the Sone river up to the village of Hardi, mile 76, and the crossing of the Sone, mile 75, originally proposed.

78. This new portion was inspected on the return journey, and will give a better line than that first run.

79. The Panda nala, mile 88, near Kon, previously mentioned as requiring 3-50 feet bridge, will of course have to be crossed; and although the new crossing is lower down stream than that on the first line, there is not much additional drainage collected by the river in that distance.

80. Between the gap in the hills west of Ramgarh and the village of Hardi a large stream, mile 79, 200 feet wide, falls into the Sone. This would require a bridge of about 3-70 spans. Three other streams are met—one of 20, one of 30, and one of 40 feet width, each of which would require bridges of the spans noted, and another large stream of 150 feet width, mile 78, would require a bridge of 3-50 spans.

81. Along this portion, the work would be chiefly cutting the formation out of the side of the hills. This cutting is not likely to be anywhere more than 15 to 20 feet on the hill side, and for the most part would be only levelling off the formation width.

82. Culverts, aggregating $20 \times 5 = 100$ feet of water-way per mile, besides the larger streams already noticed, will pass all the drainage. The line can be nearly level all the way, with the exception of the portion through the gap, where there will be a gradient of, say, 1 in. 150 through the cutting, which is very short, and need not be more than 20 feet deep. It is all rock.

83. After crossing the Sone the original line is very closely adhered to all along the river bank round the Mangesur Peak and Kunda Pahar, and northwards to the foot of the hills south of the Ghaggur river.

84. From this point, mile 60, instead of going over the hills, which is impracticable, owing to the heavy grades and works that would be required, the line takes a north-westerly course along and up the southern face of the hill rising on a gradient of 1 in 150 to 1 in 200.

85. This westerly course continues for 2½ to 3 miles, mile 57, till the end of the spur is reached, when the line curves round in a semi-circle, and takes an easterly course along the northern slope of the same spur for 4 miles in a straight line, but the distance with the unavoidable windings will not be less than 5 to 5½ miles.

86. The work over the greater part of this length, from where the line diverged to the north-west round the spur and along the north face of the hills, will be rock cutting.

87. The rock is chiefly gneiss and iron-stone. The cuttings will be for the most part shallow, but in places they will be 20 or 30 feet deep on the hill side, where the line turns round small spurs. On the average, however, the cuttings are not likely to be more than 4 or 5 feet.

88. The gradient will be very heavy all the way, *viz.*, 1 in 150 and 1 in 200, with occasionally short pieces of level to ease the engines when working up the incline.

89. At about ½ mile from the point at which the Ghaggur river is crossed a large stream, or rather ravine, is met in mile 55. This is a torrent in the rains, with a very steep fall, and the water comes down in large quantities with a great rush, bringing large stones and boulders with it. The best form of bridge will be a single span, which will have to be about 100 feet. The abutment and approaches will require heavy pitching, the stone for which is at hand in abundance.

90. We now come to the new crossing of the Ghaggur river, mile 52½, which is 2½ miles in a straight line, and along the windings of the stream probably 3 miles higher up stream. The fall of the bed of the river is from 30 to 40 feet per mile; the level of the bed at the new crossing is therefore from 90 to 120 feet higher than it is at the original crossing, the reduced level of which is 715·00. Taking an average between 90 and 120 feet, we have 105 feet as the difference between the old and new crossings, which, added to 715·00, gives 820·00 as the reduced level of the new crossing. The high bank on the north side is about reduced level 950·00, or 130 feet above the river bed.

91. This, though a considerable height, can be overcome by having a cutting 30 to 40 feet deep at the edge of the high ground on the north bank and running back at one in 200 for about 1¼ mile until the level ground south of Sidhi is reached

92. The bridge would thus require to be from 90 to 100 feet high, which, considering the very difficult nature of the country, is not an extravagant proposal.

93. The hills on the south have long flat slopes, which admit of curving a way to the west with a thousand feet radius. A single span of about 120 feet will be the best form of bridge for crossing this river.

94. After crossing the Ghaggur another alternative line was examined passing to the east of Robertsganj mile 47, Hinduhari mile 44, Madhupur miles 37, Sukrat mile 32, and Ahrohara mile 19.

95. This route possesses many advantages over the original line. The undulations are much larger and flatter, the streams are less numerous, and there is much less necessity for rock cuttings.

96. The Belan river, mile 46, would be crossed at a point lower down stream, but it is believed that the bridge originally proposed, *viz.*, 3-30 feet spans, or at the most 3-35 feet, would be sufficient. This river is crossed, as has been already noticed, on the Robertsganj and Ahraohra road, which is some miles below the river crossing by a bridge of 1-37′ span, 2-27′, and 2-15′, aggregating 121 lenial feet of water-way. A bridge of 3-35 will therefore be ample.

97. The Chandar Parbah river, mile 38, is crossed at a point 8 miles above the original crossing, at which latter a bridge of 3-50 feet spans was proposed. It is estimated that 3-40 feet spans will be quite sufficient at the new crossing.

98. From the Chandar Parbah the line runs north-west and north until the descent from the plateau into the plains on the north is met.

99. The hills at this point are not so high as they are over to the east along the Chandar Parbha river. They have long flat slopes in the first part of the descent affording facilities for fairly easy gradients, and it is only the hills immediately bordering the plain that any difficulty will be encountered.

100. The difference of level between the plain and the top of the plateau is roughly 300 feet, and it is proposed to overcome this difficulty by starting at the top with a cutting 30 feet deep, winding along the hills for 10 miles with a constantly falling gradient of 1 in 200, making a total fall of 264 feet in the 10 miles from mile 19 to mile 29, and having a 25 to 30 feet embankment at the foot of the hills. This appears to be the only feasible method of getting over the difficulty.

101. The difference between the plain and plateau is shown above as 300 feet, and the total of the cutting gradient and embankment is 324 feet The 24 feet in excess could be very advantageously utilised in easing off the gradients, and making short level breaks in the otherwise continuous gradient.

102. After leaving the hills the line would run in a north-easterly direction for 5 miles, and then run due north till it joined the original line just south of the village Gasraori (locally called Usraori) at mile 6½ from Mogulserai, and following it up to Mogulserai.

103. The work along this portion will be very light and similar in all respects to that along the original line.

104. The length of the line proposed for detailed survey is between 13 and 14 miles longer than that surveyed.

The causes of this increase are as follows :—

I.—The necessity for making the line where it ascends the Sukrat-Robertsganj plateau sufficiently long to obtain a practicable gradient. This adds nearly 4 miles to the length of the more direct but impracticable route.

II.—A like necessity in descending from that plateau to cross the Ghaggur river and reach the low land bordering the Sone. This accounts for about 5 miles of the increase.

III.—The detour which has to be made between Kon and Garhwa in order to avoid the hills north of Untari. This increases the length between these two points by about 5 miles.

105. A map of the country from Mogulserai to Daltonganj on a scale of 1 inch to the mile, showing the lines originally laid down for examination and the line proposed for detailed survey, and a section across the Sone river on a scale of 400 to an inch, accompany this report.

No. 733R.C., dated 18th August 1883.

From—The Secretary to the Government of India, Public Works Department,

To—The Secretary to the Government of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, Public Works Depaetment.

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 1275W.R. of the 14th July 1883 forwarding a report of the railway reconnaissance between Mogulserai and Daltonganj, and in reply to express the satisfaction of the Government of India at this confirmation of the information contained in the progress reports of the Benares-Palamow Railway Survey for the months of April and May 1883.

2. I am to request that the Government of India may be furnished on an early date with sections and an approximate estimate, under main heads, of the line reconnoitred, and also with all available information as to probable traffic, and with a full reply to paragraph 3 of Public Works Department No. 521R.C. of the 12th June 1883.

3. I am also to request that arrangements may be made for a complete survey next cold season, and in this connection I am to forward extract from a note, dated the 4th August 1883, by the Consulting Engineer to the Government of India for State Railways, and copy of tracing referred to.

Note dated 4th August 1883, by the Consulting Engineer to the Government of India for State Railways.

I think that the ascent and descent of the plateau somewhat to the west of the proposed line might be examined to ascertain whether a shorter ascent, than that proposed might be made following up the valley from Lutteefpore, and whether there is no lower gap in the southern edge of the plateau, through which the line might pass and creep down the face of the hills which appear to be not very rugged instead of crossing the Ghaggur at high level. I think also that the neck of hills close to the Surun Jurra Hill might be reconnoitred with the view of ascertaining whether a short tunnel at that point might not enable the line to be carried through the range into the valley of the Bonkee somewhat in the direction of the blue lines which I have marked on the tracing scale 1 mile to the inch.

W. S. TREVOR, *Colonel, R.E.*,
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 25th SEPTEMBER 1883.

GENERAL REMARKS.—During the week under report the weather has been fair over the greater part of India, and the rainfall correspondingly light. In the Madras Presidency and Mysore the dry crops in several districts are suffering from want of rain. In the Bombay Presidency the fall has been light and unequally distributed, and more is needed in Guzerat and the Southern Mahratta Country. In Hyderabad and the Berars, on the other hand, the rainfall has been excessive, and a break would be beneficial. No rain fell in Sind during the week, and the river was, on the 24th September, 5 feet below the previous year's level. In Central India and Rajputana light but general rain continues, and prospects are improving. In British Burma, Assam, and Bengal the rainfall has been light, but the weather continues seasonable, and rice and other crops are progressing favourably, except in Behar and Central Bengal, where the crops on high lands need more rain. Heavy rain fell in the southern and eastern districts of the Central Provinces, and benefited the rice crop, but slightly injured cotton and millets. In the North-Western Provinces and Oudh the rainfall has been generally light, and confined to the early part of the week. The weather is now clear, and in several districts more rain is needed, but on the whole agricultural prospects are fair. No rain appears to have fallen during the week in the Punjab, but prospects there are reported to be fair or good.

Harvesting of millets and oil-seeds continues in Madras and Mysore, rice and the earlier *kharif* crops are being cut in Bombay, and the land is under preparation for the *rabi*. The damage from locusts in the Deccan has not proved as serious as was anticipated. Reaping of the *kharif* and ploughing and sowing for the *rabi* are also more or less in progress throughout North-Western and Central India. In Bengal the harvesting of early rice and jute is nearly finished, the outturn being, with some exceptions, fair.

Cattle-disease is decreasing in Burma, and is slight elsewhere.

A few deaths from cholera are still reported, and fever is somewhat prevalent, otherwise the public health has much improved.

Prices are either stationary or falling.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week under report.	State of agricultural prospects.
Madras—(Sept. 26th)		
Bellary ...	·11 (average of two stations).	Standing crops wet generally good. Dry crops suffer from want of rain.
Kurnool ...	1·15 (average of six stations).	Standing crops withering in five taluks from want of rain, elsewhere good. Harvest *cumboo* and indigo, yield half to three-fourths. Cattle-disease in seven taluks.
Ganjam ...	1·59 (average of thirteen stations).	Standing crops generally thriving. Fever and small-pox continue slight.
Kistna ...	·96 (average of six stations).	Standing crops dry generally withering. *Cholum* suffering from grub in one taluk. Rain wanted throughout. Harvest of indigo, yield half to three-fourths. Small-pox general ; fever, guinea-worm, and cattle-disease slight in parts.
Chingleput (Madras) ...	·22 (average of three stations).	Standing crops withering for want of rain in all but one taluk. Harvest of *kar*, paddy, &c., yield quarter. Small-pox and cattle-disease slight in parts.
Coimbatore ...	·38 (average of ten stations).	Standing crops *cholum* damaged by insects in one. Rain wanted in eight taluks. Four deaths from cholera in two taluks; fever and small-pox in parts.
Tanjore ...	·92 (average of seven stations).	Standing crops generally good, but rain wanted in four taluks. Harvest paddy, *cholum*, *cumboo*, and gingelly, yield below average. Twenty-nine deaths from cholera.
Madura ...	·96 (average of six stations).	Standing crops fading, except in two taluks. Harvest paddy and dry crops in parts.
Malabar ...	·23 (average of eleven stations).	Standing crops good. Harvesting continues. Second crop cultivation progressing. Small-pox in nine taluks ; fever in three taluks ; 5 deaths from cholera in one taluk.
Travancore ...	.....	Harvesting continues. Preparations for next cultivation partly begun. Fever and dysentery continue. Rain generally wanted for dry crops. *General Remarks.*—General prospects favourable.
Bombay—(Sept. 26th)		
Kurrachee ...	No rain	Weather cool with high winds. River at Kotri on 24th 11 feet 8 inches against 17 feet 5 inches on same date last year. Small-pox in four villages in district, 9 fresh cases, 1 death, 5 remaining sick ; fever in nine talukas. Cattle-disease in five talukas Wheat, red rice, and *bajri* in Kurrachee 24, 28 and 36, in Dadu 32 and 32, in Sakro 15, 27 and 36, and in Shahbandar 20, 32 and 42 lbs. per rupee, respectively.
Hyderabad ...	.....	River has fallen 2 feet 11 inches since last week and was 5 feet lower on 24th instant than on same date last year. Small-pox in three, fever in six, and cattle-disease in three talukas. Wheat 25, *bajri* 37, *juari* 48, red rice 26, and white rice 20 lbs. per rupee.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week under report.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bombay—*contd.*		
Ahmedabad ...	.....	Crops healthy. Rain wanted for rice. Cholera, only 1 death; slight fever in some talukas. *Bajri* 27 and wheat 23 lbs. per rupee.
Baroda ...	·46	Total rainfall 44·39. Crops in good condition, except in Kadi division where more rain is wanted. Health good. Cholera in mild form in parts of Naosari division. Cattle-disease in parts of Kadi division. *Bajri* 26 and rice 22 lbs. per rupee.
Surat ...	1·09	Total rainfall 47·83. Crops healthy. Slight cholera in Bulsar and Pardi. Locusts are being destroyed. *Juari* 37 and *nagli* 43 lbs. per rupee.
Nasik ...	Rain throughout the district.	*Bajri*, cotton, and third crops have suffered in places owing to continuous and heavy rain. Cattle-disease in two villages of Dindori taluka. Cholera in parts, 5 attacks, 2 deaths. Locusts throughout the district doing no damage, except in a few villages of Sinnar, Baglan, Kalwan, and Peint. Wheat 28, *bajri* 28, and rice 22 lbs. per rupee.
Colaba (Bombay) ...	4·99 from 23rd to 25th; heavy rain on 25th.	Total rainfall 77·13, being 10·15 above average. Abnormal temperature 1° warm to 4° cool. Vapour in air defective, except on 25th. Abnormal wind from north-west on 25th.
Poona ...	Light showers during the week.	Six deaths from cholera. *Bajri* 39 and *juari* 48 lbs., in Poona *bajri* 34 and *juari* 44 lbs per rupee.
Ahmednagar ...	Rain in all talukas—maximum at Newasa, 3·52; minimum at Jamkhed, ·11.	*Kharif* crops in good condition. Sowings of *rabi* in progress throughout the district. Cholera 19 attacks, 11 deaths. *Bajri*—maximum 60 lbs. in Jamkhed, minimum 36 in Kopargaon, and *juari*—maximum 72 lbs. in Jamkhed, minimum 48 in Kopargaon.
Sholapur ...	·44	Total rainfall 33·22. *Kharif* crops good. *Rabi* sowings commenced in places. No damage by locusts. Cholera 69 cases, 31 deaths. *Juari* 62 and *bajri* 52 lbs. per rupee.
Dharwar ...	No rain except at Hangal, where only ·10 fell.	Rain badly wanted as crops, especially rice, are withering. Cotton sowings still in progress. *Sawan* and *ragi* being cut in Hangal and Kod talukas. In Nargund, Gadag, Und, and Bankapur lands being prepared for sowing of wheat, gram, &c. Public health good. Slight cattle-disease in Hangal and Kalghatgi. *Juari* 84 to 49 lbs. and rice 41 to 26 lbs. per rupee.
Kanara ...	Karwar, ·34; Kumpta, ·6; Sirsi, ·33; Hallial, ·13.	Total rainfall 131·44. Rice plants in ear above ghat. Rice harvest begun on coast. Plucking betelnut commenced. Small-pox, 1 death each in Kumpta and Hanawar. Common rice in Karwar 12½, in district average 14⅓ seers per rupee.
Rajkot ...	·28	General health fair. Weather cool and cloudy. Total rainfall 25·37. *Bajri* 29 and *juari* 32 lbs. per rupee.
		General Remarks.—Slight rain in a few districts, more wanted in parts of Guzerat and Southern Mahratta Country. River low in Sind. *Kharif* crops good generally. Preparations for *rabi* continue. Little damage from locusts, measures for the destruction of which are in progress in all the districts affected. Cholera further abated; slight fever, small-pox, and cattle-disease in a few places.
Bengal—(Sept. 26th)		
Chittagong ...	1·22	Weather hot. Prospects good. Outturn of *aus* rice fair. Transplanting of *amun* rice finished. Prices steady. Cattle-disease still continues.
Dacca ...	·57	Prospects of crops good. *Aus* rice and jute being cut.
24-Pergunnahs (Calcutta)	*Nil*	Prospects of both early and late rice good; early rice being harvested; yield estimated at twelve-anna average crop. Transplanting of late rice finished. More rain necessary in parts of district. Price of common rice stationary. Health of people generally good. Fever reported from Baraset and Bassirhat sub-divisions.
Moorshedabad ...	*Nil*	Weather very hot and close. Harvest rice suffering much for want of rain. *Bhadoi* harvest almost completed. Outturn expected to be fair. Public health good.
Rajshahye ...	·02	Weather dry with light clouds. Crops want rain, especially in the north. Public health with some exceptions good for the time of year.
Burdwan ...	*Nil*	Rain much wanted, especially for crops on high land. Public health fair.
Rungpore ...	1·53	Weather cloudy. Prospects of crops fair. Fever prevalent.
Bhagalpur ...	·43	Prospects favourable. More rain wanted. Autumn crops have yielded eight to ten annas.
Purneah ...	2·06	Prospects of crops improved by rain. Fever slightly increased.
Patna ...	2·73	Transplanting of paddy over. Rain much wanted in South Behar. *Bhadoi* crops nearly gathered. Cholera and fever prevalent. Season unhealthy.
Durbhunga ...	·94	Crops doing well, but more rain wanted. Transplanting still going on. *Bhadoi* crops being harvested with fair outturn. Prices of food-grains stationary. Public health fairly good.
Hazaribagh ...	·55	Weather warm and close. *Bhadoi* harvest nearly completed. Rice prospects favourable. General health good.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week under report.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bengal—*contd.*		
Cuttack ...	1·31	Weather cloudy. Early rice being reaped with prospects of average outturn. Late rice being weeded and thriving well. Public health good.
		General Remarks.—Rain fell in almost all districts during the week; it has done much good in Behar, where more is still wanted. In Bengal proper, it has been generally very slight, except in Julpigorie and Cooch Behar, and the rice crop on the higher lands has begun to suffer in several parts. In Orissa and Chota Nagpore the rainfall has been adequate, and agricultural prospects are favourable. Early rice and jute have almost been gathered in with a fair outturn, except in some places where they are said to have yielded much below average crops. In Behar reaping of *bhadoi* crops is being pushed on generally with expectation of a good average outturn, except in Mozufferpore where they were greatly destroyed by the late inundation. Fever is reported to be prevalent in some districts, but the general health of the province is still fair.
N. W. Provinces and Oudh—		
Benares (Sept. 25th)	*Nil*	More rain required; none having fallen during the week. Fever continues amongst men. Prices stationary.
Allahabad („ 26th)	*Nil*	Rain ceased on 22nd, since which date the weather has been fine and not dry.
Gorakhpur („ 23rd)	Rain in all tahsils during the week varying from 6·8 in Deoria to ·3 in Sadr tahsil.	Crops flourishing; prospects excellent. Cholera in jail abating; no fresh cases for the last three days, several cases in the city during the week, otherwise general health exceptionally good. Prices steady.
Jhansi („ 24th)	Good rain everywhere except Sadr.	*Kharif* prospects fair, but a little more rain will do good. Prices falling. Health of people and cattle good.
Agra („ 25th)	*Nil*	No cholera; fever in two parganas. Prices steady. No cattle-disease reported. More rain required.
Bareilly („ „)	*Nil*	Crops good, except rice. Harvest progressing. Cholera almost disappeared; some fever prevails.
Meerut („ 26th)	*Nil*	West wind. Cool nights and mornings. *Rabi* ploughings in active progress. Some peas and carrots already sown. A few cases of cholera in Mowana, otherwise health good. Labour abundant. Supplies sufficient and prices steady.
Kumaun („ 25th)	Rain on 21st	Weather fair. *Madua* has begun to be reaped in some places. Health good. Cattle-disease continues. Prices unchanged.
Lucknow („ „)	·1 at Malihabad on the 20th instant.	State of crops good; *hewat* crops doing very well. Condition of people and cattle good. Markets well supplied. Prices stationary.
Partabgarh („ „)	Sadr, ·7; Kunda, 2·3; and Patti, ·3.	Prices of grain falling. The recent rain has saved the rice in Patti. Prospects good. Slight fever reported, but general health good.
Sitapur („ „)	·4; Sidhouli, ·6; Biswan, 1·9; Misrikh, ·3.	Prospects good; wheat and rice somewhat dearer; barley and *sawan* cheaper.
Fyzabad („ „)	*Nil*	Prospects of *aghani* crops good. Condition of cattle and public health good.
Rae Bareli („ „)	Sadr, 5·3; Digbijaiganj, ·7; Dalman, 2·7; Salon, ·8.	Weather favourable. Harvest prospects good. Prices slightly falling. Supplies sufficient. General health good.
Cawnpore („ „)	Good fall on 15th and 16th in all tahsils.	Weather good. Crops except rice doing well. General health of people good. Cattle-disease still reported in Sarh and Salempur, but of a mild nature. Prices stationary.
Farukhabad („ „)	.....	Weather bright and rather hot sun. Nights and mornings much cooler; rainy season apparently closed. An outbreak of fever in Chibramau tahsil.
		General Remarks.—There was a fall of rain in some districts in the early part of the week, but the weather in the latter part seems to have been clear and sunny generally, and the rainy season appears to be over. More rain is however wanted in many districts. The prospects of the crops are on the whole fair. The cholera in Gorakhpur jail has abated, but there have been cases in the city.
Punjab—(Sept. 25th).		
Delhi ...	.....	Health good. Prices slightly fallen.
Hissar ...	.....	Health good. *Kharif* crops thriving. *Rabi* sowings commenced. Prices stationary.
Umballa ...	.....	Health good. *Kharif* yields expected to be below the average. Rain wanted. Prices stationary.
Jullundur ...	.....	Health and *kharif* prospects good. Prices falling.
Amritsar ...	.....	Health good. Prices stationary.
Sialkot ...	.....	Health and harvest prospects good. Prices falling.
Ferozepore ...	.....	Health and *kharif* prospects good. Prices falling.
Lahore ...	.....	Health and *kharif* prospects good. *Rabi* ploughing commenced. Prices stationary.
Rawalpindi ...	.....	Fever in two tahsils, health elsewhere good. Crop prospects average. Prices falling.
Mooltan ...	.....	Health and crop prospects good. Prices stationary.
Dera Ismail Khan ...	.....	Health good. Crops suffering. Prices steady.
Peshawar ...	.....	Health good. Rain wanted. Prices falling.
		General Remarks.—There has been no rain during the week. Health and *kharif* prospects are generally good.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week under report.	State of agricultural prospects.
Central Provinces—(Sept. 26th)		
Nagpur ...	4·80	Weather cloudy and hot. Recent heavy rain following upon the long drought has done some injury to *kharif* crops. A break needed. Cholera abating.
Jubbulpore ...	·50	Weather clear with bright sunshine. Crops thriving. Wheat 22 and rice 14 seers per rupee. Health good.
Saugor (Sept. 25th)	.....	Weather clear and hot. Prospects favourable. Rain required for ploughing operations for *rabi* sowings. Prices stationary. Health good.
Seoni ...	3·9; rain daily	Weather unusually hot. Cotton and other *kharif* crops thriving. Minor crops being reaped. Four deaths from cholera. Prices falling.
Hoshangabad ...	·91	Weather hot and cloudy. *Kharif* crops thriving. Weeding continues. Health good. Wheat 15 and rice 9 seers per rupee.
Khandwa ...	1·33; occasional rain	Prospects good. Minor crops nearly reaped. Eleven deaths from cholera. Prices steady.
Raipur ...	5·5	Prospects favourable. A few cases of cholera in town and cantonments. Prices steady.
Sambalpur (Sept. 22nd)	2·71	Weather favourable. Rice on high lands stunted. Fever increasing. Rice 36 seers per rupee.
		General Remarks.—There has been heavy rain in the south and east of the provinces which has been very favourable to rice, but has done some injury to the cotton and *millet* crops; in Nagpur and Wardha in the north of the provinces rain has been slight and these crops are reported to be promising well.
British Burma—(Sept. 26th)		
Akyab (Sept. 22nd)	4·18	Total rainfall 171·41. Eight deaths from cholera in district, three in town, otherwise public health good. 75 deaths of cattle in two townships, elsewhere health of plough cattle good. Transplanting nearly over. Season favourable. Crops healthy.
Rangoon ...	0·64	Total rainfall 70·99. Five deaths from small-pox, otherwise public health good. Price of paddy from Rs. 97 to Rs. 87 per 100 baskets.
Bassein ...	1·01	Total rainfall 80·62. Public health good. 14 deaths of cattle in Thegwin township and 7 in Bassein township. Plants in good condition. Prices of paddy from Rs. 80 to Rs. 100 per 100 baskets.
Amherst (Moulmein) ...	6·42	Total rainfall 159·98. Public health and health of cattle good. Crops healthy. In Moulmein town public health and health of cattle good. Progress and general appearance of crops good. No damage from drought, floods or insects.
Toungoo ...	2·17	Total rainfall 72·0. Public health and health of plough cattle good. Transplanting progressing.
Kyoukphyoo (Sept. 15th)	9·07	Total rainfall 151·83. Four deaths from cholera. 15 heads of cattle died in the Myabin township. Price of paddy Rs. 25 per 100 local baskets. Paddy plants healthy.
Sandoway („ „)	12·50	Total rainfall 194·25. Public health good. Crops healthy.
Hanthawaddy ...	.....	Public health and health of cattle good. Ploughing and sowing progressing. Some of the crops in the Aingkaloung, Bawley, and Moungtanga circles, and Hlaing township have been destroyed by floods Transplanting going on in Tamanoing and Hlaing townships. Ploughing wages 60 baskets of paddy per man in Hlaing township. Price of paddy from Rs. 90 to Rs. 100 per 100 baskets.
Pegu ...	1·57	Total rainfall 111·33. Public health good. Slight cattle-disease in Kaonbaw circle and Paunglin township. No deaths returned. Crops well forward. Season most favourable. Prices of paddy Rs. 85 to Rs. 90 per 100 baskets.
Tharrawaddy ...	1·40	Total rainfall 87·17. Public health good. 29 deaths of cattle in Tapun and Sangwe townships. Health of plough cattle in all other townships except Gyobingouk where slight disease prevails, good. Ploughing, sowing, and transplanting progressing. The damaged crops last reported are being replaced. More rain wanted in northern circle of Gyobingouk township. Price of paddy from Rs. 93 to Rs. 100 per 100 baskets
Prome ...	0·28	Total rainfall 39·60. Public health good. Health of cattle also good. Only 12 deaths from small-pox reported. Ploughing and planting progressing. Transplanting nearly finished. Paddy crop in good condition. Prices of paddy Rs. 92 per 100 baskets.
Thonegwa ...	·39	Total rainfall 71·12. Public health good. Health of cattle good. 3,500 acres reported to be destroyed by floods in Thayein circle, Donabyoo township. Destruction of crops by floods also reported from Shawayloung, Pantanaw, Zandoon, and Thonegwa townships. Supply of seedlings for replanting insufficient. Prospects in Dadajeh and Pyapoon townships good. Prices of paddy from Rs. 90 to Rs. 95 per 100 baskets.
Henzada ...	·73	Total rainfall 76·11. Three deaths from small-pox in Henzada township, otherwise public health and health of cattle good. Transplanting completed in Henzada sub-division and progressing in Myanoung sub-division. Seedlings and plants in good condition.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week under report.	State of agricultural prospects.
British Burma—*contd.*		
Thayetmyo ...	·67	Total rainfall 28·57. Public health good. Fifty-three deaths of cattle in Myede. About half rice crops promise fairly, remainder has suffered much from drought and though plentiful rain fell last night cannot wholly recover.
Shwaygyin ...	5·34	Total rainfall 128·89. Public health and health of cattle fair. Ploughing finished. Transplanting and sowing about five-sixths done.
Tavoy ...	4·42	Total rainfall 179·40. Public health and health of cattle good. General appearance of crops good. Price of paddy Rs. 65 per 100 baskets.
Mergui (Sept. 8th & 15th)	Week ending 1st September 1883, 8·50; week ending 8th September 1883, 13·15; week ending 15th September 1883, 7·40.	Total rainfall 135·0. Public health and health of cattle good. Area ploughed 34,000 acres and seed sown. Crops healthy. Prices of paddy Rs. 75 per 100 baskets.
		General Remarks.—Public health good. Cattle deaths on the decrease. Rainfall for the week all over the province except the Tenasserim division, less than the rainfall for the corresponding week last year and total rainfall up to date considerably less than last year. Agricultural operations progressing favourably and prospects of crops reported good. In parts of the Thonegwa district the crops have suffered from flood, and in parts of Thayetmyo the crops have suffered from drought. Price of paddy slightly fallen.
Assam—(Sept. 26th)		
Gauhati ...	*Nil*	Weather seasonable. Mornings cool and occasionally foggy. Transplanting of *sali* paddy nearly over. Prospects of other crops favourable. Public health fair. Cattle-disease still prevalent.
Sylhet ...	3·68	Crop prospects favourable except in the case of sugarcane, which is backward in places. Cholera and small-pox reported in parts, but public health generally good.
Cachar ...	1·41	Weather cloudy with slight rain, Transplanting of *sali* crops finished. Reaping of *aus* crops progressing. Common rice 16$\frac{13}{16}$ seers per rupee. No small-pox reported.
Dibrugarh ...	3·79	Weather rainy. Prospects of *sali dhan* good. Public health good.
Mysore and Coorg—(Sept. 26th)		
Bangalore ...	·15	Dry crops in the district in urgent need of rain. Prospects dependent on early rainfall. Health good.
Mysore ...	·10	Standing crops generally in fair condition, but in need of rain. Harvesting of *kar*, *ragi*, paddy, oilseed, &c., in progress. Prospects fair.
Mercara ...	·28	Prospect of crops good. Cutting of *ragi* crop commenced in North-East Coorg. Prices falling.
		General Remarks.—Little or no rain during the week. Crops withering in parts of Tumkur and Kolar districts. In Shimoga and Kadur districts standing crops reported in good condition and agricultural operations continue. Prospects fair and general health good. No material change in prices.
Berar & Hyderabad—(Sept. 26th)		
Amraoti ...	3·70	Crops have suffered from excessive rain. A break is necessary. Wheat 16 and *juari* 26 seers per rupee.
Akola ...	3·63	Crops generally in good condition, but a break in weather is needed.
Hyderabad ...	1·25	Total rainfall from 1st January 26·8. Standing crops prospering. Reaping of *kharif* crop continues. Chillie crop damaged by excessive rain. Cholera broke out in a few villages of one taluka; fever and ague prevail in another taluka. Prices—wheat 16, coarse rice 10½, white *juari* 24, yellow *juari* 27, and *tur* 24 seers per current sicca rupee.
Central India States—(Sept. 26th)		
Indore ...	·36	Weather warm. Prospects good.
Morar (Gwalior) ...	0·48	Fever in Lashkar. Prospects good. Prices stationary.
Sutna ...	4·67	Prospects good.
Rutlam ...	.....	No report received.
Neemuch ...	*Nil*	Reaping of *makka* in progress. Weather warm. Public health good.
Goona ...	*Nil*	Health and crops good. Wheat 23 seers 8 chittacks per rupee.
Bhopal ...	.....	No report received.
Agar ...	*Nil*	Weather clear. Agricultural prospects satisfactory.
Sehore ...	0·38	Weather fine with occasional clouds. Prospects and public health good.
Nowgong ...	1·84	Prospects favourable. Health good. Prices stationary.
Manpur (Bhopawar) ...	.....	No report received.

Presidency or Province and District.		Rainfall for week under report.	State of agricultural prospects.
Rajputana—			
Abu	(Sept. 26th)	·23	Weather clear and seasonable.
Sirohi	(„ 23rd)	·07	Tanks and wells full. Health good. Prospects fair. Weather warm.
Marwar	(„ 21st)	No rain	Four months' water in Jodhpore city. Tanks and wells filling up. Health good. Crops good. Weather partially cloudy, warm, and close. Prospects favourable. Another general fall of rain would vastly improve the new and the damaged crops, and ensure a tolerably good harvest. Prices stationary.
Meywar	(„ 23rd)	·26	Slight showers. Tanks and wells very good. Health good. Crops good,
Harowti	(„ 22nd)	*Nil*	*Rabi* operations in progress. More rain wanted. Weather clear. Heat great. Health good. Prices stationary.
Jhallawar	(„ 14th)	11·21	Tanks full ; wells nearly so.
Do.	(„ 21st)	·13	Sufficient rain reported from all districts. Health good.
Ajmere	(„ 25th)	No rain	Heat excessive. Ground being prepared for *rabi*. Health good.
Jeypore	(„ „)	*Nil*	*Kharif* prospects improved. More rain wanted in Kishanghur for wells and tanks. Health good. Prices steady.
Bhurtpore	...	.....	No report received.
Ulwur	(Sept. 25th)	No rain	Preparations for *rabi* commenced. Prices falling. Health good.
Nepal—(Sept. 20th)			
Katmandu	...	1·91	Weather constantly cloudy and showery with some thunder. Prospects good.

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

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SUPPLEMENT TO

The Gazette of India.

№ 40.} CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 6, 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 JUNE 1883.

CLASS OF MESSAGES.	ROUTE.																				TOTAL.	
	WEST.								EAST.													
	VIA TEHERAN.		VIA TURKEY.		PERSIAN GULF.		VIA SUEZ.		VIA AMUR.		VIA MADRAS.		VIA RANGOON.		NATIVE BURMA.		CEYLON.			
	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.		R a.		R a.		R a.		R a.		R a.		R a.		R a.		R a.		R a.		R a.
Sent . . .	3,325	15,170 14	75	147 11	33	125 14	3,214	8,644 4	...	...	161	391 14	938	3,495 2	392	544 9	1,629	2,902 6	9,766	31,422 10
Received . .	2,018	9,617 15	153	593 3	35	124 11	3,578	12,330 0	...	...	146	408 2	852	2,969 3	...	...	1,571	2,905 7	8,353	28,948 9
TOTAL .	5,343	24,788 13	228	740 14	67	250 9	6,792	20,974 4	...	...	307	800 0	1,790	6,464 5	392	544 9	3,200	5,807 13	18,119	60,371 3
TRANSIT.																				
From East to West—																				
Recd. *Vid* Madras .	42	301 2	2	8 4	1	4 14	770	—8,015 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	815	—7,701 6
Recd. „ Rangoon	247	1,255 8	1	1 2	10	24 12	3,918	15,866 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,176	17,218 2
Recd. „ Lainghа .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Recd. „ Paumben	37	164 6	...	...	...	...	414	1,178 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	451	1,342 7
From West to East—																				
Sent. *Vid* Madras .	164	808 2	24	113 4	1	2 4	545	1,998 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	734	2,921 10
Sent. „ Rangoon .	865	3,898 2	74	288 12	3	9 6	2,797	10,847 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,739	15,043 14
Sent. „ Lainghа .	...	...	2	7 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	7 3
Sent. „ Paumben	107	417 14	13	86 14	...	...	217	851 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	337	1,306 4
From West to West—																				
Recd. *Vid* Bombay . sent *vid*.	...	...	...	...	3	9 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	9 4
From East to East—																				
Recd. *Vid* Paumben sent *vid*.	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	52 3	49	133 6	...	...	...	...	65	185 9
Recd. „ Madras . sent *vid*.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	44 14	10	44 14
Recd. „ Rangoon sent *vid*.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	49	221 12	49	221 12
TOTAL .	1,462	7,115 2	116	455 7	18	50 8	8,661	22,536 5	...	...	14	52 3	49	133 6	...	...	58	266 13	10,379	30,539 12
GRAND TOTAL .																			28,497	90,910 15

ABSTRACT OF FOREIGN TRAFFIC WITH INDIA BY THE INDO-EUROPEAN AND RED SEA ROUTES FOR THE MONTH OF JUNE 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	2,018	3,325	5,343	34·89	50·06	42·89
INDO-EUROPEAN	„ Turkey	153	75	228	2·65	1·13	1·83
INDO-EUROPEAN	Persian Gulf *vid* Karachi	35	32	67	0·60	0·48	0·54
RED SEA . .	*Vid* Suez	3,578	3,214	6,792	61·86	48·36	54·64
	TOTAL .	5,784	6,646	12,430	100·00	100·00	100·00

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

RAILWAY TRAFFIC.

No. XXXV OF 1883.

APPROXIMATE STATEMENT OF GROSS RECEIPTS AND EXPENSES OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

Latest return received.	Railways.	Total mean length open.	Receipts for week ending 9th September 1882. Total.	Per mile open.	Total mean length open.	Receipts for week ending 8th September 1883. Total.	Per mile open.	Total Receipts from 1st April to 9th September 1882. Total.	Per mile open per week.	Total Receipts from 1st April to 8th September 1883. Total.	Per mile open per week.	Total Increase in 1883-84.	To' Dec in
	Guaranteed.		₹	₹		₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	
15th Sept. 1883	Eastern Bengal	172	1,65,499	962	172	(a)92,867	540	21,14,664	531	(a)19,22,693	486	...	1,91,971
8th ditto	Oudh and Rohilkhund	547	72,238	132	547	87,399	160	22,26,884	176	25,89,784	206	3,62,900	...
8th ditto	Sind, Punjab & Delhi	676	1,58,624	235	749	1,61,970	216	41,35,724	265	52,57,068	307	11,21,344	...
8th ditto	Madras	861	1,19,773	139	861	1,12,185	130	31,72,892	160	29,51,831	149	...	2,21,061
8th ditto	South Indian	655	75,964	116	655	78,377	120	17,41,194	115	17,85,777	119	44,583	...
15th ditto	Great Indian Peninsula	1,450	3,04,315	210	1,451	3,03,825	209	1,45,55,190	433	1,53,41,870	459	7,86,680	...
8th ditto	Bombay, Baroda and Central India	461	1,07,638	233	461	1,10,053	239	45,37,974	426	51,05,818	482	5,67,844	...
	TOTAL	4,822	10,04,051	208	4,896	9,46,676	193	3,24,84,522	291	3,49,54,841	311	24,70,319	...
	State.												
15th Sept. 1883	East Indian	1,507	6,59,136	437	1,509	8,06,621	535	1,92,87,291	553	2,27,08,916	654	34,21,625	...
8th ditto	Calcutta and South-Eastern	33	2,731	83	56	4,550	81	84,923	115	1,31,812	108	46,889	...
15th ditto	Nalhati	27	1,262	47	27	1,530	57	30,201	48	37,082	60	6,881	...
15th ditto	Northern Bengal	230	34,294	149	239	35,200	147	8,16,621	152	8,88,585	165	71,964	...
15th ditto	Tirhoot	75	9,277	124	166	16,793	101	2,85,492	151	3,72,457	99	86,965	...
11th Aug. 1883	Patna-Gya	57	7,099	125	...	(b)	...	(c)1,69,186	155	(d)1,53,249	141	...	15,887
8th Sept. 1883	Muttra-Hathras	29	3,275	113	29	2,948	102	51,856	77	57,808	87	5,952	...
8th ditto	Cawnpore-Furrakhabad	87	7,912	91	87	6,996	80	1,49,399	74	1,49,924	75	525	...
15th ditto	Dildarnagar-Ghazipur	12	569	47	12	646	54	20,507	74	21,783	79	1,276	...
15th ditto	Rajputana-Malwa	1,116	1,57,980	141	1,117	1,57,620	141	45,33,448	175	53,19,967	207	7,86,519	...
8th ditto	Wardha Coal	45	8,443	188	45	10,378	231	2,33,046	224	3,16,165	305	83,119	...
15th ditto	Nagpur & Chhattisgarh	98	3,755	38	149	5,646	38	2,53,496	112	6,13,293	179	3,59,797	...
8th ditto	Rangoon and Irrawaddy Valley	161	15,676	97	161	20,828	129	6,09,851	164	6,10,991	165	1,140	...
15th ditto	Sindia	75	4,528	60	75	4,390	59	1,37,713	79	1,36,488	79	...	1,225
8th ditto	Punjab Northern	409	47,177	115	421	46,923	111	12,95,584	189	18,79,845	148	63,761	...
8th ditto	Indus Valley and Kandahar	660	1,05,580	160	660	83,099	126	18,59,327	122	33,62,288	221	15,02,961	...
8th ditto	Muttra-Achnera	23	2,480	108	23	1,880	82	29,697	56	33,710	64	4,013	...
15th ditto	Kaunia-Dhurla	32	1,316	41	32	1,993	62	33,139	45	42,720	58	9,581	...
8th ditto	Rewari-Ferozepore	...	...	...	89	6,890	77	...	...	1,51,061	74	1,51,061	...
	TOTAL	3,169	4,13,349	130	e3,388	4,08,310	121	1,05,93,436	144	1,37,78,728	174	31,85,292	...
	Assisted Company.												
15th Sept. 1883	Bengal Central	...	...	...	35	1,782	51	...	...	48,498	60	48,498	...
	Native States.												
8th ditto	Bhavnagar-Gondal	194	8,240	42	193	7,457	39	4,17,155	93	4,53,155	192	36,000	...
8th ditto	Nizam's	121	17,745	147	121	11,748	97	3,85,220	138	3,43,007	123	...	42,213
8th ditto	Mysore	86	5,319	62	86	4,881	57	1,24,790	63	1,16,517	59	...	8,278
8th ditto	Jodhpore	19	1,080	57	19	480	25	(f)3,079	15	16,320	37	13,241	...
	TOTAL	420	32,384	77	419	24,566	59	9,30,244	98	9,28,999	96	...	1,245
	GRAND TOTAL	9,918	21,08,920	213	(e)10,247	21,87,955	213	6,32,95,493	276	7,24,19,982	306	91,24,489	...
	GROSS ESTIMATED EXPENSES	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,24,13,526	142	3,64,23,175	154	...	...
	NET RECEIPTS	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,08,81,967	134	3,59,96,807	152	51,14,840	...

(a) Exclusive of the Company's share of the earnings of the Bengal Central Railway.
(b) Return not received.
(c) Total receipts from 1st April to 12th August 1883.
(d) Total receipts from 1st April to 11th August 1883.
(e) Excludes mileage of Patna-Gya Railway (57).
(f) Total receipts from 24th June to 9th September 1883.

R. A. SARGEAUNT, *Major, R.E.,*
Offg. Under-Secretary.

SIMLA,
The 29th September 1883.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

STATEMENT OF PRICES CURRENT OF FOOD-GRAINS FOR THE 2nd HALF OF AUGUST 1883 PUBLISHED IN SUPPLEMENT TO THE "GAZETTE OF INDIA," DATED 29th SEPTEMBER 1883.

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

| Provinces. | Districts. | Wheat. Present fortnight. S. | C. | Wheat. Past fortnight. S. | C. | Wheat. Corresponding fortnight of last year. S. | C. | Barley. Present fortnight. S. | C. | Barley. Past fortnight. S. | C. | Barley. Corresponding fortnight of last year. S. | C. | Rice. Best sort. Present fortnight. S. | C. | Rice. Best sort. Past fortnight. S. | C. | Rice. Best sort. Corresponding fortnight of last year. S. | C. | Rice. Common. Present fortnight. S. | C. | Rice. Common. Past fortnight. S. | C. | Rice. Common. Corresponding fortnight of last year. S. | C. | Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), Holcus Sorghum. Present fortnight. S. | C. | Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar). Past fortnight. S. | C. | Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar). 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. | Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragoo, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nugloo, &c.), Panicum Miliaceum, Eleusine Coracana, &c. Present fortnight. S. | C. | Lesser Millets. Past fortnight. S. | C. | Lesser Millets. Corresponding fortnight of last year. S. | C. | Gram. Present fortnight. S. | C. | Gram. Past fortnight. S. | C. | Gram. Corresponding fortnight of last year. S. | C. | Firewood. Present fortnight. S. | C. | Firewood. Past fortnight. S. | C. | Firewood. Corresponding fortnight of last year. S. | C. | Salt. Wholesale. Present fortnight. S. | C. | Salt. Wholesale. Past fortnight. S. | C. | Salt. Wholesale. Corresponding fortnight of last year. S. | C. | Salt. Retail. Present fortnight. S. | C. | Salt. Retail. Past fortnight. S. | C. | Salt. Retail. Corresponding fortnight of last year. S. | C. |
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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 OCTOBER 1883.

GENERAL REMARKS.—In the Madras Presidency rain has fallen in varying quantities in all districts except Travancore, but more is still needed for dry crops in a few places. In Mysore the dry crops are withering in all districts from want of rain. In the Bombay Presidency rain has fallen in most districts, but more is urgently wanted in the Southern Mahratta Country. No rain fell in Sind during the week, and the river was on the 1st instant 2 feet 4 inches below the previous year's level. In Hyderabad and the Berars the rainfall has been again heavy and a break is needed. In Rajputana and the Central India States, light and fairly general rain fell during the week, and prospects are on the whole good. In British Burma rain has fallen in all districts and the agricultural condition of the province continues satisfactory. In Assam and Bengal the rainfall has been general, and the weather continues seasonable. More rain is however wanted in several places in the Bengal Presidency for the transplanted rice crop, especially on the high lands. Rain has continued in the southern and eastern districts of the Central Provinces, and the prospects of the rice crop are improving. A break is needed in Nagpur and Wardah for the cotton and millets and in the north of the provinces for preparation of ground for *rabi* sowings. In the North-Western Provinces and Oudh no rain has fallen during the week, and the rainy season is believed to be over. Prospects are on the whole fair, but more rain would be beneficial in many districts. In the Punjab the rainfall of the week has been confined to three districts only, but prospects are on the whole good.

Harvesting of paddy, *cumboo*, *ragi*, gingelly, &c., continues in the Madras Presidency, and the *kharif* is being cut in a few places in the Bombay Presidency. *Rabi* sowing is also in progress in Bombay. The damage from locusts is reported to be slight. In the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, Punjab, Rajputana, and the Central India States the *kharif* harvest is in progress and ploughing and sowing for the *rabi* are also commencing. In Bengal the early crops have been almost all harvested, with a generally fair outturn, though in some districts the jute crop is below the average.

There has been no increase of cattle-disease in British Burma, and elsewhere it is slight. A few deaths from cholera are still reported and seasonal fever is prevalent in some places, otherwise the public health is good.

Prices are either stationary or falling.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week under report.	State of agricultural prospects.
Madras—(Oct. 3rd)		
Bellary ...	·43 (average of five stations).	Standing crops wet generally good. Dry withering in black and red soils.
Kurnool ...	1·85 (average of seven stations).	Rain still wanted in three taluks. Standing crops withered in Cumbum division; elsewhere good. Harvest *cumboo* and indigo, yield one-half to three-fourths. Cattle-disease in six taluks.
Ganjam ...	1·10 (average of seventeen stations).	Standing crops generally thriving.
Kistna ...	1·51 (average of twelve stations).	Dry crops generally recovering, but still need rain. Harvest *cumboo* and gingelly, yield below half. Small-pox and cattle-disease in parts.
Chingleput (Madras) ...	·51 (average of seven stations).	Standing crops withering for want of rain. Harvest *kar*, paddy, &c., yield one-fourth. Measles and cattle-disease slight in parts.
Coimbatore ...	·50 (average of three stations).	Dry crops want rain in nine taluks. In one improved from recent rain. Harvest paddy, *cholum*, *ragi*, and *cumboo* in parts, yield average. Nine deaths from cholera in two taluks. Fever and small-pox in parts.
Tanjore ...	·92 (average of four stations).	Standing crops generally good, but rain needed in all but three taluks. Harvest paddy, *cholum*, *ragi*, *cumboo*, and gingelly, yield below average. 32 deaths from cholera.
Madura ...	·53 (average of four stations).	Standing crops fading. Harvest paddy in two taluks, yield average in one and poor in the other.
Malabar ...	·27 (average of six stations).	Standing crops good. Harvest continues. Second crop cultivation progressing. Small-pox in nine taluks; fever in four. Cattle-disease slight in one taluk.
Travancore ...	.....	Harvesting almost over. One death from small-pox; fever and dysentery prevail. Rain still needed in parts. *General Remarks.*—General prospects fair.
Bombay—(Oct. 3rd)		
Kurrachee ...	No rain	River at Kotri on 1st 9 feet 10 inches against 12 feet 2 inches on same date last year. Rats doing some damage to rice crops in talukas Tatta and Shahbandar. *Keon* worm still in Tatta. Fever in six talukas. Cattle-disease in four talukas. Small-pox prevalent in three villages, in districts 14 fresh cases, 5 deaths, 1 remaining sick. Wheat, red rice, and *bajri* in Kurrachee 24, 28 and 34, in Sehwan 32 and 35, in Ghorabari 20, 30 and 36, and in Shahbandar 20, 32 and 42 lbs. per rupee, respectively.
Hyderabad ...	.....	*Kharif* harvesting in progress. River has fallen 1 foot 10 inches since last week and was 2 feet 4 inches lower on 1st October than on the same date last year. Small-pox in one, fever in three, and cattle-disease in three talukas. Wheat 25, *bajri* 39, *juari* 48, red rice 26, and white rice 22 lbs. per rupee.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week under report.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bombay—*contd.*		
Ahmedabad ...	·37	Total rainfall 20·05. Crops healthy. Slight fever in some talukas. *Bajri* 28 and wheat 25¼ lbs. per rupee.
Baroda ...	·72	Total rainfall 45·11. Crops in good condition. Public health fair. Cholera decreasing in Naosari division. *Bajri* 27 and rice 22 lbs. per rupee.
Surat ...	4·01	Total rainfall 51·84. Crops healthy. Cholera in Pardi, 14 cases, 3 fatal, 11 recovered. Destruction of locusts carried on. *Juari* 40 and *nagli* 42 lbs. per rupee.
Nasik ...	Heavy and continuous rain throughout district.	Cotton, *bajri*, and *urd* damaged. *Rabi* sowings retarded for want of break. Locusts throughout the district doing damage to crops in rare cases. No cholera. Wheat 28, *bajri* 28, and rice 22 lbs. per rupee.
Colaba (Bombay) ...	Slight rain daily, 1·97.	Total rainfall to date 79·00, being 10·79 above average. Abnormal temperature 3° to 1° cool. Vapour in air normal. Abnormal wind northerly. Thunder on 27th and 29th.
Poona ...	Good rain throughout district.	Cholera has almost disappeared. *Bajri* 40 and *juari* 49, in Poona *bajri* 34 and *juari* 43 lbs. per rupee.
Ahmednagar ...	Rain in all talukas—maximum at Shrigonda, 8·99; minimum at Sangamner, 3·05.	The excessive rain is reported to have injured the *bajri* crops in some places and to have retarded the sowing operations for the *rabi* crops. Cholera 45 attacks, 15 deaths. *Bajri*—maximum 60 lbs. in Jamkhed, minimum 36 in Kopargaon. *Juari*—maximum 72 in Jamkhed, minimum 48 in Kopargaon.
Sholapur ...	3·46	Total rainfall 36·68. *Kharif* crops in good condition. *Rabi* sowings commenced everywhere. Cholera 32 cases, 18 fatal. *Juari* 63 and *bajri* 51 lbs. per rupee.
Dharwar ...	Slight rain at nine out of fourteen stations; maximum being ·60 at Hubli, and minimum ·12 at Karajgi.	Rain wanted urgently everywhere both to save standing crops which are withering and to enable late crops, including cotton, in some parts to be sown. *Ragi* and *sawan* being harvested in western talukas. Cotton seed has not germinated well in some talukas for want of sufficient moisture. Public health fair. Prices steady.
Kanara ...	Karwar, 4·63; Kumpta, 3·11; Sirsi, ·13; Hallial, ·16.	Total rainfall 136·07. Small-pox in Honawar. Rice harvest continues on coast. Common rice in Karwar 12¼, in district average 14¾ seers per rupee. Weather fair.
Rajkot ...	·60	Total rainfall 25·97. General health good. Weather cool. Cholera in Paprali, Und, and Chavangar. *Bajri* 29 and *juari* 34 lbs. per rupee.
		General Remarks.—Rain in most districts of the Presidency. Heavy in some, but urgently wanted in the Southern Mahratta Country. River low in Sind. *Kharif* harvested in a few districts. *Rabi* sowing in progress. Little damage from locusts. Slight fever, small-pox, and cattle-disease in a few places.
Bengal—(Oct. 3rd)		
Chittagong ...	7·14	Weather seasonable. Prospects favourable. Rain has done good to standing crops. Prices steady. Cattle-disease still continues.
Dacca ...	1·26	*Aus* rice and jute being cut. Prospects of crops in Nawabgunge unfavourable owing to sudden rise of water.
24-Pergunnahs (Calcutta)	2·26	Prospects of late rice continue favourable, but more rain is required. Threshing of early rice still going on. Price of common rice stationary. Health of people generally good.
Moorshedabad ...	·57	Weather hot and cloudy with occasional slight showers. Rainfall during week very beneficial to late rice crop which has however suffered greatly from late drought. A good deal of fever in north of district
Rajshahye ...	·34; slight rain in north.	Weather generally clear. Rain urgently wanted for transplanted paddy. Sugarcane fair.
Burdwan ...	·43; Culna, 3·54; Cutwa, 2·69; Raneegunge, ·05.	Rice crops likely to suffer seriously if rain does not fall immediately, in Cutwa especially. Prospects are unfavourable. Public health fair.
Rungpore ...	·94	Weather seasonable. Prospects of crops fair. But more rain is wanted. Fever prevalent in some places.
Bhagalpur ...	*Nil*	Rain urgently wanted for high land paddy. Otherwise prospects favourable.
Purneah ...	·24	Prospects of crops fair. More rain wanted. Fever prevalent.
Patna ...	*Nil*	Gathering of *bhadoi* crops nearly completed. Much rain wanted in South Behar. Cholera still reported from Behar sub-division.
Durbhunga ...	·45	Weather hot. Rain badly wanted for rice crop which was looking very well. Outturn of *bhadoi* crops fair.
Hazaribagh ...	·05	Days warm. Mornings and evenings cool. *Bhadoi* crops harvested with a fair outturn. Fields being prepared for *rabi* crops. A general want of rain being felt for standing paddy crop. Public health good.
Cuttack ...	·71	Weather hot and clear. Early rice being reaped and gathered. Late rice growing well. Prospects of crops good. Public health good. Cattle-disease in some places in Kendrapara sub-division.
		General Remarks.—Rain in varying quantities fell in almost all districts during the week, but the fall in most parts of the province was very slight. More rain is very urgently wanted in several places for the transplanted rice crop, especially on the high lands. Early crops have been almost all gathered in generally with a fair outturn, though in some districts these crops especially jute have been under average. Fever is prevalent in some districts; otherwise public health is still pretty fair.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week under report.	State of agricultural prospects.
N. W. Provinces and Oudh—		
Benares (Oct. 2nd)	No rain	Anxiety beginning to be felt for want of rain. Fever continues. Prices steady. Condition of cattle good.
Allahabad („ 3rd)	.....	Rainy season over and autumnal commenced. Crops doing fairly well. Early rice being harvested. Cholera cases *nil*. Slight autumnal fever. Prices easy.
Gorakhpur (Sept. 30th)	.....	Weather bright and clear during the week. Crops flourishing, but more rain required to secure a full rice crop and for the *rabi* sowings. Prospects excellent. Prices steady with a tendency to fall. Cholera has disappeared from the jail, but is spreading in the city.
Jhansi (Oct. 1st)	No rain	Prospects good. More rain would be an advantage. *Bajri*, *tili*, and cotton are in flower. Prices stationary. Health of people and cattle good.
Agra („ 2nd)	No rain	Fever in four parganas. Prices stationary. Rain needed both for present crops and *rabi* sowings, none having fallen for more than two weeks.
Bareilly („ „)	.....	*Rabi* sowings begun. Rain badly wanted. Cholera almost gone.
Meerut („ „)	No rain	General condition favourable. *Rabi* ploughings in progress and gram being sown. Prices steady.
Kumaun („ „)	No rain	Weather seasonable. Reaping of *kharif* in progress. Outturn fair. Ploughing for *rabi* commenced. Prices stationary. Cattle-disease prevalent. Health good.
Lucknow („ „)	No rain	Weather clear. Rice is being cut and threshed. *Hewat* crops excellent. Condition of people good and of cattle normal. Markets well supplied. Prices steady.
Partabgarh („ „)	No rain	Prices almost stationary. *Kuari dhan* being cut; *jarhan* suffering from drought in parts of tahsil Patti. Slight fever reported in Kunda and cattle-disease in Sadr.
Sitapur („ „)	No rain	General health good. Gram sowings commenced, but west wind drying soil too quickly. Prices on the whole falling.
Fyzabad („ „)	No rain	*Kharif* crops are being cut. Prospects good. Public health good.
Rae Bareli („ 1st)	No rain	Weather bright. Wind westerly. More rain wanted. Health of men and condition of cattle good. Supplies abundant. Prices steady.
Cawnpore („ 2nd)	No rain	Sky almost cloudless. Rain needed for *rabi* sowings. *Juari* and *bajri* will be about 12 annas. Rice almost entirely failed, but is not one of the staple crops. Cholera is reported from one police station only and fever is prevalent. Cattle-disease in parganas Akbarpur, Sarh, and Salempur. Prices slightly fallen.
Farukhabad („ „)	.....	Bright clear weather in early part of week, now very slightly overcast and warmer. Fever is prevalent in the parts which had the heaviest rainfall and where there is new canal irrigation.
		General Remarks.—No rain has fallen during the week and the rainy season appears to be over. More rain would be an advantage in many districts, but prospects are on the whole fair. Cholera has disappeared from Allahabad and almost disappeared from Barielly, it is reported from one police station in Cawnpore, and is spreading in Gorakhpur city. Season fever is reported from several districts.
Punjab—(Oct. 2nd)		
Delhi ...	.....	Health good. Prices of barley and *juari* slightly risen. Prices of other food-grains stationary.
Hissar ...	.....	Health good. Rain required in Rohtak and Jhajjar. Crops elsewhere in good condition. Prices stationary.
Umballa ...	.....	Health good. *Kharif* yield expected to be below the average. *Rabi* sowings delayed for want of rain. Prices stationary.
Jullundur ...	.....	Health and *kharif* prospects good. Prices falling.
Amritsar ...	.....	Health and condition of crops good. Prices falling.
Sialkot ...	.....	Health and harvest prospects good. Prices stationary.
Ferozepore ...	.....	Health and *kharif* prospects good. Prices falling.
Lahore ...	.....	Health and *kharif* prospects good. *Rabi* ploughings continue. Prices falling.
Rawal Pindi ...	.40	Fever in two tahsils. *Kharif* prospects good in four tahsils and average in four others. Prices rising.
Mooltan ...	.....	Health and *kharif* prospects good. Prices stationary.
Dera Ismail Khan ...	·70	*Kharif* crops in *daman* and *thall* lands average; in irrigated lands fair. *Rabi* ploughings commenced. Prices slightly rising.
Peshawar ...	·10	Rain much more wanted. Slight fever prevalent. Prices falling.
		General Remarks.—Slight rain has fallen in the Rawal Pindi, Dera Ismail Khan, and Peshawar districts. Seasonal fever in Rawal Pindi and Peshawar; health elsewhere good. The crop prospects are generally good, and the prices of food-grains are either falling or stationary.
Central Provinces—(Oct. 3rd)		
Nagpur ...	1·17	Weather cloudy. Clear weather needed for crops. Cholera abating. Prices of wheat and *juari* slightly fallen.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week under report.	State of agricultural prospects.
Central Provinces—*contd.*		
Jubbulpore ...	.....	Weather clear with bright sunshine. Crops in fair condition. Cotton in flower and thriving. Rain wanted. Prices stationary. Health good.
Saugor (Oct. 2nd)	1·7	Rain not general. Weather hot. Prospects favourable. A few showers would be beneficial to crops and to *rabi* ploughings. Prices stationary. Health fair.
Seoni ...	.....	Weather cloudy and unusually hot. Sowings commenced. Fever prevalent. Wheat 22½ and rice 16 seers per rupee.
Hoshangabad ...	Occasional showers	Weather hot and cloudy. Prospects good. Land ready for *rabi* sowings. Health good. Wheat 15 and rice 9 seers per rupee.
Khandwa ...	·30	Weather occasionally cloudy. Seventeen deaths from cholera. Prices stationary.
Raipur ...	·38	Crops thriving, but more rain wanted. Grasshoppers numerous and destructive to rice in Simoga. Cholera in Raipur and a few villages in Droog.
Sambalpur (Sept. 29th)	3·91	Weather very favourable. Prospects in north and west improving. Fever increasing. Common rice 36 seers per rupee. *General Remarks.*—Rain has continued in the south and east of the provinces, and the prospects of the rice crops are improving. Clear weather is needed in Nagpur and Wardha for the cotton and millets, and to allow of the proper preparation of the ground for the *rabi* sowings in the north of the provinces. There has been little or no rain, and some moderate falls would be beneficial.
British Burma—(Sept. 29th)		
Akyab	3·28	Rainfall to date 174·69. One death from cholera in town, otherwise public health good. 114 deaths of cattle in Writtang and Minbya, elsewhere health of cattle good. Transplanting season over. General appearance of crops good. Season favourable.
Rangoon ...	2·34	Rainfall to date 73·33. One death from small-pox, otherwise public health good. Price of paddy from Rs. 79 to 88 per 100 baskets.
Bassein ...	1·72	Rainfall to date 82·34. Public health good. Slight cattle-disease in Lemyethna and Yegyi townships, 63 deaths in Keboung township. Paddy plants in good condition. Price of paddy Rs. 80 to 100 per 100 baskets.
Amherst (Moulmein) ...	2·25	Rainfall to date 162·23. Public health good. 31 deaths of cattle reported from Hlaingbwey township. Crops healthy in Moulmein town. Public health good. Progress and general appearance of crops good. No damage from drought, flood, or insects. Health of cattle good.
Toungoo ...	1·64	Rainfall to date 73·64. Public health and health of cattle good. Transplanting progressing. Price of paddy Rs. 65 per 100 baskets.
Kyoukphyoo (Sept. 22nd)	0·82	Rainfall to date 152·65. The following deaths from cholera are reported:—Kyoukphyoo township, Thaludoung circle 2, Kinmugin 6, Raneree township, Myoma circle 8, Thinbegine 4, Hounnyouk 1, Ponsabgin 1, Cheduba township, Minbyin circle 2 and Dabyncha-ing circle 1. Health of cattle good. Crops progressing favourably.
Sandoway („ „)	1·62	Rainfall to date 195·87. Public health good. Crops continue healthy.
Henthawaddy ...	.....	Public health and health of cattle good. Three-fourths of land has been ploughed in Hlaing township; ploughing has been completed in Hmajbi and Tamanding townships. Some of the crops in the Aingkaloung, Bawlé, and Myoungtango circles, Hlaing township, have been destroyed by floods. Wages of ploughing labour 60 baskets of paddy per man in Hlaing township. Prices of paddy from Rs. 80 to 100 per 100 baskets.
Pegu ...	3·28	Rainfall to date 114·61. Four deaths from fever in Pegu, otherwise public health good. Slight cattle-disease in Kadanbaw circle and Syriam township, 2 deaths returned from latter. Prospects of crops good, although rain scanty. Price of paddy Rs. 80 to 85 per 100 baskets.
Thayrawaddy ...	2·80	Rainfall to date 89·97. Public health good. Fifteen deaths of cattle in Minhla and Tapun townships; health of cattle in all other townships, except Gyobingouk where slight cattle-disease prevails, good. Ploughing, sowing, and transplanting progressing. Transplanting and sowing nearly completed. Crops healthy. Price of paddy Rs. 93 to 125 per 100 baskets.
Prome ...	1·28	Total rainfall to date 40·88. Public health and health of cattle good. Mahathaman however reports 5 deaths of cattle. Ploughing and planting progressing. More rain wanted in some places, but no loss owing to drought has been reported. Standing crops are in good condition. Price of paddy Rs. 90 per 100 baskets.
Thonegwa ...	4·27	Total rainfall to date 75·39. Public health and health of cattle good. 3,500 acres destroyed by flood in Thagain circle, Donabyoo township. Increase of cultivation in other parts of the township owing to protection offered by embankments. Area of crops destroyed in Shwayloung township not yet ascertained. Inquiries are being made. Slight damage to low lying crops in Pantanow township. Crops in Pyapon and Didaye townships good. Price of paddy Rs. 90 to 95 per 100 baskets. Seedlings for transplanting insufficient in Shwayloung township. Transplanting progressing in damaged areas of Thonegwa and Yandoon townships.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week under report.	State of agricultural prospects.
British Burma—*contd.*		
Henzada ...	0·2	Rainfall to date 76·72. Two deaths from small-pox in Henzada township, otherwise public health good. Plants in good condition in Henzada sub-division. Information from Myanoung not received.
Thayetmyo ...	0·90	Rainfall to date 29·47. Public health good. Forty-three deaths of cattle in Myede. Rice crop still suffers seriously for want of rain.
Shwaygyin ...	2·33	Rainfall to date 130·62. Public health fair. Fifty-two deaths of cattle reported from Mon and Kyankmaw circles. Transplanting and sowing nearly finished. General appearance of crops good. Crops suffer from floods in low ground, but on the whole a fair increase in total cultivation may be expected. Price of paddy Rs. 75 per 100 baskets.
Tavoy ...	2·40	Rainfall to date 181·80. Public health and health of cattle good. General appearance of crops good.
Mergui ...	.....	No report received. *General Remarks.*—Rainfall for the week considerably less than the corresponding week of last year, especially on the coast and in the interior of the Tennasserim division. Total rainfall up to date still deficient compared with last year, notably in Bassein and the Tennasserim coast districts. Public health good. No increase of cattle-disease with the exception of parts of Thyetmyo, in which the corps are suffering from want of rain and in parts of Thonegwa, where there have been destructive floods. The agricultural condition of the Province is satisfactory, and prospects good. Price of paddy keeps up.
Assam—(Oct 3rd)		
Gauhati ...	·79	Weather seasonable. Mornings and nights cool. Prospects of *sali* crops good. Public health fair. Cattle-disease still reported from the interior.
Sylhet ...	6·33	State and prospects of crops good. Public health also good.
Cachar ...	2·00	Weather warm. Prospects of *sali* crops good. Reaping of *aus* crops continues. Common rice 16$\frac{13}{16}$ seers per rupee. Four deaths from small-pox reported from Sadr.
Dibrugarh ...	3·10	Weather seasonable. Prospects of crops good. Public health good.
Mysore and Coorg—(Oct. 3rd)		
Bangalore ...	·38	Dry crops withering for want of rain. Prospects critical for dry crops Wet crops in good condition. Public health good.
Mysore ...	No rain	Dry crops withering. Prospects of season doubtful. Agricultural operations partly suspended.
Mercara ...	·55	Coffee crops ripening fast. Picking of cardamoms proceeding. Outturn good. Rice crops doing well. *Ragi* harvest commenced. Outturn under the average. Prices of food-grains continue to fall. Public health generally good. *General Remarks.*—Dry crops withering in all districts from want of rain. General health good. Prices stationary. Murrain prevalent in the Kadur district.
Berar & Hyderabad—(Octr. 3rd)		
Amraoti ...	2·23	Continuous rainfall has done some injury to cotton and millet crops. The break now in the weather, if it continues, will improve the crops. Wheat 16 and *juari* 26 seers per rupee.
Akola ...	2·17	Crops in good condition. Generally a long break is now needed.
Hyderabad ...	Average rainfall 2·10	Total from 1st January 28·18. Standing crops flourishing. Reaping of *kharif* crops continues. Cholera prevails in one taluka and fever and ague in another. Prices—wheat 15¾, coarse rice 10¾, white *juari* 24, yellow *juari* 26¼, and tur 23¼ seers per current sicca rupee.
Central India States—(Oct. 3rd)		
Indore ...	1·37	Prices slightly falling.
Morar (Gwalior) ...	*Nil*	Fever in Lashkar. Prospects good.
Sutna ...	0·32	Prospects good.
Rutlam ...	.....	No report received.
Neemuch ...	0·31	Reaping of *mukka* completed. Land being prepared for *rabi*. Agricultural prospects and public health good.
Goona ...	0·25	Wheat 23 seers 12 chittacks per rupee. Health and crops good.
Bhopal ...	.....	No report received.
Agar ...	*Nil*	Crops and prospects good.
Sehore ...	*Nil*	Weather clear. Crops and public health good.
Nowgong ...	*Nil*	*Kharif* prospects fair. Prices steady. Health good.
Manpur (Bhopawar) ...	2·20	Prospects good. Late showers have helped to fill the tanks. Slight cholera reported at Barwani.
Rajputana—		
Abu (Oct. 3rd)	·72	Weather occasionally heavy and cloudy with thunderstorms and showers; otherwise clear and seasonable.
Sirohi (Sept. 30th)	·33; two or three heavy showers.	Tanks and wells full. Health and crop prospects very fair. Weather warm.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week under report.	State of agricultural prospects.
Rajputana—*contd.*		
Marwar („ 28th)	No rain	Four months' water in Jodhpore city. Tanks and wells filling up. Health and crops good. Sky daily clear and cloudless. Weather close and sultry. Prospects of rain. Prices stationary.
Meywar („ 29th)	·13	Tanks and wells full. Health good. Crops fairly good. *Rabi* sowings commenced.
Harowti („ „)	*Nil*	*Rabi* operations continue, but rain needed. Weather cloudy, heat great. Health good. Prices stationary. Small-pox among cattle in Kherar district.
Jhallawar („ 28th)	.....	Weather seasonable. Health and prospects good.
Ajmere (Oct. 2nd)	.....	*Kharif* being harvested. *Rabi* cultivation going on. Thunderstorm with slight rain on first.
Jeypore („ „)	Slight rain	Weather cloudy. More rain wanted for *rabi*. Prices steady. Fever prevalent.
Bhurtpore ...	.....	No report received.
Ulwur (Oct. 2nd)	No rain	Prices steady. Health good.

ABSTRACT SHOWING THE RESULT OF EMIGRATION FROM THE PORT OF CALCUTTA DURING THE MONTH OF JUNE 1883.

No. I.—As to age and sex.

	Natal.				Fiji.				Total.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Proportion of women to men.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Proportion of women to men.	Males.	Females.	Grand Total.
Under 2 years	10	8	18	38·37 women to every 100 men.	9	7	16	39·45 women to every 100 men.	19	15	34
From 2 to 10 years	24	19	43		11	9	20		35	28	63
„ 10 „ 20 „	73	27	100		106	34	140		179	61	240
„ 20 „ 30 „	162	59	221		217	87	304		379	146	525
„ 30 „ 40 „	21	10	31		7	10	17		28	20	48
„ 40 „ 50 „	2	3	5		2	...	2		4	3	7
Above 50	...	...	...		...	...	...		...	...	...
GRAND TOTAL ...	292	126	418		352	147	499		644	273	917

No. II.—As to places whence emigrants come to Calcutta for embarkation.

	Natal.			Fiji.			Total.		
Orissa	1	...	1	1	1	2	2	1	3
Western Bengal	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1
Central ditto	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Eastern ditto	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Behar	64	12	76	9	6	15	73	18	91
North-Western Provinces	105	50	155	187	86	273	292	136	428
Oudh	42	8	50	98	45	143	140	53	193
Central India	6	6	12	13	1	14	19	7	26
Punjab	8	...	8	36	7	43	44	7	51
Nepal	6	1	7	7	1	8	13	2	15
Mixed, Madras & Bombay, &c.	59	49	108	1	...	1	60	49	109
GRAND TOTAL ...	292	126	418	352	147	499	644	273	917

No. III.—As to caste and religion.

	Natal.			Fiji.			Total.		
Brahmins, high caste	35	17	52	108	39	147	143	56	199
Agriculturist ... ... } Hindoos ...	77	13	90	88	31	119	165	44	[illegible]
Artisans ... ... } Hindoos ...	13	5	18	10	10	20	23	15	[illegible]
Low castes ... ... } Hindoos ...	147	81	228	100	40	140	247	121	368
Musulmans	20	10	30	46	27	73	66	37	103
Christians	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
GRAND TOTAL ...	292	126	418	352	147	499	644	273	917

Memo.

	Male.	Female.	Total.
1. Hindoos ...	578	236	814
2. Musulmans ...	66	37	103
3. Christians ...	...	...	...
TOTAL ...	644	273	917

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 4th October, 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.
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 Prásád, C.S.I.
The Hon'ble W. W. Hunter, LL.D., C.I.E.
The Hon'ble J. W. Quinton.
The Hon'ble D. G. Barkley.

PROTECTION OF INVENTIONS BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. ILBERT moved that the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill for the protection of inventions exhibited in the Exhibitions of India be taken into consideration. He stated that the Bill appeared to have been

generally accepted as useful and sufficient, and the only alterations made by the Committee were alterations of a verbal nature.

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.

NATIVE PASSENGER SHIPS ACT, 1876, AMENDMENT BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. ILBERT also moved that the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to amend the Native Passenger Ships Act, 1876, be taken into consideration. He said :—

"The object of this Bill is to give effect to certain international arrangements with respect to the pilgrim-traffic in the Red Sea. On looking into the matter, it was found that most of what was required could be effected by means of alterations in the rules made under our Native Passenger Ships Act, but that it would also be necessary to make one or two amendments in the Act itself, and it was for this purpose, and this purpose only, that the present Bill was prepared.

"The local officers have directed attention to various points, other than those covered by the amending Bill, in which it appears to them that the Passengers Act is defective. We admit the existence of some of these defects, and the question as to the best mode of remedying them is at this moment under the consideration of the Home Department, and will shortly be brought under the consideration of the Legislative Department. But in the meantime, as the present Bill is urgently required, we think it desirable not to postpone its passing until the more general amending measure can be prepared and passed. I mention this in order that it may not be supposed that some of the very useful suggestions which we have received have been overlooked. Some of the criticisms which have been passed on the Bill seem to be based on an imperfect apprehension of the limited scope of the Act which we propose to amend. For instance, it has been suggested by some that the provisions of the Bill may interfere in an inconvenient manner with the traffic of cargo-ships trading to the Red Sea, and by others that we ought to obtain a more extensive control over all passenger-ships trading to or from ports in the Red Sea to British India or elsewhere. But if you look at section 2 of the Passengers Act, you will find that the scope and operation of the Act are restricted within very narrow limits. The Act extends to the whole of British India, and applies—

"to all subjects of Her Majesty within the dominions of Princes and States in India in alliance with Her Majesty;

"to all Native Indian subjects of Her Majesty without and beyond British India; and

"subject to the exceptions mentioned in section 2, to vessels carrying more than thirty passengers, being Natives of Asia or Africa."

"But the section expressly provides that nothing in the Act is to apply—

"to any ship of war or transport belonging to, or in the service of, Her Majesty;

"to any ship of war belonging to any Foreign Prince or State;

"to any sailing vessel not carrying as passengers more than thirty Natives of Asia or Africa;

"to any steamer not carrying as passengers more than sixty of such Natives; or

"to any sailing vessel or steamer not intended to convey passengers to or from any port in British India.

"The Act does not apply to mere cargo-ships; it does not apply to ships carrying passengers, other than Native passengers as defined by the Act; it does not apply even to those ships unless they carry a minimum number of such passengers, nor unless those passengers are proved to be bound either to or from some port in British India. Thus, the Act would not apply to a ship carrying Native passengers from Jeddah to Ceylon, or *vice versâ*, even though

The Gazette of India

EXTRAORDINARY.

Published by Authority.

SIMLA, MONDAY, OCTOBER 8, 1883.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

ESTABLISHMENTS.

No. 203.

Simla, the 8th October 1883.

A vacancy having occurred in the office of an Ordinary Member of the Council of the Governor General of India by the resignation of Major the Hon'ble [illegible] Baring, K.C.S.I., C.I.E., R.A., Her Majesty has been graciously pleased to appoint [illegible] Auckland Colvin, K.C.M.G., of the Bengal Civil Service, to be an Ordinary Member of the Council of the Governor General of India. Sir Auckland Colvin assumed charge of his office this day under the usual salute.

By order of the Governor General in Council,

A. MACKENZIE,

Secretary to the Government of India.

Printed and published [illegible] issued at the Govt. Central Branch Press, Simla.

SUPPLEMENT TO

The Gazette of India.

Nº 41.} CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 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.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE STATEMENT OF PRICES CURRENT OF FOOD-GRAINS FOR THE 2nd HALF OF JUNE 1883, PUBLISHED IN PAGES 1360 AND 1361 OF THE SUPPLEMENT TO THE "GAZETTE OF INDIA," DATED 28th JUNE 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.
BOMBAY	Neemuch	7 8 0	7 0 0	6-0 to 15-0
	Aden	...	10 0 0	30-0 to 37-8

D. 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 SEPTEMBER 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. Past fortnight.	Great Millet. Corresponding fortnight of 1882.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria Spicata*. Present fortnight.	Bulrush Millet. Past fortnight.	Bulrush Millet. 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 13	9 10	8 2	...	...	...	17 0	17 0	17 13	17 14	17 14	19 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Vizagapatam	9 8	10 0	10 0	...	...	...	9 0	9 8	9 0	11 5	11 14	11 5	24 13	23 13	...	23 13	23 13	23 13
	Godavery	9 14	10 13	12 10	...	...	...	12 14	10 14	13 14	15 0	14 0	18 0	23 0	23 0	30 11	...	...	...
	Kistna	8 13	8 13	12 11	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	15 11	14 11	14 11	16 5	20 13	20 13	24 14	...	...	...
	Nellore	10 13	10 13	12 10	...	...	...	13 14	13 14	15 13	15 0	15 0	17 0	21 10	21 10	28 13	...	...	...
	Cuddapah	13 10	12 14	14 0	...	...	...	12 6	12 6	12 6	13 5	13 5	14 2	31 10	29 3	28 6	31 14	31 3	31 14
	Anantapur	13 6	13 6	13 6	...	...	...	12 13	11 13	12 13	14 0	12 5	14 0	33 0	30 14	30 14	30 2	30 2	18 13
	Bellary	17 5	17 5	16 5	...	...	...	11 13	11 13	12 5	13 0	13 0	13 8	46 5	37 2	37 2	28 3	30 2	26 5
	Kurnool	12 2	12 2	12 2	...	...	...	10 10	10 10	10 10	11 6	11 6	11 6	37 0	37 0	32 3	33 11	31 14	21 3
	Madras	11 0	11 5	10 8	...	...	...	13 8	13 8	13 5	15 2	15 2	15 2	22 5	22 5	23 13	23 13	23 13	25 0
	Chingleput	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 8	13 8	14 10	15 2	15 2	15 14	...	...	...	26 6	21 2	...
	North Arcot	9 11	9 11	9 11	...	..	...	13 8	13 8	15 0	16 14	16 14	17 5	41 14	...	33 11	31 5	31 5	28 14
	South Arcot	9 6	9 6	9 0	...	...	...	14 13	13 14	15 11	15 11	14 14	16 3	...	...	33 10	30 0	28 8	33 14
	Tanjore	11 0	11 13	9 8	...	...	...	17 6	17 13	15 13	...	...	...	31 13	33 6	31 13	40 10	42 0	31 14
	Trichinopoly	9 3	9 10	9 3	...	...	...	15 2	15 13	14 6	15 14	16 11	14 14	30 13	33 10	28 0	27 14	30 8	26 11
	Madura	12 8	12 8	11 5	...	...	...	14 5	15 8	13 14	14 13	16 0	15 3	37 5	38 14	32 6	29 6	32 5	30 14
	Tinnevelly	10 10	10 10	8 0	...	...	...	16 5	16 5	15 6	16 13	16 13	15 13	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Coimbatore	13 2	13 2	10 11	...	...	...	14 6	14 6	13 8	16 6	15 6	14 14	27 13	27 13	26 2	31 13	30 3	28 10
	Nilgiris	10 10	10 10	7 2	...	...	...	11 3	11 3	9 10	12 0	12 0	10 6	20 0	20 0	20 0	21 0	21 0	19 10
	Salem	12 11	12 11	10 3	...	...	...	14 0	14 10	13 2	14 11	15 0	14 2	32 13	32 13	28 3	29 8	29 8	23 13
	South Canara	7 8	7 11	8 10	...	...	...	9 11	9 11	9 11	13 8	12 3	10 11	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Malabar	8 10	8 10	7 3	...	...	...	15 6	15 6	14 10	16 3	16 3	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bombay	Bombay	10 0	10 0	10 0	18 10	16 5	19 2	7 8	7 5	8 14	12 6	11 3	11 6	18 11	17 14	19 2	14 14	15 15	17 7
	Ahmedabad	12 0	12 0	14 8	19 8	19 0	...	6 8	6 8	7 8	12 0	12 0	8 0	14 0	14 8	17 8	14 8	13 0	16 8
	Kaira	10 10	10 10	11 13	20 0	20 0	20 0	9 11	9 11	10 0	13 0	13 0	16 0	13 5	13 5	17 12	13 5	12 12	16 0
	Surat	11 4	11 4	12 8	12 4	12 4	7 11	7 6	7 6	8 3	8 5	8 5	8 12	19 4	19 2	15 9	14 0	14 0	14 14
	Broach	12 4	12 4	13 5½	...	...	...	9 15½	9 15½	11 1	12 12	12 12	12 9	16 0	16 0	16 9½	13 14	13 14	15 4
	Tanna (Salsette)	10 5	9 12	10 5	12 14	...	...	9 0	7 13	8 3	10 9	8 2	10 0	18 10	18 10	18 10	14 6	15 0	15 0
	Colába (Alibag)	8 8	8 8	8 8	...	...	...	7 8	7 8	6 12	12 8	12 0	13 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Khandesh (Dhulia)	14 14	14 0	15 0	...	...	...	7 9	7 9	7 4	10 13	10 13	10 15	17 11	16 14	20 6½	15 2	14 4	19 13
	Násik	14 4	14 4	14 4	...	...	...	7 7	7 7	7 7	12 0	13 6	12 0	...	...	...	15 5	15 6	19 12
	Ahmednagar	13 4	13 4	14 6	...	...	...	8 11	8 6	9 11	9 15	10 9	12 0	23 6	23 6	31 11	17 12	17 6	25 0
	Poona	12 10	12 10	12 10	9 4	9 4	...	9 13	9 13	11 0	11 0	11 0	13 4	20 11	20 11	26 2	17 2	17 2	20 11
	Sholápur	14 8	14 10	13 9	...	...	...	10 15	11 6	10 7	11 12	12 4	11 5	27 9	27 10	33 7	22 0	22 15	25 11
	Kaládgi (Bagalkot)	19 8	19 8	22 0	16 8	16 8	14 8	6 8	6 8	6 12	11 8	11 8	9 0	31 8	31 0	43 0	30 0	23 0	39 0
	Satara	13 6	13 6	12 1	...	...	...	8 14	8 14	9 11	11 7	11 7	11 7	20 0	20 0	26 10	18 2	18 2	22 0
	Belgaum	15 15	16 8	19 0	14 0	14 8	14 0	11 8	11 8	10 0	10 0	12 0	10 8	17 13	17 8	30 0	19 0	19 0	25 0
	Dharwar (Hubli)	23 0	23 0	24 0	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	12 0	16 0	16 0	14 0	26 0	25 0	32 0	24 0	24 0	22 0
	Ratnágiri	9 4	9 4	10 9	...	...	...	8 9	8 9	7 13	13 7	13 7	12 11	...	...	13 3	13 8	13 8	14 11
	Kanara (Karwar)	9 0	9 0	10 8	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	12 0	12 0	10 0	16 0	16 0	14 0	...	...	...
	Panch Mahals (Godhra)	10 8	10 8	11 6	...	...	...	11 6	11 6	11 6	13 5	13 5	15 0	20 0	20 0	32 0	12 13	12 13	17 11
	Aden	7 0	7 0	8 0	...	...	...	6 3	6 3	6 3	7 0	7 0	7 0	12 7	12 7	11 3	11 3	11 3	8 0
	Asirgarh	13 12	13 12	14 0	...	..	...	11 12	11 14	10 15	14 0	14 0	12 4	19 0	17 9	24 15	17 12	17 12	23 0
	Baroda	9 15	9 5	10 9	13 7	14 0	14 2	7 9	8 12	9 6	10 8	11 1	11 11	15 12	14 9	17 10	13 7	12 13	15 4
	Disa	12 12	12 2	15 8	...	...	...	6 14	6 14	6 6	9 0	9 0	8 11	14 4	14 8	17 8	15 14	14 2	18 8
	Nimach	17 4	16 12	16 8	23 0	22 0	18 0	9 0	8 12	9 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	25 0	22 0	22 0	12 0	12 0	16 0
	Nasirabad	17 6½	14 11½	16 8	23 12½	20 7	23 10	6 0	6 0	6 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	18 0	18 5	22 0	14 8	15 4	16 0
	Rajkot	13 6	13 0	14 0	...	...	...	6 8	6 8	6 8	9 0	9 0	11 0	16 12	16 0	16 0	13 12	13 8	14 8
	Upper Sindh Frontier	13 12	13 12	13 0	23 8	23 8	24 4	10 8	11 4	11 4	12 4	13 4	20 0	27 12	27 12	32 0	23 10	23 8	26 0
	Karachi	12 13	12 8	12 5	24 0	23 0	20 0	9 0	9 0	9 8	15 0	14 0	18 0	23 0	20 4	23 0	17 0	16 0	19 0
	Haidarabad (Nakur)	15 0	13 4	14 0	26 0	24 8	26 0	12 0	11 8	14 0	16 0	24 0	20 0	26 0	25 0	32 0	23 0	21 0	28 0
	Shikarpur	13 0	13 0	13 7½	23 0	25 0	25 0	11 8	11 10	12 4½	16 0	17 0	19 6	25 12	25 14	28 8	25 0	25 14	27 0
	Sukkur	13 8	13 8	14 0	25 8	25 8	29 8	10 0	10 0	11 12	15 8	11 8	17 8	26 8	25 8	28 10	23 0	23 0	23 8
	Thar & Parkar (Umarkot)	12 6	12 13	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 3	12 13	12 12	...	...	...	17 3	16 1	23 6
	Western Districts.																		
Bengal	Burdwan	14 8	15 0	13 0	25 0	22 8	32 8	17 8	17 8	24 0	24 12	22 11	25 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bancoorah	13 0	13 0	13 8	16 0	16 0	18 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	25 0	25 0	27 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Beerbhoom	15 0	15 8	13 0	16 0	...	...	16 8	16 8	17 0	21 0	21 0	21 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Midnapore	13 0	13 0	13 0	17 0	17 0	16 0	18 0	17 0	21 0	24 0	24 0	25 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Hooghly	13 0	13 0	15 0	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	10 0	18 0	17 0	19 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Howrah	13 4	13 4	13 4	...	...	23 0	14 0	13 8	15 8	19 0	17 8	17 12	...	...	...	...	...	...

Districts.	Lesser Millets, Kari, &c. (Kavaru, Veragu, Sawee, Cheena, Cornloo, Murhwa, Nuglee), *Panicum Miliaceum*, &c. Present fortnight.	Lesser Millets. Past fortnight.	Lesser Millets. 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.	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.	
Ganjam	32 3	35 3	35 3	33 5	33 5	26 10	215 13	215 13	215 13	...	..	..	13 13	13 13	15 8	Madras
Vizagapatam	23 3	23 3	24 3	35 2	32 13	23 6	95 3	83 10	93 5	14 10	14 10	15 3	14 0	14 0	14 0	
Godavery	29 2	30 14	29 2	33 10	32 8	25 3	194 6	194 6	194 6	14 10	14 10	14 10	14 10	14 10	14 10	
Kistna	25 0	25 0	32 5	29 10	29 10	22 11	145 13	145 13	130 0	15 11	15 11	16 0	15 3	15 3	15 11	
Nellore	25 8	25 8	32 13	24 2	24 2	21 0	93 5	93 5	186 10	14 13	14 13	15 6	14 13	14 13	14 13	
Cuddapah	30 0	30 0	33 0	33 8	33 8	26 11	194 6	194 6	194 6	16 10	17 2	17 8	16 3	16 10	16 10	
Anantapur	32 0	31 0	31 0	37 0	38 2	31 5	...	...	...	14 5	14 5	14 5	14 5	14 5	14 5	
Bellary	34 14	34 14	34 14	35 13	35 13	29 2	94 13	94 13	85 0	15 13	15 13	15 11	15 8	15 8	15 6	
Kurnool	...	...	28 6	31 8	30 11	27 11	157 0	175 0	186 10	14 0	14 13	14 13	13 10	14 6	14 6	
Madras	24 11	24 11	28 0	26 3	25 5	25 0	85 0	85 0	86 5	16 14	16 14	16 11	16 8	16 8	16 3	
Chingleput	26 11	26 0	27 6	25 11	25 0	24 10	92 5	92 5	92 5	17 5	17 5	17 5	17 0	17 0	17 0	
North Arcot	32 8	32 8	34 3	28 10	28 10	24 10	140 0	140 0	140 0	15 6	14 13	15 6	14 13	14 13	14 13	
South Arcot	31 13	29 6	31 13	26 8	25 10	28 13	201 11	201 11	201 11	19 5	19 5	19 5	18 6	18 6	18 14	
Tanjore	39 5	39 5	36 3	28 0	28 0	27 2	194 6	194 6	194 6	15 3	15 10	15 10	15 3	15 3	15 10	
Trichinopoly	34 2	36 11	28 13	31 10	30 13	30 13	97 3	97 3	97 3	17 13	17 13	17 13	17 0	17 0	17 0	
Madura	37 3	38 11	32 8	35 10	35 10	30 5	145 13	170 2	145 13	17 5	17 5	16 6	16 5	16 13	15 14	
Tinnevelly	...	...	...	31 5	37 2	27 5	70 0	70 0	81 10	18 11	18 11	18 11	18 5	18 5	18 3	
Coimbatore	32 13	29 8	27 14	34 3	33 3	30 6	131 3	131 3	131 3	15 2	15 2	14 11	14 10	14 10	14 10	
Nilgiris	21 10	21 10	20 3	23 3	23 3	20 11	161 13	161 13	161 13	13 0	13 0	11 0	12 0	12 0	11 0	
Salem	30 13	30 13	27 14	35 10	35 10	31 8	151 10	151 10	151 10	17 8	17 8	18 0	16 14	16 14	16 13	
South Canara	18 8	19 6	17 10	21 3	22 3	20 3	109 5	109 5	116 6	18 6	18 6	15 8	17 3	17 3	14 11	
Malabar	21 14	21 14	21 14	26 14	26 14	22 11	121 8	121 8	121 8	14 6	14 6	13 8	13 8	13 8	12 10	
Bombay	14 11	17 0	18 6	16 2	14 7	15 14	62 6	62 6	62 6	14 6	14 6	14 6	12 9	12 9	12 9	Bombay
Ahmedabad	...	...	...	15 0	16 0	19 8	80 0	80 0	80 0	16 0	16 0	16 8	16 0	16 0	16 0	
Kaira	...	...	...	16 0	15 4	20 0	80 0	80 0	80 0	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	16 0	
Surat	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	16 0	80 0	80 0	80 0	13 9	13 9	13 9	13 9	13 9	13 9	
Broach	...	...	...	12 12	12 12	16 0	106 0	106 0	106 0	14 8¾	14 8¾	15 4	14 8¾	14 8¾	15 4	
Tanna (Salsette)	25 11	25 11	25 11	13 4	13 4	14 16	71 0	71 0	71 0	15 12	14 5	14 5	15 10	13 4	13 13	
Colába (Alibág)	...	...	...	12 0	11 8	11 8	120 0	120 0	120 0	13 0	13 0	12 0	12 8	12 8	11 0	
Khandesh (Dhulia)	...	...	...	14 4	15 2	15 11½	140 0	140 0	140 0	13 0	14 0	14 2	12 14	13 14	14 0	
Násik	18 6	20 11	27 9	17 0	17 0	17 0	128 0	128 0	128 0	15 8	15 8	14 8	15 5	15 5	14 4	
Ahmednagar	...	...	...	18 6	18 6	17 5	79 12	79 12	91 5	13 6	13 3	14 9	13 4	13 1	14 7	
Poona	15 6	15 6	...	16 2	16 2	16 2	68 0	68 0	68 0	13 10	13 10	13 1	13 6	13 6	12 13	
Sholápur	...	...	...	20 1	21 14	18 15	71 0	80 0	80 0	13 8	13 8	13 8	13 4	13 4	12 8	
Kaládgi (Bagalkot)	...	...	...	18 8	19 8	12 12	100 0	100 0	130 0	11 0	10 11	12 0	10 8	10 0	11 12	
Satara	...	...	.	17 9	18 3	15 10	116 8	116 8	116 8	13 2	13 2	12 6	12 6	12 6	11 10	
Belgaum	19 0	19 0	35 0	16 8	16 8	11 8	65 0	65 0	75 0	12 3	13 0	13 8	11 3	12 0	13 0	
Dharwar (Hubli)	28 0	28 0	28 0	16 0	16 0	10 0	80 0	80 0	80 0	8 6	8 6	9 2	8 0	8 0	9 0	
Ratnágiri	18 13	18 13	21 2	14 11	14 11	12 10	120 0	120 0	120 0	13 2	13 2	11 10	12 15	12 15	11 10	
Kanara (Karwar)	18 0	18 0	20 0	12 8	12 12	12 0	213 5	213 5	213 5	11 8	12 0	11 8	10 8	11 0	10 8	
Panch Mahals (Godhra)	20 0	20 0	26 10	20 0	20 0	32 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	15 4	15 4	15 4	
Aden	...	...	...	9 5	9 5	9 5	65 5	65 5	65 5	...	..	...	32 0	32 0	32 0	
Asirgarh	...	...	...	17 8	17 8	19 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	11 0	11 0	12 0	11 0	11 0	12 0	
Baroda	17 8	16 5	...	14 0	12 13	16 11	80 0	80 0	83 10	13 9[a]	14 1	14 11	13 7	14 0	14 10	
Disa	...	...	...	13 8	13 11	19 4	137 8	137 8	137 8	12 8	12 8	13 8	12 0	12 0	13 0	
Nimach	...	...	...	20 0	19 0	19 8	160 0	160 0	160 0	...	...	...	13 0	13 8	11 0	
Nasirabad	...	...	...	25 6¼	21 13¼	24 6¼	80 0	80 0	80 0	16 0½	16 2	16 6¾	15 7½	15 8	16 0	
Rajkot	...	...	...	14 2	14 10	17 4	70 0	70 0	70 0	50 0	50 0	55 0	40 0	40 0	48 0	
Upper Sindh Frontier	70 0	58 0	40 0	20 12	20 12	17 8	160 0	160 0	160 0	12 12¾	12 12¾	12 5	12 8	12 8	12 0	
Karachi	10 0	10 0	11 0	16 0	16 0	17 0	90 0	90 0	105 0	17 12	18 0	17 13	16 0	16 0	17 0	
Haidarabad (Nakur)	26 0	20 0	24 0	21 0	20 0	14 0	320 0	240 0	480 0	14 4	14 0	14 0	14 4	14 0	14 0	
Shikarpur	...	...	...	20 0	20 8	18 14	240 0	220 0	300 0	14 0	13 12	13 10	13 12	13 8	13 2½	
Sukkur	...	...	...	19 0	19 8	19 8	40 0	110 0	80 0	12 8	12 12	13 0	12 0	12 4	12 8	
Thar and Parkar (Umarkot)	...	...	...	...	...	...	160 0	120 0	160 0	14 12	14 12	11 5	14 12	14 12	11 5	
										Prices per md. of 40 seers. R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.				
Western Districts.																Bengal
Burdwan	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	21 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	3 0 0	3 0 8	2 15 0	12 13c	12 10	13 8	
Bancoorah	...	...	...	17 0	17 0	18 0	240 0	240 0	240 0	3 3 6	3 3 6	3 2 0	12 0b	12 0	12 8	
Beerbhoom	...	...	...	21 0	21 0	20 0	160 0	160 0	200 0	3 5 3	3 7 0	3 8 0	11 4c	11 4	11 4	
Midnapore	...	...	...	16 0	17 0	18 0	155 0	155 0	155 0	2 14 0	2 14 0	2 14 0	12 8d	12 8	13 5	
Hooghly	...	...	.	17 0	17 0	20 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	2 14 0	2 14 0	2 14 0	13 9e	13 9	13 9	
Howrah	...	...	...	17 12	17 0	21 0	80 0	80 0	80 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	2 14 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	

a In the sub-divisions retail prices of salt are as follow:—Culna 14 seers, Cutwa 12 seers, and Raneegunge 13-4 seers.
b Retail prices of salt at Raipore 11 seers, at Onda 15 seers, at Mejia, Bishenpore, and Sonamukhi 13 seers, at Indas 14 seers, and at Kotulpore 12-8 seers.
c In the interior retail prices of salt range from 10-8 to 13 seers.

a In Contai retail prices of salt 11 seers.
e In Serampore retail prices of salt 15 seers.

PRICES CURRENT OF FOOD-GRAINS THROUGHOUT INDIA FOR THE 1st HALF OF SEPTEMBER 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. Past fortnight.	Great Millet. Corresponding fortnight of 1882.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Baira), *Penicillaria Spicata.* Present fortnight.	Bulrush Millet. Past fortnight.	Bulrush Millet. 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	15 0	15 5	14 9	20 10	20 10	26 14	10 12	10 12	10 0	16 0	16 0	20 0	20 10	23 0	...	21 5	21 5	...
	24-Pergunnahs	13 5	13 5	13 5	16 0	17 12	20 0	8 0	8 0	10 0	14 4	14 0	17 8	...	16 0	...	...	13 5	...
	Nuddea	14 8	14 8	13 14	22 15	22 15	...	14 8	15 4	15 4	17 4	17 4	19 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Khoolna	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	16 0	22 0	22 0	22 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Jessore	13 0	12 4	13 0	...	...	...	15 0	16 0	17 0	21 4	21 4	25 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Moorshedabad	16 0	15 0	14 8	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	14 0	22 0	22 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Dinagepore	17 4	16 0	13 0	16 0	17 8	14 0	14 4	18 0	19 0	23 0	20 0	23 4	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Rajshahye	15 4	15 4	13 8	29 0	29 0	32 0	15 4	14 0 to 15 4	13 4	22 0	20 0 to 22 0	19 11	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Rungpore	13 5	13 5	16 0	...	...	...	13 5	13 5	15 0	19 0	19 0	23 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bogra	24 0	15 0	18 12	...	...	...	12 12	12 0	15 12	21 12	22 8	26 4	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Pubna	18 12	18 12	17 4	...		...	8 4	8 8	10 0	19 0	18 12	26 4	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Darjeeling	8 0	8 0	11 0	8 0	8 0	10 0	5 0	5 8	5 0	12 0	13 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Jalpáiguri	10 0	10 0	10 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	12 8	12 8	14 0	18 0	16 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Eastern Districts.																		
	Dacca	13 5	13 5	13 5	22 10	22 12	32 0	17 0	17 12	21 4	20 0	20 0	26 10	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Furreedpore	21 0	21 0	20 0	30 0	30 0	37 8	20 0	18 0	19 4	22 0	21 0	20 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Backergunge	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 0	18 0	19 0	21 0	21 0	23 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Mymensingh	11 8	11 8	11 8	...	...	...	13 4	14 5	22 8	19 0	20 0	27 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Chittagong	11 4	11 4	9 0	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	20 0	18 0	18 0	26 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Noakholly	...	...	...	...	...	...	19 0	19 0	24 0	21 0	21 0	26 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Tipperah	11 12	11 12	11 8	...	...	...	18 0	18 12	19 8	25 12	22 12	26 10	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Chittagong Hill Tracts	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 0	12 5	13 5	14 0	13 4	17 12	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Hill Tipperah	10 0	10 0	11 0	...	...	...	16 0	15 0	20 0	22 0	20 0	27 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Behar.																		
	Patna	21 0	21 0	19 0	29 0	25 0	34 0	15 0	15 0	12 0	18 0	15 8	22 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Gya	17 8	17 8	17 0	21 0	23 0	24 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	16 0	14 0	18 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Shahabad	15 0 to 15 8	15 0 to 16 0	16 0 to 17 0	25 0	26 0	28 0	10 0 to 11 0	11 0 to 12 0	16 8 to 18 0	15 0 to 16 0	14 0 to 16 0	19 0 to 19 8	27 0	...	...	25 0	26 0	...
	Durbhunga	15 0	15 0	14 0	...	...	30 0	12 0	12 8	14 0	15 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Mozufferpore	18 0	17 0	18 0	25 0	30 0	40 0	11 0	12 0	12 0	15 0	15 0	17 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sarun	16 0	16 0	16 0	27 0	25 0	27 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	18 8	18 0	20 0	27 0	26 0	35 0	...	...	...
	Chumparun	19 0	19 0	18 0	31 0	32 0	32 0	14 0	13 0	12 0	17 8	17 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Monghyr	17 9	18 13	17 13	24 2½	23 1	33 9	13 2	12 9	16 5	15 12	15 12	18 7	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bhágalpur	15 8	15 12	14 13	22 11	24 0	37 14	15 2	15 2	17 11	17 10	17 10	20 3	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Purneah	18 0	17 0	14 0	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	20 0	18 0	18 0	22 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Maldah	18 0	17 8	17 0	...	...	...	16 0	15 0	14 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sonthal Pergunnahs	18 0	12 0	13 0	...	...	...	18 0	17 0	16 0	23 8	24 0	22 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Orissa.																		
	Cuttack	11 13	13 2	14 7	...	...	...	13 2	13 2	15 12	21 0*	22 5	26 4	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Pooree	10 8	11 13	10 0	...	...	...	21 0	19 11	20 0	23 10	23 10	25 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Balasore	16 0	14 0	14 0	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	20 0	28 0	28 0	32 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Chota Nagpore. *South-Western Frontier Agency.*																		
	Hazáribágh	14 0	14 0	13 0	17 0	21 0	24 0	9 0	9 0	10 0	15 0	15 0	19 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Lohardugga	15 0	16 0	14 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	18 0	18 0	20 0	22 0	22 0	22 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Singbhoom	18 0	18 0	20 0	24 0	24 0	28 0	32 0	32 0	36 0	36 0	36 0	40 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Manbhoom	13 0	13 0	12 0	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	18 0	26 0	26 0	30 0	...	...	...	...	...	...

Districts.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nagloo), *Panicum Miliaceum, &c.* Present fortnight.	Lesser Millets. Past fortnight.	Lesser Millets. 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. 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.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
Central Districts.															
Calcutta	...	...	...	18 13	16 13	22 10	90 0	90 0	90 0	2 12 0	2 12 0	2 10 0	13 5	13 5	14 9
24-Pergunnahs	...	16 0	...	17 8	17 12	20 0	80 0	80 0	100 0	3 0 0	2 14 0	2 13 0	12 13	13 5	14 4
Nuddea	...	...	...	18 13	20 0	21 5½	...	...	...	3 1 11	3 0 0	3 0 0	11 10½g	11 10½	11 10½
Khoolna	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	12 0	180 0	180 0	160 0	3 4 0	3 4 0	3 2 0	10 8h	10 8	11 0
Jessore	...	...	...	16 0	18 0	18 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	3 2 0	3 2 0	3 0 0	11 0i	12 0	11 8
Moorshedabad	...	...	...	22 0	23 0	23 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	3 2 0	3 2 0	3 2 0	12 8j	12 8	12 0
Dinagepore	...	...	...	20 0	18 0	16 0	80 0	80 0	160 0	3 6 0	3 6 0	3 4 0	11 0k	11 8	12 0
Rajshahye	...	...	...	22 8	21 8	20 13	240 0	240 0	240 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	3 2 0	12 0l	12 4	12 12
Rungpore	...	...	...	17 3	17 3	15 0	110 0	110 0	120 0	...	3 5 3	3 5 3	11 14m	11 14	11 8
Bogra	...	...	...	19 2	17 4	15 12	62 8	82 8	67 8	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	12 0
Pubna	...	...	...	18 12	19 0	20 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	3 4 0	3 3 0	3 1 6	12 0n	12 0	12 12
Darjeeling	12 0	10 0	9 0	8 0	8 0	10 0	106 8	128 0	160 0	4 8 0	4 8 0	4 8 0	8 0o	8 0	8 0
Jalpáiguri	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	16 0	128 0	128 0	128 0	3 4 0	3 4 0	3 4 0	12 0p	12 0	11 0
Eastern Districts.															
Dacca	...	...	...	18 0	18 0	20 0	97 0	97 0	106 8	...	...	3 0 0	12 10q	12 8	12 12
Furreedpore	...	...	...	18 0	18 0	12 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	3 5 0	3 5 0	3 2 0	12 0r	12 0	12 0
Backergunge	...	...	...	18 0	18 0	18 0	120 0	120 0	100 0	2 11 0	2 11 0	2 15 0	13 0s	13 0	13 0
Mymensingh	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	17 0	...	...	...	3 4 0	3 4 0	3 4 0	12 4t	12 4	12 4
Chittagong	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	16 0	40 0	40 0	80 0	...	4 0 0	2 14 0	10 0u	9 8	13 0
Noakholly	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	16 0	...	...	...	3 2 0	3 2 0	3 2 0	10 0v	10 0	10 0
Tipperah	...	...	...	16 0	18 0	18 0	...	...	...	3 2 0	3 4 0	3 2 0	12 4w	12 0	12 0
Chittagong Hill Tracts	...	...	...	...	...	...	320 0	320 0	320 0	6 0 0	6 0 0	3 4 0	6 4	6 4	10 9
Hill Tipperah	...	...	...	14 0	12 0	14 0	...	...	...	3 4 0	3 4 0	3 4 0	11 0	11 0	10 0
Behar.															
Patna	...	...	...	28 0	27 0	30 0	180 0	180 0	180 0	3 0 0	3 1 6	3 0 0	13 5	9 12	10 8
Gya	...	...	...	21 0	20 8	23 0	180 0	160 0	180 0	3 5 0	3 6 0	3 5 0	11 0	11 0	11 8
Shahabad	...	...	28 0	24 0 to 25 0	24 0 to 25 0	28 0 to 29 0	100 0	100 0	120 0	3 1 0	3 1 0	3 1 0	12 8x	12 8	12 8
Durbhunga	29 0	29 0	42 0	20 0	20 0	22 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	3 10 0	3 10 0	...	10 0y	10 0	11 0
Mozufferpore	...	...	...	23 0	23 0	27 0	140 0	140 0	140 0	3 4 0	3 6 0	3 4 0	12 0z	11 0	12 0
Sarun	30 0	30 0	34 0	25 0	25 0	28 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	3 4 0	3 4 0	3 4 0	11 0z1	11 0	11 0
Chumparun	...	...	...	24 0	24 0	26 0	...	...	...	3 6 0	...	3 5 0	11 0z2	11 8	11 0
Monghyr	...	...	...	24 3	25 3	27 14	120 0	126 0	126 0	2 15 0	2 15 6	3 1 0	12 9z3	12 9	12 13
Bhágalpur	...	...	...	22 11	24 0	26 8	151 14	126 4	138 4	3 2 0	3 1 0	2 15 6	12 10z4	12 10	12 10
Purneah	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	22 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	...	9 0z5	9 0	10 12
Maldah	...	...	...	20 0	21 0	18 0	160 0	160 0	200 0	3 4 0	3 2 0	3 4 0	12 0	12 0	12 4
Sonthal Pergunnahs	...	...	...	17 0	18 0	19 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	3 12 0	3 11 6	3 7 0	10 0z6	10 8	11 4
Orissa.															
Cuttack	18 6	15 12	18 2	18 6	18 6	21 0	80 0	80 0	160 0	2 12 0	2 12 0	2 12 0	14 0	14 0	14 0
Pooree	...	...	...	17 6	17 1	16 0	100 0	90 0	120 0	2 12 0	2 12 0	2 12 0	13 0z7	13 0	13 4
Balasore	...	...	...	16 0	14 0	16 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	4 2 0	4 2 0	3 2 0	9 8z8	9 8	12 14
Chota Nagpur. *South-Western Frontier Agency.*															
Hazáribágh	33 0	30 0	36 0	16 0	14 8	18 0	240 0	240 0	240 0	3 8 6	3 9 9	3 7 0	10 0z9	10 0	11 0
Lohardugga	28 0	28 0	32 0	14 0	15 0	15 0	100 0	100 0	120 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	4 2 0	9 0	9 0	9 0
Singbhoom	...	...	...	24 0	24 0	24 0	180 0	180 0	180 0	4 7 0	5 11 0	4 5 0	8 0	6 0	8 0
Manbhoom	...	...	...	16 0	17 0	18 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	3 7 0	3 10 0	3 12 0	10 0z10	10 0	10 12

* In the interior retail prices of common rice range from 9-4 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 12-13 seers, and Dum-Dum 12 seers.
g In the sub-divisions retail prices of salt are as follow:—Kooshtea 12-12 seers, Meherpore 11-8 seers, Choondanga 13 seers and Ranaghat 12-14 seers.
h In Satkhira and Khoolna sub-divisions retail price of salt 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 11-6 seers, and Kandi 11-8 seers.
k Retail prices of salt at Raigunge 10-8 seers and Neetpore 12 seers.
l In Nattore and Nowgong retail price of salt 12 seers.
m In the sub-divisions retail prices of salt are as follow:—Kurigram and Nilphamari 12 seers, and Gaibanda 10-4 seers.
n In Serajgunge retail price of salt 13 seers.
o Retail price of salt at Kurseong 8 seers, and Silligoree 10 seers.
p In Alipore sub-division at Fallacotta retail price of salt 10 seers.
q In the sub-divisions retail prices of salt are as follow:—Maniekgunge 12 seers, Moonsheegunge 10 seers 10½ chittacks, and Naraingunge 13-12 seers.
r In the sub-divisions retail prices of salt are as follow:—Goalundo and Madaripore 12 seers, Bhanga 11-8 seers and Gopalgunge 12-12 seers.
s In the sub-divisions retail prices of salt are as follow:—Goalundo and Bhola 9 seers.
t In the sub-divisions retail prices of salt are as follow:—Patuakhali 9-2 seers, Perozepore 11 seers, and Bhola 9 seers.
t In the sub-divisions retail prices of salt are as follow:—Patuakhali 9-2 seers, Amtolah 12 seers, Jamalpore 11-4 seers, and Netrokona 12-5 seers.

u Retail price of salt at Kumeriah 10 seers, and Hathazaree 9 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:—Brahmunberiah 12-12 seers, and Chandpore 13 seers.
x In the sub-divisions retail prices of salt are as follow:—Buxar and Sasseram 11-8 seers, and Bhuboea 10-8 seers.
y In the sub-divisions retail prices of salt are as follow:—Tajpur 11-8 seers, and Madhubani 10 seers.
z In the interior retail prices of salt range from 10 to 12 seers.
z1 In Sewan and Gopalgunge sub-divisions retail prices of salt 12 seers.
z2 In the interior retail prices of salt range from 10 to 11-8 seers.
z3 In Jamui retail prices of salt 13 seers.
z4 In the sub-divisions retail prices of salt are as follow:—Banka 11 seers, Muddehpoora 10-8 seers, and Soopole 10 seers.
z5 In the sub-divisions retail prices of salt are as follow:—Kissengunge 10 seers and Arrareah (at Ranegunge) 11 seers.
z6 In the sub-divisions retail prices of salt are as follow:—Deoghur 12 seers, Rajmehal 11-8 seers, and Godda 13 seers.
z7 In Khoorda retail price of salt 13 seers.
z8 In Bhadrack retail price of salt 8 seers.
z9 Retail price of salt at Chatra 10 seers, and Khurrueddiha 11-8 seers.
z10 Retail price of salt at Raghunathpore 11-8 seers, Burrabazar 10 seers, and Gobindpore 11 seers.

PRICES CURRENT OF FOOD-GRAINS THROUGHOUT INDIA FOR THE 1st HALF OF SEPTEMBER 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. Past fortnight.	Great Millet. Corresponding fortnight of 1882.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria Spicata*. Present fortnight.	Bulrush Millet. Past fortnight.	Bulrush Millet. Corresponding fortnight of 1882.
		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
Assam.	Sylhet	10 0	12 0	10 8	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	14 0	15 0	17 0	31 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Cachar	10 0	9 2	9 6	12 13	12 13	16 0	14 8	12 13	20 0	16 13	16 0	26 10	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Goálpárá	20 0	20 0	22 0	...	...	...	13 5	13 4	13 0	22 0	22 0	22 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Gáro Hills	4 0	4 0	4 0	...	...	...	5 0	5 0	5 0	18 0	17 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Kámrúp	18 0	16 0	20 0	...	...	...	12 4	13 4	13 0	17 0	17 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Darrang	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	13 0	13 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nowgong	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	13 8	16 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sibságar	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 8	6 8	6 8	16 0	14 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Lakhimpur	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	7 0	10 0	7 8	8 0	8 0	13 0	11 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Khási & Jaintiá Hills	6 10	...	8 0	...	...	...	9 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	9 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nága Hills	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 0	4 0	6 0	5 0	5 0	8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
N. W. Provinces.	Dehra Dún	17 8	17 8	18 0	26 0	24 0	27 0	6 8	6 8	6 0	10 0	10 0	11 0	24 0	22 0	24 0	20 0	20 0	22 0
	Saháranpur	18 13	17 3	20 7	19 5½	23 10½	31 3	7 8½	7 8½	9 11	10 12	11 13	12 14½	26 14	29 0½	32 4	23 10½	21 8	23 10½
	Muzaffarnagar	17 10	17 10	19 12	33 0	28 11	28 11	6 9	6 9	6 9	11 0	12 2	14 5	28 11	26 6	28 11	22 0	22 0	24 6
	Meerut	17 8	17 0	19 0	25 0	25 0	27 0	6 0	6 8	6 0	13 0	14 0	15 0	26 0	26 0	27 0	19 0	19 0	21 0
	Bulandshahr	18 8	18 0	19 8	26 0	26 0	26 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	9 11	10 0	10 5	26 0	26 0	24 0	16 0	16 0	20 0
	Aligarh	17 4	17 0	18 4	23 0	22 8	24 0	6 0	7 0	6 0	10 0	11 0	11 0	24 0	23 8	24 0	16 0	16 8	20 0
	Kumaun	15 0	15 0	17 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	12 0	12 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Garhwál	20 0	20 0	24 0	22 0	22 0	30 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	15 0	15 0	17 8	...	...	...	30 0*	30 0*	35 0*
	Bijnor	18 14	18 4	17 7	29 4	28 2	27 0	9 9	9 4	11 4	10 11	9 8	12 6	22 8	...	21 6	...	...	19 2
	Moradabad	20 0	19 1	19 6	28 2	27 8	23 12	9 0	9 0	9 6	13 0	12 12	13 2	25 8	26 14	25 0	15 4	15 4	18 2
	Budaun	20 6	18 14	18 2	30 0	27 9½	28 6	6 0	6 0	9 9½	13 3	12 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bareilly	19 6	18 12	17 3	24 6	25 0	22 8	7 8	7 8	8 2	13 2	13 2	13 12	26 4	25 0	24 6	20 0	18 12	21 4
	Sháhjahánpur	19 6	19 4	19 0	33 0	31 0	24 12	9 12	9 12	9 4	15 4	15 4	17 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Tarái Pergunnahs	20 4	23 0	21 4	40 0	35 0	35 0	8 12	8 12	10 0	14 0	13 8	15 0	25 0	25 0	...	22 8	20 0	...
	Muttra	17 8	15 8	17 8	23 0	20 8	24 0	7 0	7 0	...	11 0	11 8	14 0	22 0	22 0	24 0	18 0	19 0	22 0
	Agra	16 8	15 8	17 4	23 0	21 0	25 0	5 8	5 8	6 0	11 8	11 8	14 0	22 0	20 0	26 0	18 0	20 0	23 0
	Farukhabad	17 15	17 5	17 10	24 7	22 14	22 5½	7 4	7 4	6 13	12 8	12 10	13 2½	24 2	23 7½	23 1	22 4	21 8	21 12½
	Mainpuri	17 0	16 8	19 0	22 8	22 0	25 0	4 0	4 0	5 0	10 0	10 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Etáwah	17 8	16 0	18 8	22 0	22 0	23 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	12 0	12 0	14 8	24 0	23 0	25 0	19 8	19 0	20 0
	Etah	18 8	18 0	20 0	25 4	24 8	25 0	6 8	8 0	10 0	11 8	12 0	...	18 0	18 0	...	18 0	16 0	16 0
	Jalaun	19 0	18 8	18 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	9 0	9 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	12 0	25 0	25 0	28 0	20 0	20 0	22 0
	Jhánsi	19 7½	18 0	21 5	28 10	26 5	33 2½	7 8	8 0	8 0	11 2½	12 8	15 0	27 2½	25 15	28 0	...	...	...
	Lalitpur	20 8	20 8	21 0	35 0	32 0	37 0	9 0	9 0	11 0	11 0	10 0	13 0	31 0	29 0	32 0	22 0	22 0	26 0
	Cawnpore	18 8	18 0	18 8	27 0	25 8	26 8	10 0	10 0	11 0	13 8	13 8	14 0	27 0	25 0	27 0	24 0	23 0	25 0
	Fatehpur	16 10	16 10	16 10	25 4	24 8	25 12	10 12	10 12	13 8	13 8	13 10	15 4	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bánda	22 0	22 0	18 0	31 0	31 0	21 0	8 0	8 0	9 0	12 0	12 8	14 8	37 0	36 0	33 0	30 0	30 0	30 0
	Allahabad	17 4	16 12	17 8	28 0	27 8	25 8	10 8	10 8	12 0	15 0	15 0	17 0	31 0	30 8	32 0	29 8	30 0	30 0
	Hamírpur	18 4	17 0	16 0	...	...	...	9 0	8 0	10 0	...	...	...	24 12	21 0	27 0	23 10	...	25 0
	Jaunpur	19 13	19 13	19 0	31 1	31 1	30 5	7 12	7 12	7 1	12 12	14 2	15 8	...	...	...	...	...	19 12
	Gorakhpur	18 0	18 14	18 13	27 0	27 14	27 0	11 13	13 1	13 8	14 5½	16 3	18 0	39 9½	39 9½	36 0	...	...	...
	Basti	18 0	20 0	18 8	30 0	34 0	28 0	12 0	13 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	17 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Azamgarh	17 4	17 11	17 11	25 14½	25 13	27 5	10 5	10 5	11 9	13 4	14 12	17 10	39 8	...	...	...	20 10	18 6
	Mirzapur	16 0	16 0	15 0	25 0	25 0	21 0	9 0	10 0	10 0	12 0	12 0	15 0	26 0	26 0	26 0	24 0	24 0	24 0
	Benares	16 13	16 13	16 8	25 8	25 8½	25 8	10 13½	10 13½	11 6	17 1	16 13	16 4	26 0	26 0	26 0	26 0	27 2	27 2
	Gházipur	18 10½	19 5	17 6	27 0½	27 11	27 11	9 0	9 0	10 15½	15 7	15 7	16 1½	33 7½	26 12	26 12	25 12	25 12	21 14
	Balia	18 12	18 12	16 4	25 0	27 8	27 8	10 0	10 10	10 0	17 8	17 8	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Pilibhít	20 8	19 13	18 13	35 8	34 8	28 0	13 12	12 2	15 0	15 4	14 12	17 9	...	...	25 0	...	...	...
Oudh.	Sultánpur	20 0	20 0	19 8	32 0	32 0	31 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	16 0	16 0	17 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Partábgarh	19 14	20 2	19 1	32 5	33 5	29 13	15 5	15 0	16 7	17 2	16 2	17 15	...	...	...	...	...	28 0
	Fyzabad	18 0	17 8	17 6	28 0	26 8	27 8	10 0	10 4	11 0	15 12	13 8	18 0	38 12	33 0	40 0	...	18 8	...
	Kheri	21 0	22 8	19 0	34 8	36 0	25 0	7 0	7 0	8 0	13 8	14 0	16 8	41 0	45 0	28 0	...	29 0	...
	Lucknow	17 11	17 5	17 4½	26 14	27 0	24 8	6 0	6 0	6 0	12 2	12 9½	14 11	27 0	27 12	23 8	23 4	23 0	23 14
	Bára Banki	18 0	18 0	17 8	24 0	29 0	25 0	9 0	9 0	11 0	14 0	14 0	15 0	32 0	29 0	30 0	21 0	21 0	20 0
	Bahraich	16 0	17 0	16 0	34 0	36 0	30 0	10 0	10 0	9 0	15 0	16 0	17 0	34 0	38 0	36 0	22 0	23 0	13 0
	Rai Bareli	18 12	18 8	19 8	26 8	25 8	26 0	...	...	...	15 8	15 6	16 8	...	...	24 0	22 0	22 0	20 0
	Sitapur	20 12	20 14	19 4	32 11	33 6	27 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	14 0	16 0	15 0	28 0	28 0	...	25 0	25 0	20 0
	Gonda	20 15	20 8	19 12	42 0	43 8	29 8	14 4	14 4	16 0	15 10	15 12	18 2	39 0	36 12	36 0	22 0	22 6	24 0
	Unáo	18 0	18 0	18 8	26 0	24 0	26 0	11 0	11 0	10 0	13 0	14 0	14 8	28 0	28 0	50 0	21 0	21 0	...
	Hardui	16 14	16 14	20 6	27 3	27 11	27 11	5 10	5 10	5 10	11 4	11 4	12 4	...	23 7	...	...	16 14	...
Punjab.	Gujránwála (a)	22 4	19 4	26 0	35 0	33 0	40 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	13 0	32 0	32 0	22 0	28 0	28 0	20 0
	Lahore (b)	20 0	18 0	24 0	32 0	27 0	38 0	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	11 0	32 0	29 0	32 0	24 0	24 0	24 0
	Ferozepore (b)	20 0	16 8	24 0	38 0	26 0	39 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	11 0	36 0	28 0	...	...	...	...
	Sirsa (c)	21 0	19 0	21 0	35 0	28 0	39 0	...	...	...	11 0	12 0	12 0	32 0	28 0	40 0	28 0	25 0	32 0
	Hissar (b)	18 8	16 8	17 8	29 0	26 0	32 0	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	10 0	28 0	24 0	32 0	25 0	25 0	28 0
	Rohtak (d)	18 8	17 0	17 12	24 0	21 0	25 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	9 0	22 0	20 0	25 0	21 0	19 0	25 0
	Gurgaon (b)	19 8	18 0	20 0	27 0	24 8	27 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	13 0	25 0	23 0	26 0	22 0	20 0	24 0
	Delhi (b)	17 8	16 12	18 8	24 8	23 0	24 8	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	13 0	23 8	21 0	26 0	19 0	18 0	20 0
	Karnál (b)	18 0	16 12	20 8	26 8	24 8	31 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	12 0	24 0	23 0	30 0	22 0	21 0	18 0
	Umballa (e)	20 8	17 8	23 0	30 0	26 0	30 0	...	...	...	10 8	10 0	12 0	32 0	24 0	32 0	15 0	16 0	26 0
	Ludhiána (b)	23 0	18 8	24 0	32 0	27 0	34 0	...	...	...	...	10 0	12 0	30 0	28 0	38 0	19 0	18 0	20 0
	Simla (f)	15 0	12 8	15 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Districts.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nuglee). *Panicum Miliaceum, &c.* Present fortnight.	Lesser Millets. Past fortnight.	Lesser Millets. Corresponding fortnight of 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.	Provinces.
	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	R a.	R a. per md.	R a.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	
Sylhet	...	...	...	15 0	16 4	15 0	108 0	108 0	108 0	3 4	3 4	3 2	11 0	12 0	12 12	Assam.
Cachar	...	...	...	12 13	12 13	16 13	80 0	80 0	80 0	3 8	3 8	3 4	10 10	10 10	11 10	
Goálpárá	...	...	...	14 8	13 4	14 0	64 0	65 0	120 0	3 6	3 4	3 4	12 4	12 0	12 0	
Gáro Hills	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	5 6	5 6	5 6	6 6	6 6	6 6	
Kámrúp	...	...	...	13 4	13 4	13 0	200 0	160 0	160 0	3 8	3 8	3 5	11 0	11 8	12 0	
Darrang	...	...	...	9 13	7 0	8 10	160 0	160 0	160 0	4 8	4 8	4 8	8 0	8 0	8 0	
Nowgong	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	120 0	120 0	80 0	4 0	4 0	3 12	8 0	8 0	9 0	
Sibságar	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	10 0	80 0	80 0	80 0	4 8	4 8	4 8	8 0	8 0	8 8	
Lakhimpur	...	...	...	11 0	10 0	10 0	160 0	160 0	200 0	4 8	4 8	5 0	9 0	8 0	8 0	
Khási & Jaintiá Hills	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	...	...	...	5 0	5 0	5 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	
Nága Hills	...	...	...	2 0	2 0	2 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	16 0	16 0	13 0	2 8	2 8	3 0	
										S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.				
Dehra Dún	...	...	...	22 0	19 8	20 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	11 0	11 0	10 8	10 8	10 8	10 0	N. W. Provinces.
Saháranpur	...	...	...	24 11½	21 8	24 11½	129 0	129 0	129 0	13 2½	12 14½	12 1	12 14½	12 5	11 13	
Muzaffarnagar	...	...	...	22 8	19 12	24 14	110 0	110 0	132 0	12 6	12 6	11 13	11 8	11 8	11 4	
Meerut	...	...	...	22 8	20 8	23 12	110 0	110 0	110 0	12 8	12 8	12 0	12 0	12 0	11 8	
Bulandshahr	...	...	...	21 0	22 0	23 0	140 0	140 0	140 0	11 8	11 8	11 8	...	...	...	
Aligarh	...	...	...	21 0	21 0	22 0	120 0	120 0	130 0	12 4	12 4	12 0	12 0	12 0	11 0	
Kumaun	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	12 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	9 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	7 0	7 0	
Garhwál	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	9 0	280 0	280 0	320 0	8 8	8 8	6 14	7 13	7 13	6 4	
Bijnor	...	...	...	21 6	19 2	20 13	135 0	135 0	135 0	...	...	...	11 4	11 0	11 0	
Moradabad	...	...	...	21 14	21 14	21 4	125 0	125 0	137 8	12 10	12 10	12 0	12 8	12 8	11 14	
Budaun	...	...	...	24 0	22 12½	19 12½	192 0	192 0	192 0	11 6	11 6	10 12½	11 1½	11 1½	10 7½	
Bareilly	...	...	...	22 8	21 14	20 0	125 0	125 0	125 0	12 3	12 3	11 14	11 14	11 14	11 4	
Sháhjahánpur	...	...	...	22 12	22 12	21 8	160 0	160 0	160 0	13 0	13 0	12 4	10 12	11 0	10 12	
Tarái Pergunnahs	...	...	...	20 0	19 8	17 8	120 0	120 0	120 0	11 4	11 4	11 4	11 0	11 0	11 0	
Muttra	...	...	...	21 8	19 8	24 8	120 0	120 0	110 0	13 0	13 0	...	12 8	12 8	12 8	
Agra	...	...	...	22 8	20 8	24 8	100 0	100 0	100 0	13 8	13 8	12 8	13 0	13 0	12 0	
Farukhabad	...	...	...	23 0	22 8	22 2	150 0	145 0	156 8	12 4	12 4	12 4	11 10	11 9	11 9	
Mainpuri	...	...	...	31 0	20 4	24 8	160 0	160 0	160 0	11 8	11 8	12 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	
Etáwah	...	...	...	24 0	22 0	25 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	12 0	12 0	10 8	11 0	11 0	10 0	
Etah	...	...	...	21 0	20 15	23 8	180 0	180 0	140 0	12 0	12 0	11 8	11 4	11 0	...	
Jalaun	...	...	...	29 0	28 0	28 0	140 0	140 0	140 0	11 0	11 0	12 0	10 0	10 0	11 0	
Jhánsi	...	...	...	27 9½	25 11	27 14½	200 0	200 0	200 0	11 0	11 0	12 6½	10 0	10 0	11 6½	
Lalitpur	...	...	...	30 0	27 8	32 0	180 0	180 0	140 0	12 0	12 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	10 10	
Cawnpore	...	...	...	27 0	25 8	25 8	145 0	145 0	140 0	13 8	13 4	13 0	13 0	13 0	12 8	
Fatehpur	...	...	...	27 12	27 0	25 8	200 0	200 0	200 0	11 0	11 0	10 4	10 12	10 12	10 0	
Bánda	...	...	...	37 0	36 0	34 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	12 0	12 0	12 8	11 0	11 0	12 0	
Allahabad	...	...	...	29 0	28 4	25 0	140 0	120 0	180 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	
Hamírpur	...	...	...	29 13	26 0	29 0	140 0	140 0	140 0	11 4	11 4	11 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	
Jaunpur	...	...	...	29 10	31 1	24 0	148 12	148 12	120 0	10 12	10 12	9 11	10 10	10 10	9 9	
Gorakhpur	...	...	...	27 14	30 9½	25 3	160 0	160 0	160 0	10 9½	10 9½	11 13	10 6½	10 6½	10 6½	
Basti	...	...	...	27 0	30 0	25 0	150 0	150 0	140 0	8 8	9 0	10 0	8 0	8 0	9 0	
Azamgarh	...	...	...	25 15	25 15	22 2	147 8	147 8	181 0	10 8	10 8	10 8	9 14	9 14	7 14	
Mirzapur	...	...	...	24 0	24 0	21 0	70 0	70 0	100 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	8 0	9 0	9 0	
Benares	...	...	...	23 14	23 5	21 11	90 0	90 0	140 0	10 6½	10 6½	11 4	10 2	10 2	10 2	
Gházipur	...	...	...	27 0½	27 1½	25 12	128 12	128 12	130 0	10 15½	10 15½	11 0	10 5	10 5	9 10½	
Balia	...	...	...	25 8	26 4	25 0	90 0	90 0	100 0	11 4	11 4	11 4	11 0	11 4	11 4	
Pilibhít	...	...	...	24 7	23 8	18 12	150 0	150 0	150 0	13 0	13 0	12 12	12 8	12 8	11 12	
Sultánpur	...	...	...	31 0	31 0	25 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	12 4	12 4	11 4	12 0	12 0	11 8	Oudh.
Partábgarh	...	...	...	26 10½	26 2	21 13	200 0	200 0	200 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	10 10	10 10	10 10	
Fyzabad	...	...	...	27 8	26 0	24 0	120 0	120 0	140 0	11 8	11 2	11 0	11 0	10 4	10 0	
Kheri	...	...	...	26 8	29 0	19 0	120 0	120 0	160 0	11 0	10 10	11 0	10 8	10 10	10 0	
Lucknow	...	...	...	28 0	23 1	21 6	115 0	115 0	110 0	11 2½	11 0	10 8	10 10½	10 8	10 0	
Bára Banki	...	...	...	25 0	29 0	22 0	130 0	130 0	130 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	11 0	11 0	10 0	
Bahraich	...	...	...	30 0	32 0	15 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	...	...	...	9 8	9 8	9 8	
Rai Bareli	...	...	...	24 0	24 0	20 4	160 0	160 0	160 0	...	...	...	12 0	11 0	9 0	
Sitapur	...	...	...	27 1½	27 14	21 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	12 8	12 8	12 0	11 8	11 8	10 8	
Gonda	...	...	...	33 8	33 6	27 2	200 0	200 0	240 0	11 4	11 4	11 4	11 0	11 0	11 0	
Unáo	...	...	...	25 0	24 8	23 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	11 8	
Hardui	...	...	...	21 9	20 10	22 8	200 0	200 0	240 0	9 6	9 6	9 6	7 8	7 8	7 8	
Gujránwála (a)	...	...	...	29 8	26 4	26 8	95 0	95 0	95 0	15 4	15 4	15 4	15 0	15 0	15 0	Punjab.
Lahore (b)	...	...	...	29 0	25 0	29 0	80 0	80 0	80 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	
Ferozepore (b)	...	...	...	30 8	25 0	34 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	13 4	12 12	13 0	13 0	12 8	13 0	
Sirsa (e)	...	...	...	33 0	29 0	38 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	12 0	12 0	11 0	11 8	11 8	10 8	
Hissar (b)	...	...	...	27 0	25 0	29 0	120 0	120 0	80 0	12 0	12 0	10 8	11 8	11 8	10 0	
Rohtak (d)	...	...	...	23 0	20 8	25 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	12 0	11 8	11 1	11 0	10 0	10 5	
Gurgáon (b)	...	...	...	32 0	20 0	24 0	120 0	140 0	120 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	
Delhi (b)	...	...	...	31 0	19 12	22 8	80 0	80 0	80 0	12 8	12 8	12 8	11 8	11 8	11 8	
Karnál (b)	...	...	...	24 0	21 8	26 0	140 0	140 0	160 0	12 0	12 4	11 8	11 12	12 0	11 4	
Umballa (e)	...	...	...	27 0	21 8	27 12	160 0	140 0	140 0	14 2	14 0	13 12	14 0	13 4	13 8	
Ludhiána (b)	...	...	...	29 0	23 0	30 8	100 0	100 0	100 0	14 0	14 11	14 10	14 0	14 0	14 8	
Simla (f)	...	...	...	18 4	14 0	18 4	80 0	80 0	80 0	11 0	10 5	10 8	10 5	9 11	9 14	

* Mandwa. (a) Wheat, gram, barley falling. (b) Prices falling. (c) Wheat, barley, bajra, jowar and gram falling, rice rising. (d) Prices have fallen except that of rice. (e) Wheat, barley, jowar, and gram falling, bajra rising. (f) Wheat, gram and salt falling.

PRICES CURRENT OF FOOD-GRAINS THROUGHOUT INDIA FOR THE 1st HALF OF SEPTEMBER 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. Past fortnight.	Great Millet. Corresponding fortnight of 1882.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria Spicata*. Present fortnight.	Bulrush Millet. Past fortnight.	Bulrush Millet. 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.*	Kángra	20 0	18 0	24 0	32 0	28 0	40 0	...	...	...	14 0	13 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Jullundur (*a*)	20 0	17 0	24 12	30 0	26 0	34 0	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	8 0	28 0	22 0	32 0	24 0	24 0	19 0
	Hoshiárpur (*b*)	20 0	17 8	25 8	24 0	28 0	25 0	...	...	...	11 0	11 8	11 0	...	...	30 0	20 0	16 0	17 0
	Gurdáspur (*a*)	24 8	20 0	30 0	28 0	26 0	40 0	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	16 0	30 0	28 0	24 0	14 0	14 0	14 0
	Amritsar (*c*)	21 8	19 8	25 8	30 0	29 4	41 0	...	...	...	11 8	10 8	11 8	27 4	24 8	29 4	24 8	25 8	22 8
	Siálkot (*a*)	22 0	21 0	26 0	35 0	32 0	41 0	...	...	...	13 0	12 0	14 0	32 0	32 0	27 0	29 0	32 0	21 0
	Gujrát (*d*)	23 0	22 4	25 8	36 0	42 0	43 0	...	...	...	12 0	13 8	12 0	36 8	39 0	27 0	33 8	34 0	28 8
	Jhelum	21 0	20 0	23 8	28 0	27 0	32 0	...	...	...	10 0	11 0	10 0	33 0	36 0	25 0	29 0	31 0	24 0
	Ráwalpindi (*e*)	23 0	20 8	21 8	32 0	32 0	33 0	...	...	...	7 8	8 8	11 8	36 8	33 0	31 0	35 8	30 8	24 0
	Shahpúr	26 0	22 0	20 12	41 0	36 0	32 0	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	13 0	34 0	34 0	22 0	34 0	34 0	21 0
	Jhang (*f*)	21 4	17 8	20 0	30 0	28 8	31 0	...	...	...	9 4	8 0	11 0	26 11	27 0	20 0	30 0	30 0	18 0
	Montgomery	17 0	16 0	20 0	26 0	23 0	24 0	...	...	...	5 8	6 0	5 8	...	...	20 0	...	...	16 0
	Mooltan (*g*)	15 8	14 8	17 0	27 0	25 0	29 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	10 0	24 0	26 0	30 0	24 0	26 0	24 0
	Muzaffargarh (*h*)	17 0	17 12	18 8	25 0	27 0	26 0	...	...	...	5 0	5 0	7 0	21 0	21 0	18 0	16 0	23 0	18 0
	Dera Ghási Khán	17 8	16 14	17 8	27 8	30 0	20 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	7 8	32 8	32 8	21 4	30 0	32 8	20 0
	Dera Ismail Khán (*i*)	21 4	20 10	19 3	35 0	32 3	27 8	...	...	...	8 2	8 7	9 1	40 0	40 0	30 6	30 0	32 8	25 1
	Bannu	29 6	29 6	30 10	41 4	42 8	42 8	...	...	...	8 12	8 12	10 0	45 0	50 0	35 0	30 0	37 8	30 0
	Kohát (*j*)	19 10	19 12	17 8	31 14	31 14	31 14	...	...	...	11 8	11 8	11 8	30 10	36 15	21 10	30 10	35 11	21 10
	Peshawar (*k*)	20 8	18 10	19 0	32 0	30 3	35 12	...	...	...	11 5	12 0	9 8	23 6	25 4	27 0	27 4	22 0	14 0
	Házára	25 0	24 0	...	40 0	37 0	40 0	...	...	...	12 0	14 0	13 0	34 0	30 0	...	28 0	30 0	...
Central Provinces.	Nágpur	18 12	17 12	17 0	...	...	...	9 0	9 4	9 8	16 0	16 0	16 0	29 0	28 12	26 12	...	...	...
	Bhandára	20 0	20 0	18 4	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	10 8	20 0	18 8	21 4	35 0	35 0	22 8	...	...	...
	Chánda	19 0	19 0	19 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	13 0	27 8	27 8	24 0	...	...	...
	Wardha	20 0	20 0	18 8	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	8 12	12 0	14 0	14 12	26 0	27 0	23 0	...	...	...
	Bálaghát	18 0	18 0	17 0	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	15 0	23 0	23 0	27 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Jubbulpore	19 0	18 8	16 0	20 0	19 0	21 0	10 0	9 0	10 0	15 0	14 8	13 0	23 0	21 0	16 0	17 8	17 0	15 0
	Saugor	20 8	22 0	18 8	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	11 0	9 0	9 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Damoh	26 8	25 4	22 8	...	...	...	10 12	10 8	14 8	12 0	11 8	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Seoni	21 0	20 8	19 0	...	...	...	12 8	11 8	13 8	16 0	15 0	19 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Mandla	25 0	25 0	19 0	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	14 0	18 8	19 0	19 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Betúl	18 0	18 0	16 0	...	...	...	10 8	10 8	9 0	11 0	11 0	10 0	19 8	19 8	20 0	...	...	...
	Chhindwára	25 8	25 0	17 0	...	...	...	8 8	9 8	8 0	14 8	14 8	13 0	31 0	32 12	22 0	...	...	...
	Hoshangábad	15 6	15 7	15 7	...	...	...	4 0	4 0	4 8	9 12	9 9	11 4	21 0	21 0	23 10	19 4	19 4	23 10
	Narsinghpur	17 8	18 4	15 8	...	...	...	9 0	9 4	10 0	11 8	12 8	12 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nimár	16 8	16 8	16 0	...	...	...	12 9	12 9	...	14 14	14 14	12 0	20 10	20 10	30 0	20 0	20 0	25 0
	Raipur	21 0	20 0	27 0	...	...	...	17 8	17 8	20 0	31 8	31 8	40 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sambalpur	16 8	17 0	22 12	...	...	...	29 5	31 8	35 0	32 11	35 0	44 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Biláspur	25 0	25 0	45 0	...	...	...	33 4	23 0	54 0	44 0	39 0	84 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
British Burma.	*Arakan Division.*																		
	Akyab	6 6	6 6	6 6	...	...	...	7 0	7 8	14 0	9 0	10 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Northern Arakan	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	...	10 0	11 0	...	11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Kyoukpyoo	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 11	8 0	18 0	10 3	9 7	19 6	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sandoway	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 2	17 2	22 14	19 2	19 2	26 13	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Pegu Division.																		
	Rangoon Town	11 0	12 2	15 5	...	...	...	11 10	10 8	12 3	12 8	12 3	13 13	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Tharrawaddy	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 2½	7 2½	10 13½	7-14 2/3	7-14 2/3	13 6½	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Prome	9 11	9 11	12 2	...	...	...	11 3	9 9	12 3	13 1	13 1	17 2	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Irrawaddy Division.																		
	Henzada	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 15	11 15	14 5	15 10	15 10	19 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Thonegwa	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 6	8 6	10 12	10 7	10 7	14 11	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Thayetmyo	9 4	9 4	10 1	...	...	...	10 8	10 3	10 13	11 13	11 13	13 13	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Tenasserim Division.																		
	Moulmein Town & Amherst	12 2	12 2	10 0	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	9 0	12 10	12 8	12 3	20 4	...	...	...	...	...
	Tavoy	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 6	12 6	13 12	17 15	17 15	22 14	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Toungoo	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 3	12 13	18 5	16 1	14 3	21 5	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Shwaygyin	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 1	10 10	12 7	11 5	12 7	13 13	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Salween	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hyderabad Assigned Districts.	Secunderabad	No return received																	
	Bolarum																		
	Chudderghat																		
	Amráoti	16 0	16 0	16 0	10 0	10 0	11 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	26 0	28 0	28 0	16 0	16 0	18 0
	Akola	16 0	16 0	17 0	...	...	...	7 0	7 0	7 0	13 0	13 0	10 0	24 0	24 0	30 0	21 0	21 0	16 0
	Ellichpur	16 0	15 0	15 0	14 0	12 0	12 0	10 0	8 0	8 0	14 0	10 0	12 0	27 0	25 0	28 0	24 0	21 0	22 0
	Buldana	18 0	18 0	17 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	11 0	26 0	26 0	32 0	24 0	24 0	26 0
	Wún	18 8	18 8	14 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	7 0	13 0	13 0	10 0	31 8	31 8	22 0	...	...	...
	Básim	21 0	20 0	20 0	...	...	...	5 12	6 0	5 0	13 0	13 0	13 8	27 0	29 0	34 0	...	...	...

Districts.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragu, Sawee, Cheenu, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nugiee), *Panicum Miliaceum*, &c. Present fortnight.	Lesser Millets. Past fortnight.	Lesser Millets. 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.
Kángra	...	...	...	18 0	17 0	21 0	140 0	140 0	140 0	10 8	10 8	10 8	10 0	10 0	10 0
Júllundur (*a*)	...	...	...	25 8	23 0	28 2	110 0	110 0	100 0	14 8	14 0	14 4	14 0	13 8	13 4
Hoshiárpur (*b*)	...	...	...	24 0	23 0	28 0	110 0	110 0	100 0	14 0	14 0	13 12	13 12	13 12	13 8
Gurdáspur (*a*)	...	...	...	25 8	23 0	31 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	13 0	13 0	13 8	12 0	12 0	13 0
Amritsar (*c*)	...	...	...	30 8	24 4	32 4	80 0	80 0	80 0	15 5	15 5	14 12	14 13	14 13	14 6
Siálkot (*a*)	...	...	...	26 8	25 0	25 8	120 0	130 0	130 0	15 8	15 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	14 0
Gujrát (*d*)	...	...	...	26 0	28 4	24 8	100 0	100 0	100 0	*	*	*	15 0	14 2	15 0
Jhelum	...	...	...	25 0	22 0	23 8	120 0	120 0	160 0	16 0	16 0	16 8	15 8	15 8	16 0
Ráwalpindi (*e*)	...	...	...	29 0	24 4	23 4	88 0	80 0	95 0	15 4	15 0	14 12	14 12	14 8	14 8
Shahpúr	...	...	...	36 0	30 0	24 0	320 0	320 0	320 0	17 0	16 0	17 0	16 0	15 0	16 0
Jhang (*f*)	...	...	...	26 11	24 0	22 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	14 0	14 4	15 4	13 12	14 0	15 0
Montgomery	...	...	...	27 0	23 0	26 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	12 0	13 0	12 0	11 0	12 0	11 0
Mooltan (*g*)	...	...	...	24 0	23 0	23 8	90 0	90 0	90 0	14 0	14 4	14 12	13 8	13 12	14 8
Muzaffargarh (*h*)	...	...	...	21 0	23 0	19 8	90 0	90 0	120 0	*	*	*	13 8	13 8	12 0
Dera Ghází Khán	...	...	...	23 12	22 8	18 12	100 0	100 0	100 0	31 4	31 4	31 4	28 12	28 12	27 8
Dera Ismail Khán (*i*)	...	...	...	30 0	29 6	24 0	125 0	125 0	100 0	50 0	50 0	55 0	47 8	47 8	53 0
Bannu	...	...	...	30 10	36 4	30 10	80 0	80 0	80 0	100 0	100 0	120 0	80 0	80 0	100 0
Kohát (*j*)	...	...	...	25 8	25 8	16 9	102 0	102 0	102 0	71 6	71 6	96 15	66 5	66 5	84 0
Peshawar (*k*)	...	...	...	24 0	21 8	16 8	105 0	96 0	96 0	44 3	44 3	55 4	43 0	43 0	53 0
Házára	...	...	...	24 0	23 0	...	140 0	140 0	70 0	*	*	*	11 0	11 8	12 0
Nágpur	...	...	...	20 8	20 12	19 4	120 0	110 0	150 0	12 0	12 0	11 8	11 12	11 12	11 4
Bhandára	...	...	...	21 0	25 0	19 8	96 0	118 0	...	10 0	10 8	11 0	9 12	10 0	10 12
Chánda	...	...	...	21 8	21 8	27 0	360 0	360 0	360 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	9 8
Wardha	...	...	...	19 0	20 0	24 0	120 0	120 0	125 0	11 8	12 0	12 4	11 0	11 0	12 0
Bálaghát	...	...	...	25 0	25 0	32 0	275 0	275 0	275 0	9 4	9 4	10 0	8 8	8 8	10 0
Jubbulpore	...	...	...	26 0	25 8	25 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	11 4	11 0	11 12	10 12	10 8	11 8
Saugor	...	...	...	26 0	27 0	23 8	160 0	160 0	160 0	9 8	...	8 12	9 0	9 0	8 8
Damoh	...	...	...	37 0	37 0	35 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	10 0	9 4	9 12	9 12	9 0	9 8
Seoni	...	...	...	26 0	26 0	16 0	220 0	220 0	210 0	10 8	10 8	11 0	10 0	10 0	10 12
Mandla	25 0	25 0	25 8	40 0	40 0	35 0	256 0	256 0	256 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 8	9 8
Betúl	15 0	15 0	14 0	18 0	18 0	15 0	320 0	320 0	240 0	8 8	9 0	8 8	8 0	8 0	8 0
Chhindwára	16 0	14 8	18 0	20 0	30 0	21 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	9 0	9 0	10 0	8 0	8 0	9 0
Hoshangabad	...	...	...	26 7	21 6	21 6	160 0	160 0	160 0	11 8	11 8	9 8	10 8	11 0	9 0
Narsinghpur	...	...	...	24 8	25 0	25 0	140 0	140 0	160 0	11 0	10 8	10 8	10 8	10 0	10 0
Nimár	...	...	...	20 4	20 4	18 0	160 0	160 0	120 0	13 13	13 13	13 0	13 0	13 0	12 12
Raipur	...	...	...	28 8	28 8	30 0	64 0	64 0	64 0	10 0	10 0	9 6	9 0	9 0	8 12
Sambalpur	...	...	...	16 13	18 0	28 8	120 0	120 0	110 0	10 8	10 8	10 0	8 15	9 8	9 0
Biláspur	122 4	118 0	150 0	34 0	34 0	56 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	7 0
Arakan Division.															
Akyab	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	10 0	160 0	120 0	160 0	40 0	40 0	40 0	35 0	35 0	32 0
Northern Arakan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 0	...	8 0
Kyoukpyoo	...	...	...	4 0	4 0	4 0	50 0	50 0	160 0	...	...	...†	30 0	30 0	36 0
Sandoway	...	...	...	...	...	...	469 11	469 11	469 11	...	...	...	39 0	39 0	28 6
Pegu Division.															
Rangoon Town	...	...	...	19 2	19 2	19 7	320 0	320 0	320 0	50 11	50 11	50 11	22 10	22 10	22 10
Tharrawaddy	...	...	...	17 13½	17 13½	13 9 27/32	535 11½	535 11½	535 11½	...	...	...	27 7 1/32	35 11½	27 7 1/32
Prome	...	...	...	15 9	15 9	13 13	139 11	139 11	139 11	25 5	25 5	29 9	16 9	16 9	18 10
Irrawaddy Division.															
Henzada	...	...	...	...	...	...	183 8	183 8	183 8	29 9	29 9	29 9	29 9	29 9	29 9
Thonegwa	...	...	...	16 13	16 13	22 7	246 0	246 0	184 8	33 12	33 12	37 5	32 4	32 4	35 7
Thayetmyo	...	...	...	13 13	13 13	17 1	245 0	245 0	245 0	25 5	25 5	26 4	18 15	18 15	18 15
Tenasserim Division.															
Moulmein Town & Amherst	...	...	...	12 3	12 3	11 1	220 0	220 0	220 0	35 8	35 8	47 7	25 5	25 5	35 8
Tavoy	...	...	...	...	...	...	399 3	399 3	399 3	24 2	24 2	24 2	16 1	16 1	16 1
Toungoo	...	...	...	12 9	12 9	12 9	24 0	24 0	24 0	3 3	3 3	30 12	2 10	2 10	18 12
Shwaygyin	...	...	...	...	...	...	250 0	250 0	250 0	35 6	35 6	32 3	18 14	18 14	18 14
Salween	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Secunderabad	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received			
Bolarum															
Chudderghat															
Amraoti	...	...	...	18 0	18 0	19 0	64 0	64 0	64 0	12 8	12 8	12 0	12 0	12 0	11 8
Akola	8 0	8 0	7 8	18 0	18 0	23 0	64 0	64 0	64 0	10 0	10 0	11 0	10 0	10 0	10 0
Ellichpur	...	...	...	17 0	16 0	17 0	64 0	64 0	64 0	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	9 0
Buldána	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	22 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	10 0
Wún	...	...	...	18 0	18 0	20 0	200 0	200 0	100 0	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	8 0
Básim	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	25 0	64 0	64 0	64 0	10 8	10 8	9 8	10 0	10 0	9 0

(*a*) Prices falling. (*b*) Prices rising. (*c*) Wheat, barley, rice, jowar, gram falling, bajra rising. (*d*) Barley, bajra, jowar, gram, salt, rice rising, wheat falling. (*e*) Wheat, bajra, gram, jowar, salt and firewood falling, rice rising. (*f*) Wheat, barley, rice and gram falling, jowar, salt, rising. (*g*) Bajra, jowar, salt, rising; wheat, barley, gram falling. (*h*) Wheat, barley, bajra, gram rising. (*i*) Wheat, barley and gram slightly falling; rice, bajra rising slowly. (*j*) Wheat, bajra, jowar rising. (*k*) Rice rising; wheat, barley, bajra and gram falling. * No wholesale salt sold. † R43 per 100 maunds wholesale.

PRICES CURRENT OF FOOD-GRAINS THROUGHOUT INDIA FOR THE 1st HALF OF SEPTEMBER 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. Past fortnight.	Great Millet. Corresponding fortnight of 1882.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria Spicata.* Present fortnight.	Bulrush Millet. Past fortnight.	Bulrush Millet. 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	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Kolar																		
	Túmkúr																		
	Mysore																		
	Hassan																		
	Shimoga																		
	Kadur																		
	Chitaldroog																		
Coorg	Coorg	8 7	8 7	8 14	9 15	9 10	8 7	14 3	13 11	10 10	18 11	18 9	13 10	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rajpootana	Jeypore	16 0	15 8	16 4	22 8	21 0	22 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	8 8	8 8	9 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	19 8	19 4	19 0
	Kishengurh	16 12	15 4	17 0	23 4	20 0	24 8	9 0	9 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	22 8	19 8	24 0	16 8	14 8	20 8
	Kerrowlee	16 14	15 15	17 13	25 10	21 14	22 8	10 0	10 0	12 8	11 4	11 4	13 8	25 10	21 14	22 8	21 4	19 6	19 10
	Ulwur	17 5	16 4	19 1	22 14	20 9	26 13	8 10	8 10	9 0	10 8	10 8	11 14	22 0	21 12	23 8	17 12	19 4	19 5
	Bhurtpore (City)	*	16 0	18 3	*	22 9	26 0	*	7 12	6 8	*	9 6	11 0	*	20 0	22 3	*	20 8	17 8
	Ajmere	15 8	14 8	16 0	22 0	20 8	23 12	5 0	5 0	5 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	16 0	16 0	18 0	16 0	13 0	18 0
	Deoli Cantonment	17 3	18 11	17 5	24 15	25 9	22 5	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	10 8	20 13	24 13	20 0	18 0	18 0	20 12
	Erinpura	13 12	13 12	16 12	20 12	20 12	28 9	...	...	...	7 13	7 13	8 0	19 0	19 0	20 9	17 10½	17 10½	24 11
	Sirohee	11 8	11 4	15 0	20 0	22 0	25 0	6 8	6 8	7 0	7 8	7 8	8 0	14 0	14 0	17 0	15 0	15 0	20 0
	Abu	11 12	11 0	15 4	16 14	17 10	23 0	7 0	6 6	6 8	8 4	7 6	8 0	...	...	...	13 0	13 2	18 0
	Anadra	11 14	12 2	17 0	17 14	20 14	26 0	6 14	6 14	7 0	8 2	7 14	9 0	...	...	...	13 8	14 8	20 0
	Hilly Tracts of Meywar	21 0	15 0	20 0	25 0	24 0	25 0	...	...	...	15 0	13 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Meywar (Oodeypore)	13 13¾	13 7½	14 10¼	17 9¼	17 15¼	19 8¼	9 6	9 6	9 12¼	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bánswára (Meywar Agency)	21 0	20 0	21 14	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	8 12	17 8	17 8	18 12	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Partábgarh („)	17 8	17 15½	18 0	...	...	...	8 7	9 6	10 5	9 6	10 10	12 3	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Marwar (Jodhpore)	15 10	12 13	16 9	20 0	17 8	22 8	6 4	6 4	6 4	7 8	7 8	7 8	21 9	18 12	25 0	18 12	15 10	21 4
	Bikaneer	10 6	9 5	13 8	...	...	...	3 6	3 6	3 4	5 12	5 12	6 8	...	...	...	18 0	15 8	20 8
	Boondee	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Kotah	21 0	20 0	17 0	25 0	25 0	18 0	8 0	8 0	9 0	11 0	11 0	13 0	25 0	22 0	23 0	12 8	12 8	15 8
	Tonk	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Jhallawar	17 5	16 3	14 2½	20 0	20 14	15 15	...	...	...	7 1	7 14	10 2	22 6	21 14	18 12	17 1	17 1	15 13
	Shahpoora	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Dholpur	16 10	15 6	18 8	24 4	21 11	27 4	10 2	10 2	9 2	10 15	11 4	12 6	21 1	21 8	24 7	22 10	19 5	24 0
Central India	Indore	14 8	14 8	16 0	...	...	...	8 9	9 3	8 0	10 0	10 14	10 0	19 3	20 0	22 14	19 3	18 7	22 14
	Gwalior	15 9	15 0	16 5	19 11	21 8	20 10	7 7	7 5	7 13	8 13	9 2	10 1	21 15	21 15	21 0	18 4	18 12	20 2
	Goona	23 0	21 4	20 4	20 0	20 0	19 0	8 8	9 0	9 8	9 0	9 8	10 0	35 0	32 0	28 0	20 0	20 0	16 0
	Baghelkhand (Sutna)	24 3	22 4	21 0	39 0	35 12	32 0	7 0	7 0	8 0	17 6	17 8	18 0	37 0	35 0	32 0	30 6	30 0	24 0

* Not received.

Districts.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nuglee), *Panicum Miliaceum, &c.* Present fortnight.	Lesser Millets. Past fortnight.	Lesser Millets. Corresponding fortnight of 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.	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.	
Bangalore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received			Mysore
Kolar																
Túmkúr																
Mysore																
Hassan																
Shimoga																
Kadur																
Chitaldroog																
Coorg	31 2	30 9	21 5	29 12	28 6	22 2	110 0	110 0	110 0	10 1	9 14	8 10	9 10	9 11	8 2	Coorg
Jeypore	...	...	...	21 8	20 8	19 0	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	14 4	14 12	14 12	14 0	Rajpootana
Kishengurh	...	...	...	23 8	21 8	21 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	16 0	
Kerrowlee	...	...	...	26 0	21 14	22 8	...	...	...	13 5	13 12	13 14	13 0	13 8	13 8	
Ulwur	...	...	...	22 11	20 6	24 3	...	...	...	15 7	15 7	15 13	14 12	14 12	15 6	
Bhurtpore (City)	...	...	...	*	21 8	23 0	...	...	...	*	12 4	12 4	*	12 0	12 0	
Ajmere	...	...	...	23 0	22 0	22 0	80 0	70 0	70 0	17 0	17 0	...	15 0	15 0	15 0	
Deoli Cantonment	...	...	...	25 8	25 9	21 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 12	12 12	12 12	
										R a. p.	R a. p. per md.	R a. p.				
Erinpura	...	...	...	18 7	18 7	22 8	160 0	160 0	160 0	3 1 3	3 1 3	3 1 2	12 0	12 0	12 0	
Sirohee	...	...	...	16 0	17 0	21 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	12 5	12 5	12 5	
Abu	...	...	...	15 4	14 4	21 4	160 0	160 0	160 0	3 8 0	3 8 0	3 8 0	11 8	11 8	11 8	
Anadra	...	...	...	15 8	15 12	24 0	...	...	...	3 4 0	3 4 0	3 4 0	12 4	12 4	12 4	
Hilly Tracts of Meywar	...	...	...	20 0	18 0	23 0	†	†	†	3 10 0	4 0 0	...	11 0	10 0	10 0	
										S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.				
Meywar (Oodeypore)	...	...	...	15 3¼	17 3	16 0¼	5 0	5 0	5 0	9 9	9 6	9 15¼	9 6	8 15¾	9 12¼	
										R a. p.	R a. p. per md.	R a. p.				
Bánswára (Meywar Agency)	...	...	...	35 0	30 0	35 0	...	...	...	3 13 0	...	...	10 10	10 10	11 4	
Partábgarh („)	...	...	...	20 5	21 3	21 9	...	...	...	2 7 6	...	...	16 4	16 7½	9 11	
Marwar (Jodhpore)	...	...	...	20 0	16 9	22 8	...	...	...	2 10 0	2 10 0	2 8 0	15 0	15 0	15 10	
										S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.				
Bikaneer	...	...	...	17 12	16 4	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 8	11 8	11 8	
Boondee	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received			
Kotah	...	...	...	27 0	27 0	26 0	240 0	240 0	240 0	12 8	12 8	12 12	12 0	12 0	12 4	
Tonk	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received			
Jhallawar			...	22 4	21 4	17 15	...	...	...	10 2	9 12	10 12	9 14	9 8	10 10	
Shahpoora	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	No return received			
Dholpur	...	...	...	23 9	21 0	26 0	...	...	...	13 8	13 8	13 8	12 10	12 10	12 6	
Indore	...	...	...	17 12	17 7	18 7	100 0	100 0	100 0	12 0	12 0	12 5	11 5	11 6	...	Central India
Gwalior	...	...	...	21 0	20 1	22 7	109 8	127 12	109 8	...	...	...	11 7	11 7	11 14	
Goona	...	...	...	32 0	30 0	25 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	12 8	12 0	11 8	12 0	11 8	11 0	
Baghelkhand (Sutna)	...	...	...	33 10	30 13	30 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	11 15	11 5	12 4	11 4	11 4	11 10	

† Eight pies per bundle.

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

D. BARBOUR,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

RAILWAY TRAFFIC.

No. XXXVI OF 1883.

APPROXIMATE STATEMENT OF GROSS RECEIPTS AND EXPENSES OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

Latest return received.	Railways.	Total mean length open.	Receipts for week ending 16th September 1882. Total.	Per mile open.	Total mean length open.	Receipts for week ending 15th September 1883. Total.	Per mile open.	Total Receipts from 1st April to 16th September 1882. Total.	Per mile open per week.	Total Receipts from 1st April to 15th September 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
22nd Sept. 1883	Eastern Bengal	172	1,69,927	988	172	(a)1,05,002	610	22,84,591	550	(a)20,29,095	492	...	2,55,496
15th ditto	Oudh and Rohilkhund	547	69,307	127	547	94,879	173	22,96,190	174	26,84,978	205	3,88,788	...
15th ditto	Sind, Punjab & Delhi	676	1,34,105	198	749	1,61,443	216	42,69,829	262	54,20,564	304	11,50,735	...
15th ditto	Madras	861	1,33,140	155	861	1,19,529	139	33,06,032	159	30,61,519	148	...	2,44,513
15th ditto	South Indian	655	69,747	106	655	83,524	128	18,10,941	115	18,71,643	119	60,702	...
22nd ditto	Great Indian Peninsula	1,451	3,05,653	211	1,451	3,72,159	256	1,48,60,842	424	1,57,12,732	451	8,51,890	...
15th ditto	Bombay, Baroda and Central India	461	61,230	133	461	1,38,552	301	45,99,204	413	52,47,613	474	6,48,409	...
	TOTAL	4,823	9,43,109	196	4,896	10,75,088	219	3,34,27,629	287	3,60,28,144	307	26,00,515	...
	State.												
22nd Sept. 1883	East Indian	1,507	6,63,940	441	1,509	8,97,415	595	1,99,51,231	548	2,36,06,331	652	36,55,100	...
22nd ditto	Calcutta and South-Eastern	33	2,604	79	56	4,790	86	87,527	117	1,36,602	105	49,075	...
22nd ditto	Nalhati	27	1,081	40	27	1,390	51	31,282	48	38,628	59	7,346	...
22nd ditto	Northern Bengal	230	37,313	162	239	40,850	171	8,53,934	153	9,29,542	166	75,608	...
22nd ditto	Tirhoot	75	11,685	156	166	18,958	114	2,97,177	152	3,92,621	100	95,444	...
18th Aug. 1883	Patna-Gya	57	7,071	124	...	(b)	...	(c)1,76,648	154	(d)1,58,868	139	...	17,780
8th Sept. 1883	Muttra-Hathras	29	2,232	77	...	(b)	...	(e)51,856	77	(f)57,808	87	5,952	...
8th ditto	Cawnpore-Furrakhabad	87	5,320	61	...	(b)	...	(e)1,49,399	74	(f)1,49,924	75	525	...
22nd ditto	Dildarnagar-Ghazipur	12	864	72	12	585	49	21,370	73	22,308	77	938	...
22nd ditto	Rajputana-Malwa	1,116	1,67,318	149	1,117	1,66,900	149	47,00,766	174	55,29,176	206	8,28,410	...
22nd ditto	Wardha Coal	45	5,992	133	45	13,206	293	2,39,038	220	3,29,237	305	90,199	...
22nd ditto	Nagpur & Chhattisgarh	98	2,874	29	149	7,333	49	2,56,370	108	6,20,165	173	3,63,795	...
15th ditto	Rangoon and Irrawaddy Valley	161	20,408	127	161	22,545	140	6,30,258	162	6,34,328	164	4,070	...
22nd ditto	Sindia	75	4,716	63	75	4,184	56	1,42,429	78	1,41,265	78	...	1,164
15th ditto	Punjab Northern	409	27,894	68	421	57,125	135	13,23,478	136	14,39,412	142	1,15,934	...
22nd ditto	Indus Valley and Kandahar	660	73,831	112	660	84,975	129	19,33,158	121	34,64,493	219	15,31,335	...
22nd ditto	Muttra-Achnera	23	1,610	70	23	1,310	57	31,307	57	35,113	63	3,806	...
22nd ditto	Kaunia-Dhurla	32	1,506	47	32	3,151	98	34,645	45	45,938	60	11,293	...
22nd ditto	Rewari-Ferozepore	...	...	...	89	7,180	81	...	...	1,57,225	74	1,57,225	...
	TOTAL	3,169	3,74,319	118	(g)3,272	4,34,482	133	1,09,60,642	143	1,42,82,653	173	33,22,011	...
	Assisted Company.												
22nd Sept. 1883	Bengal Central	...	...	...	35	1,636	47	...	...	50,504	60	50,504	...
	Native States.												
15th ditto	Bhavnagar-Gondal	194	9,332	48	193	10,033	52	4,26,487	91	4,70,091	101	43,604	...
15th ditto	Nizam's	121	12,626	104	121	14,707	121	3,97,846	136	3,57,309	123	...	40,537
15th ditto	Mysore	86	5,804	67	86	4,435	52	1,30,594	63	1,20,952	59	...	9,642
22nd ditto	Jodhpore	19	3,113	164	19	500	26	(h)6,192	28	16,820	37	10,628	...
	TOTAL	420	30,875	73	419	29,675	71	9,61,119	97	9,65,172	96	4,053	...
	GRAND TOTAL	9,919	20,12,243	203	(g)10,131	24,38,296	241	6,53,00,621	273	7,40,32,804	303	96,32,183	...
	GROSS ESTIMATED EXPENSES	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,36,36,655	141	3,79,41,529	154	...	...
	NET RECEIPTS	...	...	...	...	...	...	16,63,966	132	3,69,91,275	149	53,27,309	...

(a) Exclusive of the Company's share of the earnings of the Bengal Central Railway.
(b) Return not received.
(c) Total receipts from 1st April to 9th August 1882.
(d) Total receipts from 1st April to 18th August 1883.
(e) Total receipts from 1st April to 9th September 1882.
(f) Total receipts from 1st April to 8th September 1883.
(g) Excludes mileages of Patna-Gya, Muttra Hathras and Cawnpore-Furukhabad State Railways (57 + 29 + 87).
(h) Total receipts from 24th June to 16th September 1882.

R. A. SARGEAUNT, *Major, R.E.,*
Offg. Under-Secretary.

SIMLA,
The 8th October 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 9th OCTOBER 1883.

GENERAL REMARKS.—Rain in fair quantity fell during the past week throughout the Madras Presidency and Mysore, which has revived the dry crops; but more is still needed in some parts. In the Bombay Presidency excessive rain has caused injury in three districts of the Deccan, while in others more rain would be beneficial. In Guzerat the crops are in good condition, but in Sind the river continues low. Some damage has also been done by heavy rain in Berar, but prospects there and in Hyderabad remain favourable. Good rain has fallen in Marwar, and lighter showers in other parts of Rajputana and the Central India States. The crops in both Rajputana and Central India promise fair, but rain is needed in Ulwar.

In Burma and Assam rice prospects are on the whole good, though in the former province the deficient rainfall of the season has injured the crop in three districts. Floods have also caused some destruction.

In Bengal, Central Provinces, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, and Punjab there has been little or no rain during the week under report, and the late rice crop of Bengal is in a precarious state.

Harvesting of the *kharif* is going on in most parts of India, and ploughing and sowing for the *rabi* are also in general progress, though retarded in Bengal and Northern India by the early cessation of the rains. The outturn of the *kharif* is not yet known, but will probably be below average, especially in North-Western India.

The condition of cattle has improved, but mild cattle-disease still prevails.

Except for the prevalence of autumnal fever, the public health is fair.

Prices show a tendency to rise in Bengal, owing to the unseasonable weather. Elsewhere they are either stationary or falling.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week under report.	State of agricultural prospects.
Madras—(Oct. 10th)		
Bellary ...	1·64 (average of eight stations).	Standing crops wet generally good. Dry recovering a little on account of recent rain. Harvest gingelly, yield below average.
Kurnool ...	1·99 (average of nine stations).	Standing crops fair. Week's rainfall sufficient. Excessive in parts. Harvest *cumboo*, *sajja*, and indigo, yield half to three-fourths. Cattle-disease in six taluks.
Ganjam ...	·73 (average of eleven stations).	Standing crops generally thriving.
Kistna ...	2·04 (average of thirteen stations).	Standing crops generally recovering. Rain still needed in some taluks. Harvest *maize* and *cumboo*, yield below half. Small-pox, fever, and cattle-disease in parts. Ten deaths from cholera.
Chingleput (Madras) ...	2·78 (average of eleven stations).	Standing crops reviving in three taluks on account of recent rain. Withering in two taluks. Harvest *kar*, paddy, &c., yield half. Small-pox, measles, and cattle-disease in parts.
Coimbatore ...	·94 (average of fourteen stations).	Standing crops, dry crops want rain in five taluks and slightly improving in others from recent rain. Harvest paddy, *cholum*, *ragi*, and *cumboo* in parts, yield average. Eleven deaths from cholera in two taluks. Fever and small-pox in parts.
Tanjore ...	3·78 (average of thirteen stations).	Standing crops generally good. Rainfall general and beneficial. Harvest paddy, *cholum*, *ragi*, and *cumboo*, yield below average. Thirty deaths from cholera.
Madura ...	1·26 (average of eight stations).	Standing crops fading. Harvest paddy in two taluks, yield average in one and poor in the other.
Malabar ...	1·44 (average of fourteen stations).	Harvesting continues. Second crop cultivation progressing in nine taluks. Existing cultivation good. Small-pox in nine taluks; fever in four. Cattle-disease slight in one taluk.
Travancore ...	·051	Harvest almost over. Preparations for next year progressing. Fever and dysentery prevail. One death from small-pox. *General Remarks.*—Prospects good.
Bombay—(Oct. 10th)		
Kurrachee ...	No rain	River at Kotri on 8th 8 feet 11 inches against 10 feet 10 inches on same date last year. Fever in eight talukas. Cattle-disease in four talukas. Loss of 166 buffaloes and cows in Tatta. Small-pox in two talukas, 3 fresh cases, 1 death. Wheat, rice, and *bajri* in Kurrachee 26, 28 and 45, in Manjhand 22, 28 and 40, in Tatta 24, 30 and 37, and in Sujawal 24, 36 and 38 lbs. per rupee, respectively.
Hyderabad ...	.....	*Kharif* harvesting still continues. River has fallen 11 inches since last week and was 1 foot 11 inches lower on 8th instant, than on same date last year. Fever in six, small-pox in one, and cattle-disease in three talukas. Wheat 25, *bajri* 39, *juari* 48, red rice 26, and white rice 22 lbs. per rupee.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week under report.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bombay—*contd.*		
Ahmedabad ...	.....	Rain wanted for rice in some talukas. Crops healthy. Cholera in the city, 1 case fatal; slight fever in some talukas. *Bajri* 28 and wheat 25 lbs. per rupee.
Baroda ...	·15	Total rainfall 45·26. Crops in good condition. Cholera has disappeared *Bajri* 27 and rice 23 lbs. per rupee.
Surat ...	3·39	Total rainfall 55·77. Crops good and thriving. Cholera in Pardi, 27 cases, 3 fatal. *Juari* 38 and *nagli* 43 lbs. per rupee.
Nasik ...	Rain continuous	The heavy rain has damaged *bajri*, cotton, *urd*, and *mung* crops. *Rabi* sowings retarded for want of break. Locusts throughout the district doing damage to crops in places. Cholera in Kalwan taluka, 1 attack, 1 death. *Bajri* 31, wheat 28, and rice 22 lbs. per rupee.
Colaba (Bombay) ...	·78; slight rain on 6th and 8th.	Total rainfall to date 79·88, being 10·48 above average. Temperature normal. Vapour in air excessive. Abnormal wind southerly on 3rd and 4th. Thunder and lightning daily.
Poona ...	Rain in all talukas	Standing crops good. *Rabi* sowings in progress. *Bajri* 40 and *juari* 50 lbs., in Poona *bajri* 34 and *juari* 43 lbs. per rupee.
Ahmednagar ...	Rain in all talukas—maximum at Sangamner, 3·02; minimum at Karjat, ·58.	*Kharif* crops injured on account of excessive and continuous fall of rain, and *rabi* sowings retarded. Cholera 51 attacks, 15 deaths. Cattle-disease in Kopargaon and Sangamner. *Bajri*—maximum 57 lbs. in Jamkhed, minimum 39 in Akola. *Juari*—maximum 69 lbs. in Jamkhed, minimum 48 in Akola
Sholapur ...	·04	Total rainfall 36·72. *Kharif* crops in good condition. *Rabi* sowings nearly completed. Cholera 12 cases in Madha taluka, fatal none. *Juari* 65 and *bajri* 52 lbs. per rupee.
Dharwar ...	There has been general rain throughout the district, the heaviest being at Bankapur, 4·2; between 2·0 and 3·0 at Dharwar, Navalgund, Gadag, Ron, and Kalghatgi; minimum ·88 at Nargund and Kod.	Crops which were withering are reviving, but more rain wanted for some crops, especially rice. Prospects promising. Slight ague and cattle-disease in three talukas. *Juari* 61 and rice 32 lbs. per rupee.
Kanara ...	Karwar, ·48; Kumpta, 1·85; Sirsi, ·71; Hallial, 1·32.	Total rainfall 136·55. Small-pox 4 cases, 1 death in Siddapur. Plucking bettlenut and cardamoms continues. Common rice at Karwar 14, in district average 15 seers per rupee.
Rajkot ...	1·66	Total rainfall 27·63. General health fair. Weather hot. *Bajri* 29 and *juari* 34 lbs. per rupee.
		General Remarks.—River continues low in Sind. Rain in almost all the districts of the Presidency, still wanted in parts of Ahmedabad, Belgaum, and Dharwar. Crops in good condition in Guzerat, Poona, and Sholapur, but injured by excessive rain in Nasik, Khandesh, Ahmednagar, and part of Kaladgi. *Rabi* sowings in progress in some districts. Little damage from locusts. Cholera, fever, and cattle-disease in a few places.
Bengal—(Oct. 10th)		
Chittagong ...	·43	Weather seasonable. Outturn of *aus* rice fair. Prices stationary. Cattle-disease still continues.
Dacca ...	*Nil*	*Aus* rice and jute still being cut. Harvesting of *ashini* paddy continues. Prospects of crops good.
24-Pergunnahs (Calcutta)	*Nil*	Early crops harvested. Rice crop in low lands good, but rain much wanted for the crop in high lands. Public health good.
Moorshedabad ...	*Nil*	Weather hot and dry during the day, cool in the mornings. Rain much wanted for late rice which is gradually drying up there is now very little hope of an average crop.
Rajshahye ...	Culna, ·79; Raneegunge; ·35.	Weather hot and rainless. Late rice suffering much for want of rain. Some cholera reported.
Burdwan ...	*Nil*	Weather intensely hot for the time of the year. Rain much wanted everywhere. Prospects unfavourable.
Rungpore ...	*Nil*	Weather hot. Prospects of crops fair. Rain much wanted. Fever prevalent.
Bhagalpur ...	*Nil*	More rain wanted. Rice crop in high lands has suffered much from protracted drought. That in low lands still doing well. Preparation of lands for *rabi* sowings being delayed.
Purneah ...	*Nil*	Prospects of crops on high lands suffering for want of rain. Prices rising. Fever prevalent.
Patna ...	*Nil*	Rain much wanted for paddy, *juari*, and *rahar*. Sugarcane and cotton growing well. Plantation of potatoes going on. Cholera still reported from Barrh and Behar sub-divisions.
Durbhunga ...	*Nil*	Weather very hot. Prospects of crops becoming worse. Rain badly wanted and no indication of any coming. Public health generally good.
Hazaribagh ...	*Nil*	Days warm. Mornings and evenings cool. Paddy suffering in all parts of the district owing to absence of rain for a considerable time. Public health good.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week under report.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bengal—*contd.*		
Cuttack ...	*Nil*	Early rice being threshed and gathered. Late rice being weeded, but rain urgently wanted. Price of rice stationary. Public health good.
		General Remarks.—Slight rainfall reported from Chittagong and parts of Burdwan, but none from the other reporting districts. Want of rain is generally much felt throughout the province. In several places the standing rice crop on high lands is suffering a great deal, but on low lands it is still generally doing wall. Unless rain falls soon the general prospects of this crop will be seriously affected. The *bhadoi* crops have been gathered in, but there is no sufficient moisture in the soil to permit of the *rabi* crops being sown. In some districts prices show a marked tendency to rise owing to the apparent early cessation of the rains. Fever is prevalent in some districts, otherwise the general health is fair.
N. W. Provinces and Oudh—		
Benares (Oct. 9th)	No rain	Both *rabi* and *kharif* harvests will suffer from want of rain. Fever in places. Prices falling, except rice and barley.
Allahabad („ 10th)	.....	Weather hot and dry. Nights cool. More rain wanted for *rabi* sowings. Harvest of *sawan*, *kakun*, and *makra*, fair average. No sickness. Prices of *bajri* and *juari* risen and *arhar* slightly. Early rice fallen 4 seers, other prices easy.
Gorakhpur („ 7th)	.....	Cloudless weather. Rain wanted. Crops promising. Some cholera in the city and cattle-disease in east of district. Prices steady.
Jhansi („ 8th)	No rain	Heat great for this season of the year. *Kharif* crops doing well. Rain is much needed for sowing of *rabi*. Tanks and wells have not been filled as usual. Prices fluctuating. Health of people and cattle good. Grass deficient.
Agra („ 9th)	No rain	*Rabi* ploughings in progress and gram being sown, but west wind drying soil quickly. *Kharif* crops reported to be drying up. Fever in four parganas. Prices steady.
Bareilly („ „)	.....	Crops suffering from drought and west wind. *Rabi* sowings and *kharif* harvest in progress. General health good.
Meerut („ „)	No rain	Prospects generally favourable, but more rain wanted for sowing of *rabi*. Ploughing for *rabi* in progress and gram being sown. Health good. Prices steady.
Kumaun („ „)	.....	Weather fair. Crops all cut. General health good. Cattle-disease continues. Prices unchanged.
Lucknow ...	.....	No report received.
Partabgarh (Oct. 9th)	No rain	Prices rising slightly. Owing to *rabi* sowings, the late rice *jarhan* is suffering from drought. Slight fever reported at Kunda.
Sitapur („ „)	.....	Rain wanted throughout. *Dhankar* lands cannot be sown. Public health good. Prices somewhat fluctuating.
Fyzabad („ „)	No rain	*Kharif* crops are being cut. Public health good.
Bareli („ 8th)	No rain	Wind westerly. Fields are being prepared for *rabi*. *Kharif* is being harvested. General health good. Supplies plentiful. Prices steady.
Cawnpore („ 9th)	No rain	For *rabi* sowings rain is very desirable. Some slight injury has been done to sugarcane and *bajri* by insects in pargana Sarh, Salempur. Fever and cholera still prevailing, but on the whole the health of the people is good. Cattle-disease in a few villages of two parganas continues. Prices almost stationary.
Farukhabad („ „)	.....	Clear sky. Hot in the day time, cool mornings and evenings, and almost cold at night. Fever severe where rainfall has been greatest and where is now canal irrigation. *Bajri* and *juari* to some extent withering in the northern tahsils.
		General Remarks.—No rain has fallen. The *kharif* crops in several districts have suffered some injury from drought, while in others they are reported to be satisfactory. Rain is generally wanted for the *rabi* sowings. Cholera is reported in Gorakhpur and Cawnpore, and there is severe fever in parts of Farukhabad, otherwise the public health is good. Prices are generally steady.
Punjab—(Oct. 9th)		
Delhi ...	.....	Health good. Rain wanted. Prices of barley and [illegible] Prices of other food-grains stationary.
Hissar ...	.....	Health good. Crops thriving. Prices stationary.
Umballa ...	.....	Health good. *Kharif* crops being harvested, yield expected to be below the average. Rain wanted for *rabi* sowings. Prices stationary.
Jullundur ...	.....	Health and crop prospects good. Prices stationary.
Amritsar ...	.....	Health and condition of crops good. Prices falling.
Sialkot ...	.....	Health and harvest prospects good. Prices falling.
Ferozepore ...	.....	Health and harvest prospects good. Prices falling.
Lahore ...	.....	No report received.
Rawal Pindi ...	·30	Health good. Crop prospects good and average. Prices fluctuating.
Mooltan ...	.....	Health good. *Kharif* being harvested. Prices stationary.
Dera Ismail Khan ...	.....	*Kharif* crops in *daman* and *thall* lands average, in irrigated lands fair. *Rabi* ploughings in progress. Prices steady.
Peshawar ...	.....	Fever decreasing. *Kharif* crops suffering for want of rain. Prices falling
		General Remarks.—Slight rain in the Rawal Pindi district. Health and *kharif* prospects are generally good.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week under report.	State of agricultural prospects.
Central Provinces—(Oct. 10th)		
Nagpur ...	·32	Weather bright and sunny. Prospects fair. *Rabi* sowings begun. Health good. Prices steady.
Jubbulpore ...	*Nil*	Weather clear and hot. Crops in fair condition. Cotton in flower. More rain wanted. Prices stationary. Health good.
Saugor (Oct. 9th)	*Nil*	Weather cloudy and threatening rain. A few showers would be beneficial to crops. Prospects favourable. The unsettled state of the weather is retarding the *rabi* sowings. Prices steady. Health fair.
Seoni ...	·91	Weather cloudy and oppressive. Reaping of minor crops in hand. *Rabi* sowings commenced. Fever prevalent. Prices stationary.
Hoshangabad ...	*Nil*	Weather hot and cloudy. Prospects good. Land ready for *rabi* sowings. Rice being harvested. Health good. Wheat 15 and rice 10 seers per rupee.
Khandwa ...	·44	Weather cloudy and close. Prospects good. Four deaths from cholera. Prices falling.
Raipur ...	*Nil*	Rain much wanted. *Rabi* sowings commenced. Cholera in Raipur and a few villages in Droog. Prices steady.
Sambalpur (Oct. 6th)	*Nil*	Weather very favourable. Later rice crops attacked by insects. Health good. Common rice 34 seers per rupee.
		General Remarks.—More rain would be beneficial in the northern districts, and is reported to be needed in the rice districts to the east of the provinces. Ground in excellent order for *rabi* sowings which have in some places been commenced.
British Burma—(Oct. 6th)		
Akyab ...	1·81	Total rainfall 176·50. Public health good. 44 deaths among cattle have occurred in three townships, elsewhere health of cattle good. Crop prospects favourable. An increase of about [illegible] acres expected in five townships.
Rangoon ...	2·00	Total rainfall 75·33. One death from small-pox, otherwise public health good. Prices of paddy from Rs. 84 to Rs. 91 per 100 baskets.
Bassein ...	1·37	Total rainfall 83·71. Public health good. Eight deaths of cattle in Kyoupyau circle, 62 in Thadaung and 13 in Kangyidaung townships. Partial floods in Kyoukpyau and Myoma townships. Partial blight in a few circles on the whole. Paddy plants promising. Price of paddy from Rs. 80 to Rs. 100 per 100 baskets.
Amherst (Moulmein) ...	1·04	Total rainfall 163·27. Public health and health of cattle good. Crops healthy. In Moulmein town public health good. General appearance and progress of crops good. No damage from drought, flood or insects. Health of cattle good.
Henzada ...	2·79	Total rainfall 79·52. One death from small-pox in Henzada township, otherwise public health good. Health good. Health of cattle good. Transplanting except in Kyangin completed. General appearance of crops good.
Thayetmyo ...	0·68	Total rainfall 30·15. Public health good. 72 deaths of cattle in Myedi. 18 cases of cow-pox in Kama. In Myedi the area planted is one-sixth less than last year. Rain wanted. Grain will be light in Thayetmyo township. Crops cannot exceed one-third of full crops, may be less in Kama. Paddy reported as withering from drought. In Mindon only half culturable area planted. Drought prevalent.
Shwaygyin ...	3·03	Total rainfall 133·65. Small-pox reported at Thayetpende and Kyaukkhy circle and Ahgu Yehla circle, otherwise public health good. Health of cattle good. Sowing and transplanting completed. Crops progressing favourably. Price of paddy Rs. 74 per 100 baskets.
Pegu ...	.....	No report received.
Tharrawaddy ...	5·10	Total rainfall 95·07. Public health good. Eight deaths of cattle in two townships; health of cattle in all other townships, except Gyobingouk where slight cattle-disease prevails, good. Ploughing, sowing, and transplanting progressing. 200 acres destroyed by floods in Gyobingouk township. Crops healthy. Price of paddy Rs. 90 to Rs. 125 per 100 baskets.
Prome ...	0·35	Total rainfall 41·24. Public health good. Twelve deaths of cattle in Padaung. Ploughing and planting progressing. Crops reported in good condition. Price of paddy Rs. 80 per 100 baskets.
Thongwa ...	4·82	Total rainfall 80·21. Public health good. Twelve deaths of cattle in Dedaige township. 5,000 acres destroyed by floods in Kyonbauk circle, 1,000 acres in Kyoupadok circle, Shwelaung township. Replanting going on in Kyoubauk and other circles of Shwelaung township. Crops good in Donabyu, Pyapou, and Dedaye township and Maubin. Price of paddy Rs. 90 to 95 per 100 baskets.
Toungoo ...	[illegible]	Total rainfall 75·94. Public health and health of cattle good. Transplanting progressing. Price of paddy Rs. 65 per 100 baskets.
Kyoukphyoo (Sept. 29th)	[illegible]	Total rainfall 154·04. Eight deaths in Myanbin, 5 in Ramoi and 6 in Dyoukphu townships occurred from cholera. Health of cattle continues good.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week under report.	State of agricultural prospects.
British Burma—*contd.*		
Kyoukphyoo (Oct. 6th)	0·05	Total rainfall 154·09. The following deaths from cholera are reported:—Ngakobyin circle 2, Kyoukphyoo 1, Sekkow 3, Muyin 7, Migyaung let 1, Hoamyauk 1, Yaibadaig 5, Ramoi Myoma 3, Cheduba Myoma 1, Moyehaung 3, total 27. No deaths of cattle reported. Crops much in want of rain.
Sandoway (Sept. 29th)	4·51	Total rainfall 206·38. Three deaths from cholera in northern township, elsewhere public health good. No fresh cases of cholera reported. Crops flourishing.
Do. (Oct. 6th)	2·95	Total rainfall 203·33. Public health good. No fresh cases of cholera reported. Crops flourishing.
Hanthawaddy ...	*Nil*	Public health and health of cattle good. 14,300 acres have been ploughed in Hlaing township. Crops destroyed by flood in Hlaing township. In some parts replanting going on. Wages of ploughing labour 60 baskets of paddy per man in Hlaing township. Price of paddy from Rs. 80 to Rs. 100 per 100 baskets.
Mergui (Sept. 22nd)	4·95	Total rainfall 149·0. Public health good. Crops and cattle healthy. 34,500 acres ploughed and sown. Price of paddy Rs. 60 per 100 baskets.
Do. („ 29th)	9·05	
Tavoy ...	3·63	Total rainfall 185·43. Public health and health of cattle good. Prospects of crops good.
		General Remarks.—Rain up to date still deficient compared with the rainfall of last year, with the exception of a slight increase of cholera in Kyoukphyoo district. Public health good. No marked increase of cattle mortality. Agricultural prospects favourable, except in Thayetmyo where owing to continued drought crops are suffering seriously in Kyoukphyoo. The deficiency of rain is telling against the crops in parts of Hanthawaddy and Thonegwa. Considerable damage caused by floods. The price of paddy keeps up.
Assam—(Oct. 10th)		
Gauhati ...	.....	No report received.
Sylhet ...	*Nil*	State and prospect of crops good. Public health also good.
Cachar ...	*Nil*	Weather warm. Prospects of *sali* crops good. More than half of *aus* crops reaped. Common rice $17\frac{13}{16}$ seers per rupee. Public health good.
Dibrugarh ...	0·18	Weather seasonable. Prospects of *sali dhan* good. Ploughing for winter crops in progress. District healthy.
Mysore and Coorg—(Oct. 10th)		
Bangalore ...	3·69	Prospects of season improved owing to recent rains. Crops generally in good condition.
Mysore ...	2·68	Crops in good condition. Prospects favourable. Sowing operations recommenced.
Mercara ...	4·18	Rainfall beneficial for rice crops, but injurious to drying of cardamoms. Coffee berries fast ripening. The *gid ragi* crop is being reaped. Prices stationary. Public health good.
		General Remarks.—Rain has fallen generally all over the provinces. Standing crops improved. Prospects favourable. Public health good. No material change in prices.
Berar & Hyderabad—(Oct. 10th)		
Amraoti ...	·25	Crops in good condition. Preparations for *rabi* sowings in progress. Wheat 16 and *juari* 26 seers per rupee.
Akola ...	2·78	Crops slightly injured from excessive rain. The break now in the weather will be beneficial.
Hyderabad ...	Average rainfall ·70	Total from 1st January 28·88. Rainfall of the week benefited all crops damaged and *kharif* crops to slight extent in one taluka. In general standing crops are prospering. Cholera continues in a mitigated form in one taluka. No cattle-disease reported by Nizam's Government, but foot and mouth disease has broken out amongst cattle of heavy field battery at Trimulgherry. Prices—wheat $15\frac{3}{4}$, coarse rice $10\frac{3}{4}$, white *juari* 23, yellow *juari* 27, and *tur* $22\frac{1}{4}$ seers per current sicca rupee.
Central India States—(Oct. 10th)		
Indore ...	0·28	Weather close and cloudy. Rain apparently impending. Agricultural prospects favourable.
Morar (Gwalior) ...	*Nil*	Prospects good. *Rabi* sowings commenced.
Sutna ...	*Nil*	Prospects good.
Rutlam ...	.....	No report received.
Neemuch ...	*Nil*	Weather seasonable. Land being prepared for *rabi*. Public health good.
Goona ...	0·23	Health and prospects good.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week under report.	State of agricultural prospects.
Central Provinces— *contd.*		
Bhopal ...	Manpur, 1·0	Prospects good. Thirteen cases of cholera reported from Barwani between 25th September and 1st October 1883, 5 fatal. Prices stationary.
Agar ...	0·9	Agricultural prospects satisfactory. Health good.
Sehore ...	0·5	Crops and public health good.
Nowgong ...	0·6	Agricultural prospects favourable. Health good. Prices falling.
Manpur (Bhopawar) ...	.....	No report received.
Rajputana—		
Abu (Oct. 10th)	2·39	Weather clear with occasional clouds and thunderstorm. Weather seasonable.
Sirohi („ 7th)	2·49	Tanks and wells full. Health good. Crop prospects good. Weather fine and warm. Very violent rain and thunderstorm on 2nd.
Marwar („ 5th)	3·30; splendid showers on 1st.	Eight months' water in Jodhpore city. Tanks and wells fast filling up. Health good. Weather cloudy and rainy. Prospects fair. Prices stationary. More rain expected.
Mewar („ 6th)	·37	Tanks and wells full. Health good. A little fever prevalent. Crop prospects good. Showers during week beneficial for sowings of spring crops.
Harowti („ „)	Kotah, ·37; Tonk, ·60; Shahpura, ·01.	Prospects good. Weather sultry and close. Health good.
Jhallawar („ 5th)	·20	Health and prospects good.
Ajmere („ 9th)	No rain	Weather seasonable. Prospects unchanged.
Jeypore ...	.....	No report received.
Bhurtpore ...	.....	No report received.
Ulwur (Oct. 9th)	No rain	Crops suffering from want of rain. Gram and barley rising, otherwise prices steady. Health good.

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

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

GENERAL REPORT OF THE PUNJAB OIL LANDS, BY BENJAMIN SMITH LYMAN, MINING ENGINEER, PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT OF THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

1. SITUATIN.
2. LAY OF THE LAND.
3. GEOLOGY—
   a. *Structure.*
   b. *Rock Beds.*
4. OIL, TAR AND ASPHALT—
   a. *Mode of occurrence.*
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1.—SITUATION.

The oil lands of the Punjab all lie between north latitude 32° 31′ and 33° 47′ and east longitude 71° 22′ and 73° 9′; say within a space of 102 miles long east and west, by 88 miles wide north and south, with Rawalpindi two miles inside the eastern edge and eleven miles inside the northern edge. Outside of these limits no lands can properly be called oil lands, although around Murree, and perhaps elsewhere, the lime rock is in many places impregnated with bitumen, and sometimes even has small drops of tar in it large enough to be seen.

The north-easternmost oil spring is the one near Rutta Otoor, 11 miles north by east of Rawalpindi; the next so-called oil spring is in the first Cheerpar Mountain near Runneeal, and eight miles south-west of Pindi; then comes the oil spring in the Seel River at the mouth of the Bussala near Moorut, and 10½ miles south-west by west of Pindi; then the Loondeegar asphalt and oil, also near Moorut, and 14 miles south-west of Pindi; the Gunda oil wells, 23 miles west of Pindi; the Chhurrut old oil boring at Chhurrut village, and 28 miles west of Pindi; the Boraree old oil well near Chhurrut and 28½ miles

west of Pindi; the Jafir old oil boring near Jafir, and 29 miles west of Pindi; the Dulla asphalt between Boota and Buttiot and 38½ miles west of Pindi; the Punnoba oil springs at Punnoba (Kohat District) near Shekh Khan, 25 miles east of Kohat, and 67 miles west of Pindi; the Aluggud asphalt and rock tar, on the Aluggud brook (Bunnoo District), ten miles and a half south of Eesa Khêl, and 124 miles south-west by west of Pindi; the Chhota Kutta oil springs near Jaba (Bunnoo District), 10 miles south-east of Kalabagh, and 59 miles south-west by west of Pindi; the Burra Kutta oil springs, half a mile south-east of the last; the Sadeealee rock tar near Nara (Jhelum District), and 90 miles south-west of Pindi; the Chinnoor rock tar near Murdowal (Shahpoor District), and 83 miles south-west of Pindi; the Hungooch rock tar near Dhuddur and Murkoom (Shahpoor District), and 81 miles south-west by south of Pindi; and the Dooma rock tar near Kubbukkee (Shahpoor District), and 77 miles south-west by south of Pindi.

Many of these are places where only very small and unimportant traces of oil or asphalt are found; yet they are well known to the inhabitants of the country for miles around, so familiar do they become in tending their flocks with almost every foot of ground in the mountains. As careful inquiry from them has brought to light no other traces even of oil, it is pretty certain that none such exist, except possibly a few quite insignificant ones.

The oil is commonly called by the natives "muttee ka têl" (earth oil), and at Jaba it is said "gunduk ka tel" (sulphur oil); the rock tar or blackened oil is called at Aluggud and at Jaba "kalapani"; at Sadeealee, "leleera"; at Hungooch and Dooma, "leloora"; the solid asphalt is often called "moomeeai," sometimes "meemeeai."

2.—LAY OF THE LAND.

The River Indus flows south-south-westerly from the northern edge of the region described to its south-western corner, falling in that space from about 800 feet above the sea to about 650. It is joined midway by the Sohan, which comes to it with a general west-south-westerly course from near Rawalpindi, where its waters are about 1,700 feet above the sea. The Jhelum River runs (about 700 feet above the sea) south-westerly across the very south-eastern corner past Pindi Dadun Khan. The Koorum empties into the Indus on the west just south of Eesa Khêl. A dozen miles north of Pindi are several parallel high ridges that run in a north-east and south-west direction on the edge of Rawalpindi and Hazara Districts. A dozen miles west of the meridian of Pindi these ridges die away; and half a dozen miles south of their end begin the Choor Hills, that run first westerly, and then west-north-westerly to the Indus, and are perhaps continued beyond in the hills of Punnoba; but these run south-westerly, and then west-south-westerly, and soon west again, and there are several parallel ranges south of them for 25 miles. At Moorut, near the Bussala and Loondeegar oil places, begins a ridge some 3,100 feet high above the sea, called the Khairee Moorut (often called Gibraltar in Pindi), which runs south-westerly for about 20 miles and dies away. Half a dozen miles east of Moorut are three or four parallel north-east and south-west ridges of 200 or 300 feet high, called the Cheerpar Mountains, running nearly to the meridian of Pindi. Along the southern edge of the region the Salt Range, rising in places even to 5,000 feet above the sea, runs at first west-south-westerly, then about the middle of the southern edge, which it just crosses, it turns sharply north-north-westerly to the Indus a few miles below the mouth of the Sohan, and continues the same course, and a more northerly one on the west of the Indus, until it meets the east and west ranges already mentioned. In the south-western corner the Kafirkot double range, with the Aluggud Valley between, rises to 2,200 feet above the sea, and runs southerly west of the Indus and south of the Koorum. The country south and south-west of the Salt Range is flat and about 700 feet above the sea; the country north of the Salt Range between the mountains and hills already mentioned, and few other small parallel ones, is comparatively flat, and from 1,200 feet above the sea on south and along the Indus to 1,800 feet on the north-east; of course the streams cut valleys in this comparative plain, making it a rolling country. The smaller narrow valleys as far south as the Sohan, even near its mouth, and this river,

also show a striking parallelism to the general course of the mountain ranges on either side.

3.—GEOLOGY.

a. Structure.—Almost all of the mountain ranges already mentioned seem to be formed of rocks that lie in saddle form, and most of the ranges have several such parallel ridges. The Cheerpar Mountains, however, are quite small, and, as they seem to have but one dip, are perhaps formed by only one-half of a saddle. The Salt Range has also been said by some to have on its southern edge a northerly dip, as if the southern half of a saddle were wanting, but this survey did not lead to an examination of that part of the range. The rocks, then, of the oil region lie in waves, the tops of the waves in certain places forming mountain ranges; but in the greater part of the region, both the tops of the waves and the hollows between them are covered over with nearly level layers of much newer rocks, of old alluvial age. Where the streams have cut down through these alluvial rocks, the older steep dipping rocks form ridges, and give to the smaller valleys the parallelism that has been already noticed. For a dozen or two dozen miles north of the Salt Range the dip of the older rocks, beginning with a steep dip, on the south, becomes quite gentle, and then nearly or quite level; so that the old alluvial rocks, if they rest upon them, are conformable to them, whereas further north these alone remain level, while the lower rocks have a steep dip, and the unconformability is striking. The axes of the saddles run south-westerly on the eastern edge of the region, westerly in the middle of it, then north-westerly and northerly, on the western edge; but in the north-western corner, south-westerly and then westerly. The dips are commonly quite steep, sometimes reversed as far as 70°, and seldom less than 45°, except along the northern side of the Salt Range near Dooma (6°), Hungooch (26½°), Chinnoor and Sadeealee, and at Aluggud (25°).

b. Rock Beds.—The following seems to be the section downward of the old alluvial rocks as exposed along the Seel River near Moorut:—

Concretionary lime rock or travertine . . .	about 100 feet.
Coarse brown pebble rock	„ 3 „
Soft brown sand rock	„ 30 „
Coarse brown pebble rock	„ 2 „
In all .	„ 135 feet.

In the banks of the Indus for a dozen miles above Mukhud and as many below it a much greater thickness of these older alluvial rocks seems to be exposed, including several thick but not persistent layers of very coarse (6-inch) pebble rock, varying sometimes very rapidly from a thickness of 100 feet in one bed to three separate layers of six feet.

The following seems to be the section downward of the portion of the older rocks that contains all the oil found in the Punjab:—

Soft gray sand rock estimated by some writers as much as 10,000 feet at Aluggud more at any rate than . .	about 100 feet.
Red and greenish gray clays, with a few layers of brown sand and pebble rock (Aluggud, Jaba, and whole northern side of western part of Salt Range) . .	„ 700 „
Coarse (up to six-inch) pebble rock, perhaps sometimes wanting (Aluggud)	„ 40 „
Brown sandy lime rock, with productus and other fossils; in some places becoming merely soft gray sand rock, with the oil of Aluggud brook (Aluggud) . . .	„ 40 „
Soft gray sand rock (Aluggud)	„ 100 „
Brown and gray shales (Aluggud)	„ 180 „
Aluggud group .	? 1,150

Gray sand rock, with a few layers of pebble rock, and near the bottom some dark red shales, and with gray shale; tar of Dooma, Hungooch, Chinnoor, and probably Sadeealee near the bottom (Jaba and northern slope of Salt Range)	about 700 feet.	
Blue gray lime rock, with nummulites, echinoderms, and other fossils; oil of Chhota Kutta and Burra Kutta (Jaba) near the top; and oil of Rutta Otoor, Dulla, and Punnoba near the bottom	„ 1,100 „	
Jaba group .	?	1,800
Red sand rock and shales (the whole at Punnoba, the lower part at Gunda)	„ 500 feet.	
Brown sand rock and shales, with nummulites, oil of Gunda, and perhaps Cheerpar (Gunda, Chhurrut, Boraree)	„ 100 „	
Gray lime rock, with nummulites and gray shales, with some red shales near the bottom; oil of Chhurrut, Boraree, and perhaps Bussala and Loondeegar (Gunda, Chhurrut, and Boraree)	„ 190 „	
Red shales, salt (Gunda, Chhurrut, Boraree), perhaps more than	„ 60 „	
Gunda group .		850
In all .		3,800 ft.

As nummulites abound from the lime rock of the Gunda group up to the top of the lime rock of the Jaba group, all these rocks probably belong to the so-called nummulitic age, although the Gunda rocks seem to hold the place of rocks that in the Salt Range have commonly been assigned to a much older age. It should also be stated that the Gunda rocks may prove on more complete examination not to underlie the Jaba group, as here considered to be the case; but the absolute determination of this point was immaterial to the objects of the oil survey, and would have taken too much time for it to be on the whole desirable.

A like uncertainty exists in regard to the position of the lower 360 feet of the Aluggud group with reference to the Jaba group. The upper sand rock and clays (in all 800 feet) of the Aluggud group are undoubtedly the same that are found for many miles along the Salt Range at a distance of about a thousand feet above the Jaba lime rock; and the sand rock and shales of the bottom of the Aluggud group much resemble the sand rock and shales from 700 to 1,000 feet above the Jaba lime rock. The chief cause of doubt in the matter is the occurrence of the fossil productus, and perhaps other fossils as certain terebratulæ and spirifer) in the Aluggud lime rock—fossils which are universally reckoned far older than nummulites, and have given rise to the belief that this rock was carboniferous. In case it be carboniferous, there is a wide gap below the red and greenish gray clays, where at least the whole Jaba group should be together with 350 feet of gray sand rock and shales above it (to be seen at Jaba), in all over 2,000 feet that would be quite missing at Aluggud, all thinned out and disappeared within a distance of 30 miles (from Jaba), and that would be almost incredible. There would also seem to be no rocks below the Jaba lime rock in the Salt Range, though so near, that would correspond in appearance to the lower rocks of the Aluggud group. Indeed, those rocks below the Jaba lime rock, although from their fossils they have hitherto been reckoned oolitic, carboniferous, or older in age, resemble rather the Gunda rocks (with some variations not to be wondered at in a distance of 75 miles); but the Gunda rocks are full of nummulites. It seems absolutely necessary to admit either that the productus and its accompanying fossils are found in rocks far newer than the carboniferous, or else that the nummulites are found in rock much older than the tertiary. Possibly it will turn out that both these admissions must be made, and that all these rocks belong to an age between the carboniferous and tertiary.

Doctor Fleming reports finding in what he calls carboniferous limestone (not the rock at Aluggud, but of like age with it in his opinion) ceratites and "fossils bearing a considerable resemblance to belemnites," both of later age than the carboniferous. There is also found in the pebble rock just above the Jaba lime rock, and apparently quite conformable with it, pebbles of a pink or flesh-colored lime rock that answers to Doctor Fleming's description of some of the carboniferous lime rock of the Salt Range; and in these pebbles are found nummulites.

The thousand feet of greenish gray sand rock and shales above the Jaba lime rock (at Jaba), and the red and greenish gray clays above that (both at Jaba and Aluggud), and the gray sand rock (called by some writers 10,000 feet thick or more) above that, have all hitherto been reckoned as of Sivalik age, without, however, the evidence of fossils. To the positive determination of that point this survey had no occasion to devote any time, and has no light to throw upon it. It is, however, clear that the steeply dipping rocks found at Gunda, Chhurrut, and at some other points, although they have been called Sivalik, cannot be so, for they abound in nummulites, to say nothing of the reasons for believing them to be even older than the great nummulitic lime rock of Jaba. As the mistake has therefore been made of supposing the Gunda group to belong to the sand rocks above the red and greenish gray clays, it is quite possible, to say the least, that the thickness of these upper sand rocks may prove to be after all much less than the unusual one of 10,000 feet. On the northern side of the Salt Range near Dooma, south-west of Tullagung, the red and greenish gray clays, and the sand rocks over them, dip very gently (about 5°) northerly, and the dip grows more and more gently northward until it is nearly or quite level. At some point not yet determined, but probably south of Tallagung, the sand rocks pass below the pebble and the sand rocks of the older alluvium; and these last keep a nearly level dip throughout their extent northward, while the so-called Sivalik sand rocks probably share the steeper dip of the lower rocks that is clearly shown by the valleys just north of the Sohan, as well as by the course of the Sohan itself. The outcrop of these sand rocks, then, just north of the Salt Range, with a very gentle dip, cannot probably be more than some 15 miles wide at most, and their thickness so exposed can hardly be more than 3,000 feet. It is barely possible, however, that this exposure may not show the whole thickness.

It would seem, then, from the section that what (the Aluggud lime rock) has until now been thought to be below the Jaba lime rock is really above it, while what (the Gunda group) has been thought to be above the Jaba lime rock is really below it. This matter is, however, quite unimportant with reference to the oil lands; for it must be borne in mind that the oil-bearing beds found at different points in the section are only very locally so, commonly for a distance of only a few yards or scores of yards,—rarely as on the Aluggud brook, for 500 yards or more, or, as at Jaba, for half a mile or more. Beyond these narrow limits the same beds are often seen in their outcrops to be quite barren of oil, and in other cases the absence of any discovered spring is commonly proof enough (in a country so minutely explored as this has been by the natives) that the beds can yield no oil. Not only therefore is it necessary to study each place separately for itself, but it is quite needless to trace out thoroughly the outcrop of each of these beds with the hope of finding oil by borings here and there all along it, or with the idea of boring say from any point in the Jaba group down to the oil-bearing beds of the Gunda group. Such a random attack upon even a bed that is known to be oil-bearing at some one place, though it might possibly prove successful, would have in its favor scarcely one chance in a thousand million.

4.—OIL, TAR AND ASPHALT.

a. Mode of occurrence.—The oil is in all cases in the Punjab of a dark green color when fresh, but turns black in drying or in becoming tar or asphalt; and the tar that melts in the sun from the asphalt is also black. At the Chhota Kutta and Burra Kutta (Jaba) main oil springs there is green oil to be seen that has freshly come from the rock, but it soon mixes with the black, partly dried tarry oil that surrounds it.

At Rutta Otoor, Dulla, Punnoba, Chhota Kutta, and Burra Kutta (Jaba), and partly at Aluggud, the oil (or asphalt) comes from the cracks in beds of

lime rock; in all other cases in the Punjab it oozes from sand rock or sandy shales, sometimes perhaps calcareous. In almost all cases the natural springs are at points where brooks cross the outcrop of the oil-bearing beds, and lay them bare; but the Gunda wells are in a little plain between the head of two brooks; the Aluggud oil comes partly from the face of a cliff high above the brook; and the Loondeegar asphalt is on a gently sloping hillside; not to speak of the trifling Cheerpar oil that comes from the roof of a small cave in the face of a cliff 70 feet above the plains.

In nearly all cases where liquid oil is found, it seems to flow with water from the rock, and in the springs is found floating upon it. In the Gunda boring No. 1, however, very little water is now found to come with the oil from the rock; and at Aluggud (where the so-called oil is, much of it, merely tar melted by the sun from a secondary or wash deposit of asphalt), although the tar is commonly found floating upon water in small holes in the bed of the brook, the two liquids did not come together from the rock. The water in this case is probably merely the common rain or spring water of the brook, protected from drying up by the layer of tar above it. The presence of some of the water in the other springs may be accounted for in the same way, and in some oil springs at certain seasons the presence of water may all be due to this cause.

The water that accompanies at least a part of the oil at the oil springs of Chhota Kutta and Burra Kutta (Jaba) is highly sulphureous, and it is possible that sulphur water may likewise be found at some of the other oil springs (more particularly at Punnoba), but the presence of sulphur is not noticeable in them.

The brook water near the oil springs of Punnoba is strongly salt (in the dry season), and there are traces of salt near the Chhurrut and Boraree oil wells, as also near the Chhota Kutta and Burra Kutta (Jaba) oil springs; but near the other oil springs very little or no salt is to be found.

Perhaps no point regarding rock oil is more commonly or more widely misunderstood than its mode of occurrence. Most men seem to be possessed with the idea that the oil has come to the place where it is found from a great depth below. Many believe that the oil is flowing hither or thither through vast fissures in the deep rocks, or fills large cavities or reservoirs in the bowels of the earth, whence it issues to the surface by small cracks at the springs above, and that you only need to bore deep enough there to tap these reservoirs, and get an indefinitely large supply. Even some professed geologists imagine that the oil has come to the rocks in which it is now found from the natural distillation of bituminous shales or coal below it. What is more strange is, that really eminent men of science have maintained that the oil is formed by the chemical reactions of certain purely mineral bodies in the interior of the earth, basing their views upon the established fact that similar products may be made by chemists from mineral bodies which may be believed to exist in the interior of the earth and also on the well-known presence of oil near mud vulcanoes. How much simpler and more natural than any of these far-fetched opinions is the now well-established fact, that the oil was first formed and has always remained in the same rock beds from which it now issues, and that it first came from the slow decomposition of plants and animals buried in the rock as it formed, just as marsh gas (kindred with oil) is formed by the slow decay of vegetable matter at the bottom of ponds. Plants that grow on the ground or in the air, having woody fibre, would in case of burial and slow decomposition leave bituminous coal, which, under favourable circumstances, might lose its bituminous or oily part without losing the woody part, and would then become anthracite. But plants that grow in the water (such, for example, as sea weeds of all kinds down to the most delicate and microscopic), having no woody fibre, leave in such a case only oil or bitumen (including gas), and a like result would come from the slow decomposition of the flesh of animals, which in some cases might have been buried, in vast quantities, though seldom probably comparable to the accumulations of weeds that are found even now-a-days in the sea. It is not, however, to be supposed that the plants or animals that gave rise to the oil in a thick bed of rock were all buried at once; the burial was in most cases probably very gradual, going on from year to year as the rock itself was formed

by the gradual dropping of sand or mud to the bottom of the sea. The frequent presence of salt in beds of rock near the oil is therefore not to be wondered at, for they may likewise have been formed, not merely at the bottom of salt sea water, and therefore naturally salt themselves, but may have been formed in a shallow bay or temporarily closed inlet, where the sun's heat so dried up the water as to leave layers even of crystallised salt. The presence of sulphur with the oil is of a piece with its presence in coal or other organic remains.

Mud volcanoes owe their eruptions merely to the oil gases that are buried under a covering of mud, and push their way out from time to time. The cases of fissures filled with oil that have seemed to some the channels by which the oil rose to the surface from the lowermost depths of the earth, and have seemed to others the vast reservoirs from which the springs above are supplied, are much rarer and more insignificant in size than is commonly thought. Of the thousands of oil wells in the world, scarcely a dozen (if so many) have each yielded a hundred thousand barrels of oil from such a source. Yet a hundred thousand barrels would not fill a fissure 200 feet long by 150 feet deep and half a foot wide; and it is more likely that a fissure of that capacity would be longer or deeper, and only an inch or two wide, and still more likely that such a yield would come from a network of much narrower cracks or seams in the rock. It is unlikely that some open fissures would extend to any great depth where the beds of hard rock are thin and separated at short distances by soft shales or clays (as is the case, for example, in the Gunda group of rocks.) A deep fissure, extending far below the oil-bearing bed, would be very sure to cross rocks containing water, as all porous rocks do below the drainage level of the region, and below the effects of the sun's drying power. This water would of course tend to fill the fissure, and the oil would float upon it; so that the hope of striking such an oil-field cavity at a considerable depth below the oil-bearing bed is not justifiable.

It has been maintained by some that a given oil-bearing bed yields most abundantly at the point where it forms the top of a saddle, because the oil is pushed upward through the pores and fissures of the rock by the water below, and because too the fissures would be most numerous at this point. Certain oil regions have been pointed to as confirming this view, by the fact that most of their wells are near the top of a saddle of the rocks. The real cause of this fact seems, however, to be merely that at a greater distance from the top of the saddle the oil-bearing bed is at a greater depth from the surface, and that boring into it is therefore less practicable. However true it may be that water in a fissure would have the oil floating upon it, and so push it upward until some obstruction was met, it is highly improbable that such pressure would cause the oil to pass through the pores of the rock, and give up its place in them to the water. Indeed, if such action took place even slowly, the steeply dipping rocks of the Punjab would no doubt, ages ago, have had all their oil thoroughly pushed out at their outcrops by the water rising from below.

As the oil was formed from materials gathered in the rock when this was lying flat at the bottom of a sea, it is clear that the position or shape of the oil-yielding part of the bed can have in general no reference in the present shape of the ground, hills or valleys. But it is possible that the part of the oil-bearing bed, which now lies high above the drainage level, may have lost some of its oil by drainage and by the drying effect of atmospheric influences; and this would account for the fact that almost all the Punjab oil springs are found just at the place where a brook crosses the outcrop of the bed, that is, at the lowest drainage level. The wells at Gunda even, which seems an exception, may be at the lowest point where the oil-bearing part of the bed crops out. Still, such a draining away and drying up of the oil must be extremely slow, and it is very likely that it has deprived of most of its oil only a narrow strip along the outcrop on the hillsides.

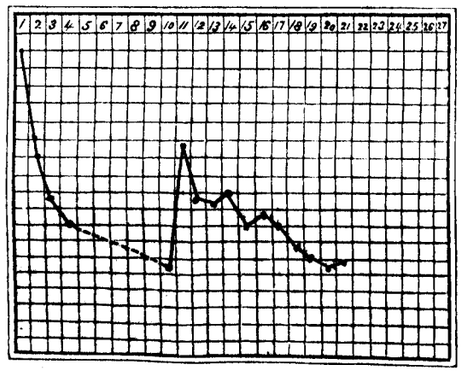
The outline of the oil-bearing part of the rock bed below the outcrop has of course no reference either to the present shape of the surface or dip of the rocks, and can only be determined by numerous borings or trial pits. As the outline depends on the shape of the original mass of materials (plants or ani-

mals) that formed it, and that upon the currents of the sea or winds, of the storms, or barriers of the shore, or depth of the bottom, it would not be possible to infer the shape of one deposit from the shape of another at a distance, especially if in a different bed of rock of a different age, as is almost always the case in the Punjab. The shape (in plan) of the original mass of materials for the oil in still-water, leaving the influence of the shore and bottom out of account, would probably be circular, but a current in the water or a storm would tend to lengthen this shape to an ellipse, and the shore or bottom might give this an ess shape, or otherwise irregular shape.

The length of the deposit along the outcrop may be known, at least roughly (for example, as great or little) by the absence of oil springs or noticeable traces of oil along it, even where well exposed and at low points of drainage. For this reason among others it is desirable to study out more or less exactly the course of the outcrop near a spring of oil. Whatever shape the original mass of oil-forming materials had, the present line of outcrop would plainly be as likely to cross it in one part as in another; the portion on one side of the line is that which has been swept away by the rains and rivers that have scooped out the hollows in the present surface; the other portion still lies underground. As the outcrop line is as likely to pass on one side of the centre of the original oil-bearing part of the bed as on the other, the width of the underground part at right angles with the outcrop may be taken as probably something like the half of the length of the outcrop.

b. Yield.—The chief yield of oil has been at the Gunda wells, where boring No. 1 and the dug well in which it is, have yielded all the oil, with perhaps a trifling exception. From the 8th of April 1870 to the 22nd October 1870, the whole yield here has been about 1,963 gallons, or an average of ten gallons a day; but from the 29th June to 1st August, 33 days, no oil was taken owing to the caving in of the well; and in general none was taken on Sundays, and three other days were lost, making the average for the days that oil was taken, 14⅘ gallons a day. The yield at the beginning of boring work (8th April) was about five gallons a day; on the 28th of May the yield was about fifty gallons, the greatest yield of any one day. From that time until the caving in the decrease in the daily yield was almost continuous, to about ten gallons a day. On the 1st of August the yield was again 10 gallons a day, but on the 10th of August a fixed pump had been put into the bore hole, and the yield rose to 30 gallons a day. From that time until the 22nd of October the daily yield has again gone with some fluctuations down to ten gallons a day. The yield in gallons in each full week of gathering the oil from 30th May to 22nd October was about 180, 120, 97, 80 (55, 128, 98), 94, 99, 79, 88, 79, 66, 58, 59; in the weeks "55, 128, 98," one day was lost from the work each week, besides Sunday.

A drawing to represent these variations of yield shows that the yield at the end of this year (1870) will probably be about 35 gallons a week, and that by the middle of next year it will be hardly a gallon a day, and that the whole



future yield will be about a thousand gallons, or one-half of the past yield since the boring was begun, making about 3,000 gallons in all that the well will have yielded. These results are a good illustration of the character of the yield of

oil wells in general greatest at first, then rapidly diminishing; after that diminishing more and more slowly until the yield finally becomes too small to pay for pumping. The curve representing this decrease is clearly a parabola.

The yield at all the other places is from natural springs. At the Chhota Kutta (Jaba) springs the oil yield is perhaps three quarts a day; at the Punnoba springs two quarts a day; at the Burra Kutta (Jaba) springs three pints a day; at the Rutta Otoor spring half a pint a day; at the Bussala springs one gill a day; at the Loondeegar, Chhurrut, and Boraree places a mere trace;—at all the rest no oil proper at all, making the whole oil yield of the springs perhaps seven quarts a day. Of asphalt there is at Loondeegar perhaps 1,000 cubic yards, or 1,500 tons; at Aluggud brook 350 cubic yards, or 550 tons; at Gunda 15 cubic yards, or 19 tons; at Chhurrut 15 cubic yards, or 19 tons; at Boraree brook six cubic yards, or seven and a half tons; at Dooma one-half cubic yard, or two tons; at Dulla half a cubic yard, or five-eighths of a ton; at the other places none at all to speak of, making in all perhaps 1,388 cubic yards, or 2,098 tons, capable at a rough guess of yielding as much gas as 700 tons of crude oil, that is, something more than 15 million cubic feet. Of rock tar there is at the Aluggud brook perhaps 100 gallons; at Dulla, Sadeealee, Chinnoor, Hungooch, and Dooma scarcely more than mere traces; and at the other places none at all to speak of.

c. Outcrop.—The Gunda group of rocks seems to crop out all along the southern edge of the Choor Hills, and most likely also on the northern edge, and further east to the southern edge of the hills at Rutta Otoor. They probably also appear here and there in the whole region between the Choor Hills and Khairee Moorut, and on the south-eastern side of the Khairee Moorut as far south as the Sohan River. South of this river, as well as in most of the country north of it, they seem to be covered up by rocks of older alluvial age, and only to reappear on the southern edge of the Salt Range.

The Jaba lime rock ("nummulitic limestone of the Salt Range") appears not only all along the Salt Range, but is probably the material of the Khairee Moorut, Choor Hills (including the hills of the Punnoba), and the hills about Rutta Otoor.

The Jaba sand rock (just above the lime rock) crops out all along the northern slope of the Salt Range, and perhaps is also to be found among the steep dipping rocks north of the Sohan and near Khooshialgurh, on the western side of the Indus. The upper part of this sand rock, just below the red and greenish gray clays, seems to be the same as the oil-bearing rocks of the Aluggud brook also skirting with its outcrop the western edge of the valley.

d. Working.—It would be hopeless, as already hinted, to bore or dig for oil along these outcrops, except very near to the places where oil springs, or at least asphalt deposits, are known. Indeed, the first borings should be as near as may be to these, not more than a few yards distant; and if they should prove successful, the oil-bearing bed may be tested in the same way to a greater and greater distance. As the bed near the surface may have been somewhat affected by ages of natural drainage and of atmospheric influences, it is desirable to test it at some depth, and to bore rather to the dip from the springs than along the outcrop, although this is not to be altogether neglected when the springs give encouragement. Still in boring to the dip it would not be well to make the first boring more than from fifty to a hundred feet deep, for the expense of such a shallow boring is less, and so is also the risk of striking the bed outside of the oil-bearing part of it. Other borings may afterwards be made still further to the dip, as well as to the right and left on the same level, that is, along the strike. It is commonly easy to measure the dip near the spring with the exactness enough to fix upon the place of a boring that would pass through the bed at a depth of from fifty to a hundred feet. After one or more borings are made, the dip will be still better known from them, so as to be a guide for other borings.

As the specific gravity of porous sand rock is about one-fifth less than that of quartz, it is plain that about one-fifth of the bulk of the rock is taken up by

pores or empty spaces between the grains of sand. One cubic foot of oil, then, say eight gallons, would fill the pores of five cubic feet of such sand rock, and 3,000 gallons (the whole past and future yield of Gunda boring, No. 1) would in the same way saturate in round numbers 2,000 cubic feet of rock. Capillary attraction, however, would prevent more than perhaps a tenth of the whole amount of oil in the rock from draining into a boring, but this proportion would depend on the coarseness of the rock. Only that part of the rock next the boring would, however, be fully drained at first, while that at the outer limits of drainage would be drained infinitely little; the average amount of drainage then would be perhaps only one-twentieth of what is in the rock. The 3,000 gallons then would drain from twenty times 2,000 cubic feet, or say 40,000 cubic feet, or 2,000 square feet of a bed (like that at Gunda), 20 feet thick, that is, a circle about 50 feet in diameter. According to this, the wells should not be nearer than 50 feet apart upon the oil-bearing bed; but something more might be allowed for the possibility of draining to a greater distance by reason of exceptional seams in the rock here and there; and if the rock seemed on trial to be rich in oil, intermediate wells might finally be placed half way between those of the first set, so as to drain more thoroughly the less perfectly drained part of the rock. After a season of rest, the better drained portions of the rock would tend to fill up partially again from the less drained portions.

It would not be well then to put the borings, at least at first, nearer to each other than some 50 or 100 feet, because not only does each bore-hole drain the rock more or less to some 25 feet or more all around it, but the exploration of the limit and yield of the oil-bearing part of the bed will go on more rapidly if the holes are not put too close together. It is better to bore than to dig shafts through the rock, partly because it is cheaper, especially for a mere exploratory test of the bed, and partly because the very explosive gases given out by the oil render the digging of a shaft of any depth highly dangerous, and the gases are likewise very dangerous to the life of the laborers, who breathe them in large quantity. Even artificial ventilation of such pits might well prove insufficient to remove these dangers.

As to the yield of future borings, it is clear from what has already been said of the nature of oil deposits, that it must be quite impossible to make anything better than the very roughest guess. The bore-hole may hit upon a portion of the deposit where the rock is much fissured or coarsely porous, so as to give a very large yield, or it may fall quite outside of the deposit. The yield of a natural spring, however, gives some little clue as to whether the yield of borings is likely to be great or little, although the spring may in running for ages have now nearly run dry, that is, drained all the oil from the adjoining rock, or the small cracks in the rock through which the spring is fed may have become so clogged as to allow only a very small yield compared with that of a bore-hole. As the bore-hole passes through the whole thickness of the oil-bearing bed, the yield of course is likely to be greater (other things being equal) the thicker the bed is. The oil-bearing bed at Chhota Kutta and Burra Kutta (Jaba) seems from the place of the different springs to be about 100 feet thick; the bed at the Aluggud brook seems to yield oil through a thickness of some 50 feet; that at Punnoba 20 feet; at Gunda 20 feet; at Rutta Otoor 15 feet; at the Bussala River 12 feet.

The order in which the different places deserve to be tried by boring, taking the oil-yielding merits of each into consideration, is this:—Gunda, Chhota Kutta, Aluggud, Punnoba, Burra Kutta, Rutta Otoor, Bussala, Loondeegar (at the asphalt). The other places do not deserve trial at all, except possibly Chhurrut and Boraree, which however derive their chief importance from the unsuccessful trials made there last year by Mr. Fenner.

But considering also the distance of each place from the points to which the oil is destined, and from the head-quarters of superintendence, the order of trial would be somewhat different. If the oil be destined to the Rawalpindi gas work alone, the trial would perhaps best be made in this order,—Gunda, Rutta Otoor, Chhota Kutta, Burra Kutta, Bussala, Punnoba, Aluggud, Loondeegar.

The boring No. 1 at Gunda yielded for six months an average of about

11 gallons a day. It would seem, then, that for the supply of the Rawalpindi gas works (100 gallons a day), about nine such wells would be needed at a time. But as boring No. 1 will probably go on yielding something (a trifle at least) for 9 or 12 months longer, making its future yield about 1,000 gallons more, or 3,000 in all in the course of 18 months, its whole yield will probably be about one-eighteenth of the whole amount needed for the gas works in the 18 months. It would need, then, but one such new well every month to keep up a supply of 100 gallons a day; but that supply would not begin until a number of wells were at work—indeed 18 of them, if they were sunk only so fast. But if the oil be allowed to accumulate at first, without being used, to the amount of about 4,000 gallons, or for about the four first months of the yield of such a series of wells, then the series would yield enough to keep up the supply until the full number of wells come to yielding altogether. But as the very possible failure of some attempted wells and other delays must be provided against, a stock of oil should also besides be on hand before beginning its use, enough to last say three months; or else, what is about the same thing, three wells of the afore-mentioned whole yield of 3,000 gallons each should have been bored before reckoning the series as begun, which, after storing up 4,000 gallons, is to yield regularly the desired supply. If then the boring of the wells should go on regularly once a month, and each should yield as much as the first one is yielding, it would take four months after the finishing of the fourth well (that is, until the eighth well has been bored) before it would be at all safe to begin the use of the oil—in other words, before an uninterrupted supply of 100 gallons a day could be counted upon with any reasonable likelihood.

It seems quite likely (to make a very rough guess) that the Chhota Kutta oil lands would yield 30 such wells; the Burra Kutta 20; the Aluggud 20; the Punnoba 20; the Gunda 5, and the Rutta Otoor, Bussala, and Loondeegar, all together 5, making 100 in all. Yet so uncertain is the matter that it might well turn out that Chhota Kutta alone would yield more than 100. And it would not be very astonishing if a single well here should yield 100 times as much as the Gunda boring No. 1, that has been taken as the standard; for although the limits of each little oil district are very narrow, the yield of single wells within those limits might be very large since a well draws its supply from so short a distance around it. Still the rough guess just given does not seem wild either in overrating or in underrating the prospects of the places.

A supply of 100 gallons of oil a day may then be counted on with some likelihood for 100 months, or some eight years. Although the supply may well prove to last much longer, it may also prove to be much less; and uncertain and probably small as it is, it would hardly be worth while to put up gas works for its use. As, however, the gas works have already been put up, it may on the whole (rather than remove them to another place where gas material is more abundant) be best to make the needful borings, and use the oil while it lasts. When the railroad reaches Rawalpindi, other gas material may perhaps be got from a distance.

The asphalt seems to be enough in quantity to supply as much gas as a 100 gallons of oil a day for three or four years, lengthening out the term of the gas works to 12 years. To use the asphalt alone, the present retorts of the works would probably be too small, but it is quite likely that the asphalt could be dissolved again in a small quantity of the rock oil, and so used in combination with it in the present retorts. At the same time the pebble and sand could be separated from the asphalt after it has been reduced to the liquid form by dissolving in the oil.

As the oil all belongs to the class of heavy oils, it would be (like Rangoon oil) especially well suited for lubricating purposes; and it may well be that its most profitable use will be in that way, particularly after the railroad is finished to Rawalpindi.

5.—SHIPMENT.

The Rutta Otoor oil spring is 13 miles by road from Rawalpindi, the first mile only a bridle path, the rest passable for carts, and eight miles of it a

good metalled road. The Bussala oil spring is 11 miles by road from Rawalpindi, two miles and a half of which are a bridle path, the rest nearly or quite passable to carts. The Loondeegar asphalt is 16 miles by road from Rawalpindi, about six miles a mere bridle path, the rest passable for carts. The Gunda wells are about 30 miles by a wagon road, mostly good, from Rawalpindi. The Punnoba oil springs are 87 miles by road from Rawalpindi; the dozen miles next the springs are not passable for carts, but the rest are. The Aluggud asphalt is 145½ miles by road from Rawalpindi, of which distance about 10 miles are quite impassable for carts, but the rest is nearly or quite passable for them. The Chhota Kutta and Burra Kutta (Jaba) oil springs are 102 miles by road from Rawalpindi, the first dozen miles or so quite impassable for carts, and the rest perhaps so in places. If the hire of a camel be taken as eight rupees a month, and his load 50 gallons of oil and a march as about a dozen miles, the carriage of a gallon of the oil by camels from each of these places would at least cost as follows:—Rutta Otoor and Bussala, 2⅓ pies; Loondeegar, 3 pies; Gunda, 7⅔ pies; Punnoba 1 anna 5¼ pies; Chhota Kutta and Burra Kutta (Jaba), 1 anna 7⅔ pies; Aluggud, 2 annas 3⅔ pies.

6.—REPORTS AND MAPS.

A special report has been written upon each of the places where oil, tar, or asphalt is found, and geological and topographical maps have been made for the Rutta Otoor, Bussala, Loondeegar, Gunda, Chhurrut, Boraree, Dulla, Punnoba, Aluggud, Chhota Kutta, and Burra Kutta oil lands. It was not thought worth while to map the other places, and even some of these derive their chief importance much less from their own merits than from the boring and digging that were formerly done at them.

The report for each place treats specially of the situation; the lay of the land; the geology, both the structure and the rock beds; the oil, its mode of occurrence, yield, outcrop and working; salt, sulphur or any other minerals found near the oil; the shipment; and finally, the books and papers that speak of each place. The aim has been to make the reports as full as may be, without giving needless and confusing details, and to give not only the observed facts, but the inferences drawn from them without, however, giving mere inferences as observed facts. All the reports, though final, have by requirement been wholly written in the jungle, as it were, and are therefore defective of course in some points where a reference to books and collections would be needed.

The maps of the Gunda, Chhurrut, Aluggud, Chhota Kutta, and Burra Kutta oil lands are based upon a rough survey; the others, mostly less important, are based upon a very rough survey, and are therefore called mere sketch maps. Each map shows a space of half a mile square with the oil springs in the centre, and by the side of the map are given an upright section of the rock beds and a long section of the basins and saddles. The maps are all on a scale $\frac{1}{6000}$ or 500 feet to an inch, and show the shape of the ground by contour lines 10 feet apart in level, and the position of the oil-bearing bed of rock by what may be called its contour lines 100 feet apart in level, and the outcrop by a hatched line. The observed dips are shown by arrow heads, and the number of degrees attached. The basin section is on the same scale as the map, and with the same vertical as horizontal scale, so as not to distort the structure. The rock section is on a scale of $\frac{1}{1200}$ or 100 feet to the inch, so as to make it possible to show a bed of one foot in thickness, or even less. The aim has been to make the maps as full and as independent of the reports as possible, and, as in the reports, to state as fully as consistent with clearness, not only the observed facts, but also the inferences drawn from them; yet in such a way that the two classes of statement should not be confounded. The mere guess of one who has been on the ground and carefully studied the matter is of value to those who have not been there, provided it be given as a guess, and not as a positive observation. At the same time, if the original observations are truly given, nothing prevents others from drawing their own inferences independently of the observer's inferences.

Of course the rougher the survey has been, the less trustworthy in intricate cases will the inferences be; but that is indicated by the very title of the map ("sketch map" or "map of a rough survey"). In the maps in question it would not have been worth while to make the survey very minute and time-taking, because what is chiefly wanted is a guide in beginning borings, or a proof of the general nature of the geology and structure of the place. They will show not only the probable general course of the outcrops and underground position of the oil-bearing beds, that is, where to look for them, but will show where borings can best be begun. The errors of these indications are in general likely to be greater the farther a point is from the oil springs themselves; but for other reasons it is desirable to bore at first quite near to the springs, so that the errors are of less importance. The borings themselves as they advance will give more and more exact knowledge of the position of the oil-bearing bed. The maps indeed are not intended as finally accurate statements of the geology, but rather as guides to finding it out, and something on which to base the corrections furnished by further explorations.

7.—BOOKS AND PAPERS.

The Punjab oil springs are spoken of in a "Report on the Salt Range," by Doctor Andrew Fleming, Journal of the Asiatic Society of Bengal, Volume XVII, No. 23, November 1848, page 517; in a "Report on the Structure and Mineral Wealth of the Salt Range," by Doctor Andrew Fleming, Journal Asiatic Society, Bengal, Volume XXII, 1853, No. 3, pages 264 and 265, No. 4, page 347; in "Notes on the Geology of the Punjab Salt Range," by W. Theobald, junior, Journal Asiatic Society, Bengal, Volume XXIII, No. 7, 1854, page 669; in a "Memorandum on Petroleum in the Rawalpindi Division," by Colonel R. Maclagan, R.E., Secretary to the Punjab Government, Public Works Department, Supplement to the *Punjab Government Gazette*, 5th February 1862, pages 23, 28; in a "Memorandum on the Results of a Cursory Examination of the Salt Range, and parts of the Districts of Bunnoo and Kohat, with special view to the mineral resources of these Districts," by Thomas Oldham, D.D., Superintendent of Geological Survey of India, Calcutta, April 1864, reprinted in a Supplement to the *Gazette of India*, 24th August 1867, page 780; in a "Report on Petroleum Operations," by A. Fenner, Assistant Engineer, Proceedings of the Government of Punjab, Public Works Department, 17th June 1866, about five pages; in a "Letter on the Gunda Oil," by Doctor T. E. B. Brown, Chemical Examiner, Supplement to the *Punjab Government Gazette* for 7th February 1867 (about six pages of foolscap manuscript); in a paper on the "Geology of Cashmere, the Western Himalaya, and Afghan Mountains," by Doctor A. M. Verchère (or Verchere), Journal Asiatic Society, Bengal, Part II, No. 1, 1867, page 13; in a manuscript Memorandum, No. 220, by Major C. H. Hall, Deputy Commissioner, 5th February 1868, on file in the Public Works Department at Lahore, one page; in a "Report on Borings for Petroleum," by A. Fenner, Executive Engineer, Proceedings of the Government of Punjab, Public Works Department, July 1869, pages 2-6; in a manuscript "Report on the Jaba Petroleum Springs near Kalabagh," by Lieutenant J. A. Armstrong, Executive Engineer, December 1869, on file in the Public Works Department at Lahore, pages 1-4; in a "Note on the Petroleum Locality of Sudkal," by A. B. Wynne, F.G.S., Geological Survey of India, Records of the Geological Survey of India, Volume III, No. 3, 1870, pages 73-74; and in a manuscript Report of his last winter's field work in the Salt Range, by A. B. Wynne, F.G.S., Geological Survey of India, on file in the Office of the Geological Survey of India at Calcutta, 1870.

Report on the Rutta Otoor Oil Lands, Rawalpindi District, Punjab, accompanied by a Geological and Topographical Sketch Map, by BENJAMIN SMITH LYMAN, *Mining Engineer, Public Works Department of the Government of India.*

1.—SITUATION.

The Rutta Otoor oil spring is 11 miles north by east from Rawalpindi, and 350 yards north of the hamlet of Rutta Otoor.

2.—LAY OF THE LAND.

The hamlet lies upon a small brook called the Kutta, just in a gap in the most southerly of the several parallel ranges of high hills or mountains that border the Rawalpindi District on the north next to the Hazara District. The general course of the first range is north-easterly and south-westerly, while the brook here runs for some distance nearly due south. East of the hamlet the ridge is divided in two by a long hollow, with two or three smaller branches. At the northern foot of the northern half of the range, and about 100 yards east of the brook, is the oil spring on the northern bank of a small branch of the brook, about 2,000 feet above the sea. A little more than a quarter of a mile north of the spring is another high ridge, likewise cut through by the brook; and the space between that ridge and the first is pretty flat for a width of say 100 yards near the brook, but rises easterly and westerly to high hills.

3.—GEOLOGY.

a. Structure.—The rocks seem to form a saddle to the north of the oil spring, and a basin to the south of it, with a southerly dip of about 50° near the spring, a southerly one of about 85° at the hamlet, and a northerly one of about 88° some 50 yards south of the hamlet. It is probable that the axis of the saddle is not far north of the spring, perhaps 100 yards; and that the axis of the basin is at the southern edge of the hamlet.

b. Rock Beds.—The only rocks exposed about the spring and near the hamlet are a dark gray lime rock, with nummulites and other fossils, belonging therefore to the nummulitic formation. It is probably the same as the so-called nummulitic lime rock of the Salt Range, in which the Kutta oil springs near Jaba occur. There are probably here and there layers of gray or light brown shales between the layers of lime rock. The thickness of this lime rock, including the shales that go with it, must be at least 750 feet. Scarcely 200 yards southerly from Rutta Otoor on the road to Shah-ka-Noorpoor is exposed a gray slightly reddish sand rock that dips about 45° north-westerly, seeming to pass under the lime rock just mentioned, and 20 yards further south a similar sand rock contains a six-inch layer of reddish and gray sandy lime rock. This sand rock belongs probably a short distance above to the Gunda group of rocks, and would in that case be also of nummulitic age. Indeed, reddish, gray and red shales are exposed a mile or two south-east of Noorpoor that look extremely like some of the rocks near Gunda.

4.—OIL AND ASPHALT.

a. Mode of occurrence.—At the oil spring scarcely any digging at all has been done; the earth has merely been scooped out of a hole some two feet long and six inches wide, and at most some nine inches deep. This hole is commonly filled with water from a natural spring, and a thin layer of dark green oil rests upon the water, and flows very slowly away. The oil seems to come from the cracks of a bed of the lime rock, perhaps 15 feet thick, at a distance of some 250 feet above the highest sand rock. In the bed and sides of the small water-course, about 40 yards below the oil spring, is some asphalt, partly in the wash, and partly in the cracks of the lime rock. It is merely dried oil that once flowed here from the cracks of the rock, as it still does at the spring. The heat of the sun softens it sometimes, and changes it into a black tar.

b. Yield.—The oil of the spring, if gathered every day, would amount perhaps to half a pint a day, perhaps even less. The asphalt extends for some two yards in length, with an average width of perhaps one yard and thickness of six inches, and amounts therefore to about a third of a cubic yard, and would weigh perhaps half a ton, as it is impure with earth.

c. Outcrop.—The outcrop of the oil-bearing bed of lime rock runs probably north-easterly and south-westerly from the spring and asphalt exposure, in a direction not far from straight, but bending round a little towards the north on account of the rise of the ground, combined with the south-easterly dip of the bed. Some 200 yards north of the spring would perhaps be found the corresponding outcrop of the same bed on the north-eastern side of the saddle, and it would likewise run north-easterly and south-westerly, with a corresponding southerly bend on either hand. Some 200 yards south-east of Rutta Otoor there would probably be another outcrop of the oil-bearing bed, with a course nearly parallel to the one of the springs. As these outcrops run along the hill-sides for long distances, and would no doubt give rise to the oil springs here and there if it continued to contain oil, it is probably quite barren of oil (beyond perhaps a trace of bitumen) except close about the spring.

d. Working.—In making borings, then, it would be advisable to make them at first very near the spring or asphalt. By boring south-easterly from the spring or asphalt the oil-bearing bed would be found at greater and greater depth, the greater the distance from those points. This depth would probably be 100 feet below the level of the spring for a distance from it of say 80 feet; 200 feet at a distance of 150 feet; 300 feet at a distance of 200 feet; 400 feet at a distance of 240 feet; 500 feet at a distance of 270 feet; and so on, growing rapidly greater until a depth of 1,000 feet is reached at a distance of about 350 feet. Of course, for the depth from the surface of the ground at any of these points, the height of that point above the level of the oil spring must be added to the depths just given. It would not be best to bore at first where the oil-bearing bed would be more than from 50 to 100 feet deep from the surface; and the result of the boring would be an additional guide, not merely as to the prospects of a deeper boring, but as to the dip and consequent probable position of the bed at greater depth. The yield of the spring at present would seem, on the whole, small as it is, to justify the Government in making the experiment of a boring not more than 50 or 100 feet deep.

5.—SHIPMENT.

In case oil should ever be found here in quantity, it could be carried on the backs of camels or other animals by a narrow bridle-path to Shah-ka-Noorpoor, one mile distant, and thence by a good unmetalled wagon road four miles to the Rawalpindi and Murree big road, and then on an excellent metalled road eight miles to Rawalpindi, making in all thirteen miles.

Report on the so-called Oil Spring in the Cheerpar Mountain, Rawalpindi District, Punjab, by BENJAMIN SMITH LYMAN, *Mining Engineer, Public Works Department of the Government of India.*

1.—SITUATION.

The so-called oil spring in the Cheerpar Mountain, discovered by Udhul Moosulleo, is three-quarters of a mile south-west of the village of Musrot, which is a mile and a half south of Runneeal, a village on the Tullagunge road, six miles and a quarter south-west of Rawalpindi; in all therefore eight miles south-west of Rawalpindi.

SO-CALLED OIL.

a. Mode of occurrence.—The first Cheerpar Mountain (the most north-westerly of three or four) in its upper parts is very thin, and consists of yellowish brown sand rock, dipping about 80° south-easterly. At the point where the oil is said to be found, half-way up the steep, almost vertical southern side of the mountain, about 70 feet above the little plain below, there is, along a cleavage plane, a horizontal cave, in some places as much as six feet deep from the face of the rock and three or four feet high. It is said that in the hottest season, say in June or July, oil drips down from the roof of this cave, and forms white stalactites, six or eight inches long; but through the rest of the year, as at the time of this survey, there is nothing of the kind to be seen. In the rock of the roof there are three or four small dark discolored patches which seem to yield the oil. The largest one is of irregular shape, but at most about two yards long north-east and south-west, and two feet wide; and another two yards south-west of that is about two yards long by one foot wide, and has a still narrower spot alongside of its south-western end, and about a foot from it.

The white substance of the stalactites described is probably natural paraffine, which melts in the great heat of mid-summer and drips from the rock. The rock probably belongs to the age of the middle of the Gunda group, that is nummulitic.

d. Working.—The amount to be obtained from so small a deposit as this seems to me would be far too little to justify any expense in the way of further explorations, such as boring or digging. It seems in fact to be confined to the dark-colored patches just described, and the chances of hitting upon other like patches by digging or boring into the rock below are extremely small, and the likelihood of hitting upon a larger deposit of the kind there is still smaller.

Report on the Bussala Oil Lands, on the Seel River, Rawalpindi District, Punjab, accompanied by a Geological and Topographical Sketch Map, by BENJAMIN SMITH LYMAN, *Mining Engineer, Public Works Department of the Government of India.*

1.—SITUATION.

The oil spring on the Seel River at the mouth of the Bussala in the Rawalpindi District of the Punjab is 10 miles and a half south-west by west of Rawalpindi, and one mile and three-quarters east of Moorut village.

2.—LAY OF THE LAND.

Both banks of the Seel and of the Bussala (here some 1,500 feet above the sea) are very steep, and much gullied with many precipices. Back from these the land lies nearly flat, rising to a height of 100 or 125 feet from the beds of the rivers; but it is broken up in many directions by the steepsided gullies of the smaller streams, and to the north-east are two or three small chains (two or three miles long) of low hills rising above the general level.

3.—GEOLOGY.

The older beds of rocks near the spring all dip about 75° south-easterly, with a strike of north 57° east; but the newer rocks rest upon these quite unconformably, and are nearly level or quite so.

These newer rocks are of older alluvial age, and consist at the top of a very much contorted concretionary lime rock or travertine, full of irregular holes and of hollow tubes, probably broken fossil stems of plants, and of fossil leaves; and this rests possibly here, as it clearly does elsewhere within three miles, on a very coarse pebble rock with pebbles of fist size or larger. The travertine is exposed on the eastern bank of the Bussala about 100 yards above the mouth in a cliff some eight feet high. The pebble rock is exposed on the east bank of the Seel about 60 yards above the mouth of the Bussala, and is from nothing up to three feet in thickness according to the erosion that had taken place in the underlying rocks before the deposition of the pebble rock. The cliffs, some 40 feet high along the banks of the two rivers, seem to consist mainly of a soft yellowish brown sand rock that rests immediately upon the coarse pebble rock where this is exposed. At the crossing of the Seel, about two miles north of this place, near the village of Tulheeun, the concretionary limestone to the thickness of 100 feet or so is seen resting upon the coarse pebble rock; and this about three feet thick, upon the soft brown sand rock which reaches to the water's edge—all of these with no dip or nearly none above steeply dipping rocks in the beds of the river. It is likely therefore that there are at least two layers of pebble rock, one between the travertine and soft sand rock and not seen at the oil spring, the other below the sand rock.

The older rocks at the oil spring are probably of the nummulitic formation, of the same age as the Gunda group; and the following section was noticed

there on the east bank of the Seel, about 60 yards north-east of the spring. Downward—

Shales	about	5 feet.
Limy sandy shales	"	8 "
Blue sandy, clayed, and (limy?) shales, with a thin layer of lime rock near the bottom like the next	"	15 "
Bluish gray lime rock, broken up into thin cross cleavage layers, nearly at right angles with the bedding	"	12 "
In all	about	40 feet.

The oil would seem to come from the blue shales. About 100 yards up the Bussala from its mouth there is a thin layered, almost slaty, light brown sand rock with a like dip, which must be therefore about 350 feet below the section just given, and on one of its blocks are a few spots of black, as if some body had spilt some tar there. It was pointed out as a deposit of mineral tar, but would seem not to be a natural one, nor to have the least importance in any case.

4.—OIL.

a. Mode of occurrence.—The oil rises up through the extremely shallow water of the river; one drop at a time every minute or two gives rainbow colors to the surface of the river for the space of a few inches, then floats away and disappears. At a distance of about 20 yards north-easterly, apparently on the outcrop of the same bed of shales, is another like show of oil; also at one or two other places between these extremes.

b. Yield and working.—The whole yield is plainly very small indeed, at most say a gill a day,—too little probably to justify any boring to test the bed, especially as this at its exposure on the bank close by seems to be quite barren of oil. Still it may at some time be thought worth while (more particularly on account of the nearness of Rawalpindi) to test the same bed at some little depth, and in that case it is clear where borings should be made. As this and other deposits of the kind in this Province seem to be of but very limited extent, perhaps a few yards only, it would not be well to make the first boring very far from the points where the oil and gas are seen to rise. As the bed dips some 75° to the south, 33° east, it will be needful to go in this direction 28 feet and two-thirds only to bore upon the bed at a depth of 100 feet below the river level, twice that distance for 200, and so on. Of course the height of the boring site above the rivers should be borne in mind as adding to the depth of the boring. In this way the bed can be bored upon at any desired depth, and the bed can be tested at the same depth below water level in a north-easterly or south-westerly direction, bearing in mind that the strike is north 57° east, and going in that direction from the point found out as just described for any given depth.

5.—SHIPMENT.

The place is quite accessible, as it is only two miles and a half from the big road that passes through Tulheeun south-eastward, and that road connects without any bad stream to cross with the Tullagung road south of Runneeal. The only bad place in respect to carriage is up the steep, gullied river bank, close by the oil spring; but this could easily be improved, and is already quite passable to horses and camels. The oil spring is by the road three miles and three quarters from Runneeal, and 11 miles from Rawalpindi.

Report on the Loondegar Oil Lands, near Moorut, Rawulpindi District, Punjab, accompanied by a Geological and Topographical Sketch Map, by BENJAMIN SMITH LYMAN, *Mining Engineer, Public Works Department of the Government of India.*

1.—SITUATION.

The asphalt and oil places near the house called Loondegar, on the land of Goolab Shah, a Lumberdar of Moorut, Rawalpindi District, Punjab, are two miles and a half south-west by west of the main Moorut village, and 14 miles south-west by west of Rawalpindi.

2.—LAY OF THE LAND.

The two places are about 1,550 feet above the sea near the head-waters of some small streams that flow south-easterly into a brook that comes down from

the southern side of the Khairee Moorut, and empties into the Seel River, and are about half-way between the mountain and the river. The asphalt place is on a gently sloping hillside; and the oil place, a quarter of a mile south-westerly of that, is on the bank of a small watercourse. Between the two is a ridge about 80 feet high, running north-west and south-east, and a couple of hundred yards north of the asphalt is a ridge of about the same height, running for some 300 yards east-north-easterly. North of that is a wide plain, and south of it the land is nearly flat, and slopes gently south-easterly. The land to the south-west of the oil place is also nearly flat, except where gullied by the small watercourse and its tributaries.

3.—GEOLOGY.

At the asphalt place the solid rocks are not at all exposed, so that the dip and strike are not to be seen, but at the oil place the strike is seen to be about north 55° east; and as the direction from one place to the other is the same, they are both probably on the outcrop of one bed. The dip at the oil place is about 85° north-westerly; but some 45 yards north of that, the dip, although in the same direction, is only about 60°. Some 10 yards still further north the rocks, with the same dip, are covered by a nearly or quite level bed of concretionary limestone or travertine, about two feet thick. This is plainly such travertine as that on the Bussala River near its mouth, and therefore of older alluvial age. The steeply dipping rocks are of the nummulitic formation (probably of the Gunda group), and many nummulites are to be found on the hillside east of the oil place. The rocks exposed at the oil place, and at 40 or 50 yards north of it, are all a coarse greenish gray soft sandstone, and it is the source apparently of all the oil that has flowed at either place.

4.—ASPHALT AND OIL.

a. Mode of occurrence and yield.—The asphalt occurs in the form of bituminous earth, or earthy asphalt, plainly the product of a natural spring of oil that has in former times flowed here, and whose oil in drying has become solid, and remained mixed with sand and small pebbles. It has been dug into at one point to the depth of two feet and a half or three feet without coming to the bottom of it, and extends over a surface, roughly a triangle in shape, about 60 yards long, and about 1,000 square yards in surface extent. Taking its average thickness at a yard (and it seems to be fully that, though not yet properly tested by digging), the amount would be about 1,000 cubic yards. No test of its capacity to yield oil or gas seems ever to have been made, although it is said that 10 maunds of it were taken by Government agents to Rawalpindi some two years ago. By mere guess it would seem likely to yield to the cubic yard at least as much gas as half a ton of oil, that is to say, some 11,000 feet. The specific gravity of the asphalt has not been tested either; but as it is earthy, a cubic yard would weigh perhaps a ton and a half, certainly not more than two tons, and probably not less than one ton. The whole thousand cubic yards would weigh then about 1,500 tons.

The oil occurs at both places in extremely small quantity, but chiefly at the asphalt place, and is found only in the hot weather, evidently the effect of heat upon the asphalt at the one place, and on the bituminous rock at the other place. This bituminous rock seems to be of very small extent, a mere blotch in the coarse green soft sand rock, some 15 yards long (north-west and south-east) and three yards wide (north-east and south-west), and only exposed to a depth of two feet by a small trial pit. There are four other such oily spots in the rock close by, all small ones, varying from two feet to two yards long.

d. Working.—The proper place to bore, or dig, to test the yielding capacity of the bed at any desired depth from the surface, is to the north-west ("to the dip") from either the asphalt or the oil place. As the bed dips at an angle of about 85° at the oil place, and perhaps at the same angle at the asphalt place, it will be needful to go only eight feet and three quarters to the dip to find the bed at a depth of 100 feet, or to go 17 feet and a half to find it at 200 feet, and so on. The bed at any such depth may be followed north-easterly or south-westerly by going in the direction of the strike, about north 55° east. There is, however, little or no encouragement to boring except close by the asphalt that seems to have come from a considerable deposit of oil in the rock which may not have been exhausted. It is plain that all such deposits in this region are, like the small ones at the oil place here, quite limited in extent, and it is therefore not best to bore far from a spot where oil is known to occur. A well elsewhere sunk at random on the bed might possibly hit upon a good deposit, but the chances are very greatly against it.

5.—SHIPMENT.

The places are by a road passable to horses and camels, but hilly two miles and a half from Moorut village, which is three miles by a good bridle-path from Tulheeun, and thence it is ten miles and a half by larger roads to Rawalpindi, or 16 miles in all. But it is only five miles from the asphalt and oil, over a pretty good country for making a road, to the Tallagung road at a point 10 miles and a half from Rawalpindi.

Report on the Gunda Oil Lands, Rawalpindi District, Punjab, accompanied by a Geological and Topographical Map of a Rough Survey, by BENJAMIN SMITH LYMAN, *Mining Engineer, Public Works Department of the Government of India.*

1.—SITUATION.

The Gunda oil wells are on a tract of three acres and a half of land owned by the Government, about 100 yards west of the big road from Futtehjung to Campbellpoor, and two miles and a half north-west of Futtehjung, and are 23 miles slightly south of west of Rawalpindi. They are one mile south-south-east of Ajoowal, and one mile and three furlongs north-west of Sukal, and have by different writers been called by the name of each of these villages.

2.—LAY OF THE LAND.

The wells, about 1,700 feet above the sea, lie in the middle of a plain about 300 yards wide north and south about 100 yards on the west from the head of a small stream flowing westward into the Bugwan, and 400 yards on the east from the head of another small stream flowing eastward and north-eastward to the Nundna. This plain is separated on the south by a ridge about 15 feet high from the wide plain that reaches several miles west of Futtehjung. On the north are three ridges, the highest some 40 feet above the wells, within about 300 yards between the little plain and the valley in which lies the village of Ajoowal. Easterly from the wells for half a mile the ground is little broken and slopes gently, but westward it is much broken by hills, rising 30 feet or so above the wells, and narrow valleys some 75 feet below the level of the wells.

3.—GEOLOGY.

a. Structure.—The little plain of the wells lies in a basin of the rocks which seems to extend for several miles both easterly and westerly. The first ridge north of the well is formed by a saddle in the rocks, but seems to lie within the main basin, which is bounded rather by the rock saddle of the double ridge, about 200 yards further north. The low ridge south of the wells seems to be composed of two or three chains of rock saddles, but to be in the main the northern half only of a large saddle, having the general dip of its rocks northerly. Subordinate to this main structure are many small saddles and basins, the larger ones in general parallel to each other and to the main basin, but the smaller ones filling up the spaces between each other and the larger ones with great variety and apparent irregularity in their directions. The general course of the main basin seems to be about north 80° east, but that of the larger of the small basins seems to be north 70°, or only 60° east. The dip is often quite steep, often in fact reversed (as far as 70°), and is seldom less than 45°. Owing to this, and the fact that there are so many small basins and saddles with various directions, it is very hard to form a good opinion as to the precise place of any given bed in almost any place where the rocks are unexposed for a few yards. But in the central part of the basin the rocks are somewhat less disturbed and irregular than at the sides.

b. Rock Beds.—The rocks that share the structure just described belong to the nummulitic formation, and are the only ones that are clearly in place within

200 yards of the oil wells. But a little more than a quarter of a mile south-west of them are exposed some rocks, probably of older alluvial age, lying nearly level upon steeply dipping nummulitic rocks, and capping the hills on the northern edge of the great plain. These rocks, of alluvial age, are a brown pebble rock, with pebbles of walnut and filbert size, some 10 feet thick, covered by a coarse concretionary light buff (but weathering dark bluish gray) limestone or travertine, full of irregular holes, perhaps five feet exposed. Many blocks of this same limestone are scattered on the hill tops between that and the wells, and in some places are seen also traces of the pebble rock, and some of this seems to be in place. In the little plain of the oil well there is also a thickness of a few feet (perhaps generally from three to a dozen or even more) of wash or soil and recent alluvium that covers the rocks in the hollows. Indeed, well No. 2 of this year has now been dug to a depth of over 111 feet before coming to solid rock, and a great part of this depth is probably in wash.

The following seems to be the section downward of all the rocks of nummulitic age exposed within a quarter of the oil wells, and perhaps also within a much greater distance, for the many saddles bring the rocks again to the surface, perhaps with some changes of texture, or hardness, or thickness, or color, in the same beds :—

Thin layered, reddish brown, fine grained, hard calcareous sand rock with softer, thinner, redder layers	about	12 feet.
Gray, slightly reddish, soft coarse sand rock	„	12 „
Red, coarse, calcareous, thin layered, sand rock, with white calc spar seams	„	8 „
Soft greenish gray, coarse sand rock	„	30 „
Coarse gray, slightly reddish sand rock	„	30 „
Coarse brown pebble rock, thinning out	„	5 „
Bright red shales, mostly soft, but with some hard layers	„	30 „
Brown shaly sand rock, thin layers, with shales between	„	4 „
Greenish gray shales and sand rock	„	2 „
Bright red shales (partly hidden)	„	4 „
Gray, slightly reddish, weathering dark brown, hard, rather coarse, compact, a little cross bedded sand rock	„	10 „
Bright red shale (partly hidden)	„	15 „
Bright red shale, with some layers of greenish gray (partly hidden)	„	8 „
Chiefly red or reddish gray sand rock and red shales		170
Light yellowish brown, soft, irregularly bedded sand rock, with some thin (six inch) layers of harder nodules and some brown shales	about	10 feet.
Yellowish brown, hard sand rock, extremely full of nummulites	„	3 „
Brown hard, nodular sand rock, made up of little and big nodules, very irregularly joined together	„	4 „
Very soft greenish gray and brown sand rock or shales, with some harder, six-inch, layers of brown sand rock, *oily or bituminous*	„	20 „
Brown, very coarse pebble rock; the pebbles are rounded, and mostly of sandstone, and some of them six inches long or more; some of them were of a brighter yellowish brown than the rest of the rock; a few small ones are of limestone, from two feet to six feet, say	„	4 „
Very light brown soft sand rock	„	7 „
Pebble rock like that just described	„	1 foot.
Light brown, very coarse soft sand rock	„	7 feet.
Fine pudding rock, full of nummulites, hard (calcareous?)	„	1 foot.
Very light brown soft sand rock or shales, with here and there a harder rib of the same, and perhaps some red near the bottom	„	20 feet.
Light brown or slightly brownish gray, very coarse thin layered shaly sand rock	„	3 „
Chiefly brown sand and pebble rocks		80
Red shales	about	2 feet.
Light brown calcareous sand rock or sandy lime rock in thin (four-inch) layers exposed	„	1 foot.
Red shales or clay, with about one foot of the same sandy lime rock, in thin layers, about two-thirds of the way down	„	20 feet.

Dove-colored rather pure-looking, thin layered lime rock	about	3 feet.
Red shales? hidden	„	2 „
Same lime rock as last, but irregularly bedded	„	2 „
Red shales or clay	„	15 „
Same but less pure-looking lime rock	„	3 „
Red clay? mostly hidden	„	2 „
Reddish and greenish hard calcareous shale	„	1 foot.
Red clay? hidden	„	9 feet.
Rather pure-looking dove-colored lime rock, such as above, and shales of a like kind, and softer shales, partly hidden and partly exposed, a succession of beds	„	100 „
Bright red clay or fine shales	„	10 „
Same succession of lime rock, hard and soft shales, partly hidden	„	20 „
Gray lime rock, red and gray shales		190
Bright red shales, perhaps		60
Whole series exposed		500

4.—OIL AND ASPHALT.

b. Yield.—The oil wells were first dug in 1866 by Mr. Fenner near a natural spring. There are seven or eight holes dug by him lying in a general north-east and south-west direction, and within 70 yards north-east and 50 yards south-west of the main well, and within about 20 yards of each other. Two or three of the holes are shallow, and most of them have fallen in, and seem never to have yielded oil. One however, 50 yards north-west of the main well, is said to yield a little oil, but much less than the main well, and it is therefore neglected. It is 13 feet deep, and goes something over half of that distance into the sold rock.

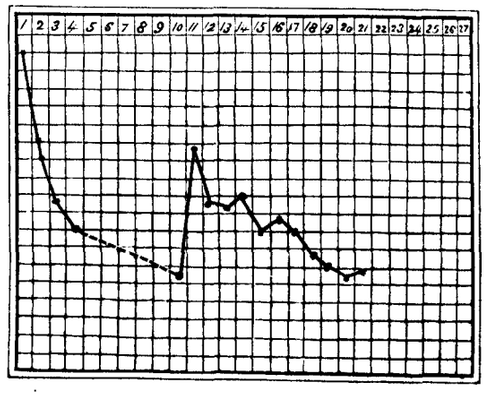
Another hole (now filled up), 20 yards south-west of the main well, yielded still less oil, and a few drops were seen upon the water that was there; one or two of the other holes show a trace of oil also at times. The main well was the most promising when all these holes were 15 feet deep, according to Mr. Fenner's report, and yielded "25 seers a day," about six gallons. It was therefore deepened by him in 1869 to 35 feet, and yielded then, he reported, "seven to nine *garrahs* every morning," which would be about 25 gallons, allowing a gallon or two for waste in the "wasteful manner of gathering" which he speaks of. At the end of March 1870 the same well yielded about five gallons a day (one *garrah* and a half to two *garrahs*) when the oil was gathered every day; but when the well had been neglected for a week, the yield would be about 30 gallons for the first day.

On the 8th of April 1870 a boring was begun in the bottom of this well, and was carried to a depth of 75 feet from the surface. The largest yield of the well and boring on any one day was 50 gallons on the 28th of May, just after the boring was finished. The whole yield of the well and boring since the 8th of April has been—

From the 8th of April 1870 to 28th of May 1870	about	500	gallons.
In the week ending 4th June 1870	„	180	„
Do. 11th „ „	„	120	„
Do. 18th „ „	„	97	„
Do. 25th „ „	„	80	„
On the 27th and 28th „ „	„	23	„
In the week ending 6th Aug. „	„	55	„
Do. 13th „ „	„	128	„
Do. 20th „ „	„	98	„
Do. 27th „ „	„	94	„
Do. 3rd Sept. „	„	99	„
Do. 10th „ „	„	79	„
Do. 17th „ „	„	88	„
Do. 24th „ „	„	79	„
Do. 1st Octr. „	„	66	„
Do. 8th „ „	„	60	„
Do. 15th „ „	„	58	„
Do. 22nd „ „	„	59	„
		1,963	

From the 28th of June to the end of July no oil was gathered owing to a caving in of the well. On the 9th of August a pump was fixed in the well for the first time, and the increased yield from about that time seems to be mainly due to frequent pumping, but partly perhaps also to the re-opening of crevices on the rocks by the water of the rains that soaked through them, and was pumped out by the borehole. The irregularity of the yield in the last weeks (which is still more striking in the daily record) may perhaps be owing either to irregularity of pumping or else to changes of weather not reported.

A diagram showing the foregoing weekly yield of the well gives what is



clearly a broken parabolic curve, and shows that the well will, at the end of this year (1870), yield some 30 or 40 gallons a week, and that the yield will continue worth pumping until 1st July or 1st October 1871, although very small at last. The diagram shows also that the future yield of the well will be about 1,000 gallons, making its whole yield about 3,000 gallons.

On the surface near the main well, and north-easterly from it towards the next best yieding hole, is a quantity of hardened mineral pitch or asphalt (called by the natives "moomeeai") upon the surface of the ground, clearly the result of the drying of oil that has flowed here naturally in past times. This asphalt covers a space about 30 yards long, and averaging say three yards wide, with perhaps an average thickness of six inches, and making the whole quantity some 15 cubic yards. It is in parts pretty pure, but in other parts much mixed with sand and gravel. It would probably weigh on the average something like a ton and a quarter to the cubic yard, or in all about 19 tons. Of gas it would yield to the cubic yard probably somewhat more than as much as half a ton of oil, or some 11,000 cubic feet.

c. Outcrop.—In the main well (or well No. 1) and in the hole close by it, and on the surface of the ground for a few yards north-east of it, is exposed a soft greenish gray sand rock, and the position of the asphalt shows that the oil issued from it, especially from cracks in it; but the whole rock seems impregnated with bitumen or dried oil, and looks brown on the inside, while weathered gray outside. There is also exposed near to this rock a hard, rather shaly (limy?) sand rock quite filled with nummulites. The soft greenish gray sand rock which contains the oil (perhaps from the decomposition of the soft parts of the bodies of the nummulites, so wonderfully numerous) seems to be the rock about 20 feet thick, noted as bituminous in the general section, about 17 feet below the top of the series of brown sand rocks and shales. The outcrop of this bed of rock runs probably about north 80° east from the wells, but is not exposed there within half a mile at least. Westward it runs nearly in the same direction, with some crooks for about a quarter of a mile, without any good exposure, and then turns northerly and then north-easterly around the middle of the basin. At this turn it is partly exposed, and seems to contain no bitumen, but from about 50 yards north-east of the turn for about 200 yards in that direction it is seen to be impregnated with bitumen in the same way as at the oil wells, and, although weathered greenish gray outside, looks brown

inside, and gives out a bituminous smell. This exposure of bituminous character is a quarter of a mile north-west of the main well, just below a dam across a small watercourse, and along the hillsides on either hand. No asphalt, apart from what impregnates the sand rock, is seen here. About 450 yards north-east of the turn northward the outcrop is cut short by a fault nearly at right angles with it, and thrown about 160 yards south-easterly to the ridge next north of the wells, and then runs north-east for half a mile or so at least. The oil-bearing bed crops out likewise along the brow (nearly east and west) of the second hill north of the oil wells, about 360 yards north of them, with a northerly dip, the northern side of a saddle. Another saddle, with so steep a southern dip as to amount to a fault in some places, brings up the same bed again along the brow of the nearly parallel ridge, some 60 yards still further to the north. But in all these outcrops, wherever exposed, it seems not to be bituminous, except in the places already mentioned. Indeed, the deposit of oil at the wells seems, like those found elsewhere in the district, to be of very limited extent—perhaps a few score yards at most.

d. Working.—It is clear, then, that any digging or boring should be made at first very near to the main well, so as not to fall quite outside of the deposit. As the rock just here dips steeply some 60° or more north-easterly, every 55 feet in that direction will find the bed at 100 feet greater depth if the dip should continue uniform. The rock however, as seen in the digging close to the oil well, changes its dip here two or three times within four or five yards, with little saddles and basins, so that its place at the distance of 55 feet cannot be counted on with certainty: still its most probable place is as just mentioned. It is possible that if the oil-bearing bed should be bored into at the depth of 100 feet or thereabouts, it might yield more oil there than at the present well; but it is not very probable.

The whole cost of the boring and digging of this year has, however, been at least equalled by the value of the oil taken; for that expense up to the end of September was about Rs. 1,200, or a little more, making the 2,000 gallons of oil cost about 10 annas a gallon. The cost in America of refining crude oil is about five annas or less a gallon; even if it were double that here, the cost of refined oil from this source would be but 20 annas a gallon, or less than half what it costs in the Rawalpindi market. If the crude oil yields 80 cubic feet of gas to the gallon as expected, the cost of this oil for gas would be at the rate of one anna for eight feet, or Rs. 7-13 for 1,000 feet.

On the 23rd May 1870 another well for a boring ("well No. 2") was begun at 50 feet north-west by west from boring No. 1 (by mistake this point was taken instead of "30 feet north-north-west," as directed); and on the 1st of October it had been dug to a depth of over 111 feet without coming to any solid rock on which to begin boring,—nothing but red and gray mottled clay. The object of the boring was to test the oil-bearing bed at a depth of 75 or 100 feet quite under cover, but not far from the first boring. The bed at the place taken for the well will, however, be somewhat deeper than that—say 150 feet to the bottom of it. If the dip should have grown steeper than at boring No. 1, or prove greater than 60 degrees, the depth may be still greater.

In August (contrary to the indications of this survey) a second boring was begun alongside of boring No. 1 in the same well; but, at the depth of about eight feet, was stopped by the sticking fast of a chisel that could not be removed. The boring of another hole so near the first was not advised, because the first would probably drain the rock of oil for some distance around it so thoroughly as to make another boring unlikely to pay its expense.

On the 24th September 1870 a third boring was begun at 88 feet east-north-easterly from boring No. 1, to be carried on at the same time with the digging of the second well, and to test the oil-bearing bed at a distance of 100 feet or so from the first well along the strike. On the 4th October 1870 a hole was likewise begun about 30 feet north-north-west of boring No. 3 to test the bed again at a depth of about 75 or 100 feet. If these holes should give encouragement, a hole might well be bored about 50 yards north-easterly from boring No. 1 near an old hole that has a show of oil in it; after that, if still

encouraged by the borings already made, one might be make at 30 feet north-north-west of this last, and so on, feeling the way along the strike north-easterly, and at the same time north-westerly to the dip. If these borings near the outcrop are successful, still deeper ones might be made to the dip. The borings themselves will give, as they go on, better and better information in regard to the course of the bed, both strike and dip, and be a guide to future borings.

5.—SHIPMENT.

As the well is close by the big road from Futtehjung to Campbellpoor, the oil or asphalt can be carried away either on camels or in bullock carts. The distance by the old road to Rawalpindi is 27 miles and a half; by the new road about 30 miles.

7.—BOOKS AND PAPERS.

The Gunda oil springs are spoken of in the "Report on Petroleum Operations" by A. Fenner, Assistant Engineer, Proceedings of the Government of Punjab, Public Works Department, 17th June 1866; in a letter on the Gunda Oil by Doctor T. E. B. Brown, Chemical Examiner, Supplement to the *Punjab Government Gazette* for 7th February 1867; in a manuscript Memorandum, No. 220, by Major C. H. Hall, Deputy Commissioner, 15th February 1868, on file in Public Works Department, Lahore; in a "Report on Borings for Petroleum by A. Fenner, Executive Engineer, Proceedings of the Government of Punjab, Public Works Department, July 1869, pages 2, 3, and 6; and in a "Note on the Petroleum Locality of Sudkal," by A. B. Wynne, F.G.S., Geological Survey of India, Records of Geological Survey of India, Vol. III, 1870, No. 3, pages 73 and 74.

Report on the Chhurrut Oil Lands, Rawalpindi District, Punjab, accompanied by a Geological and Topographical Map of a Rough Survey, by* BENJAMIN SMITH LYMAN, *Mining Engineer, Public Works Department of the Government of India.

1.—SITUATION.

The Chhurrut oil well is 150 yards south-east of the village of Chhurrut, five miles and a half west by north of Futtehjung, and 28 miles in a straight line west of Rawalpindi.

2.—LAY OF THE LAND.

The oil well is in the middle of a little valley that stretches with a flat bottom for 200 yards to the east and 125 yards to the west, with a width of 40 yards at the oil well, but of 60 yards further east. This little valley is separated only by a narrow ridge, 60 feet high, from the Bugwan River on the south, which is here about 1,500 feet above the sea, and has a general east and west course. The little valley, only 10 feet above the river in level, is drained into the river around the western end of this hill. On the south side of the river is a flat about eight feet above the river in level and 100 yards wide. South of that is a long double east and west ridge of 80 feet or more in height, followed on the south by a narrow plain and other parallel ridges. North and west of the oil well the land rises to a level of 40 or 50 feet above the river, and reaches back in a plain, 400 yards to the north, to a long east and west ridge, some 40 feet higher, followed closely by other parallel ridges to the north. The village is built on the southern edge of the plain just mentioned.

3.—GEOLOGY.

a. Structure.—The rocks of the first long ridges on the north and south are in the main the same and dip away from the river, giving the whole valley between the appearance of a rock saddle valley or anticlinal valley, of half a mile wide. But the saddle is not a simple one, and has within it some eight or ten smaller saddles, and perhaps the southernmost of them should rather be considered as giving an anticlinal character to the southern mountain, and possibly the corresponding anticlinal on the north, which is half hidden, should

cause the valley to be regarded rather as a rock basin with smaller rolls within it. At the oil well itself the rocks form, it seems, a very small saddle; 40 yards south is another, and about 140 yards south of that probably another, and 80 yards south of that is another, and 100 yards south of that still another. On the north there seem to be small saddles at 50, 110, and 210 yards north of the oil well, and perhaps still others at 290 and 400 yards north of it.

b. Rock Beds.—The rock beds exposed in this neighbourhood are in the main the same as those seen around the Gunda oil wells, three miles to the east, but with some variations, and are of nummulitic age, except perhaps near the bottom. The following sections are exposed near the Chhurrut place:—

In the double ridge south of the Bugwan very soft greenish gray sand rock	about	6 feet.
Rather hard greenish gray sand rock	"	10 "
Hidden	"	4 "
Greenish gray soft sand rock	"	30 "
Hard coarse gray sand and pebble rock	"	2½ "
Greenish gray soft sand rock	"	5½ "
Red shales	"	2 "
Greenish gray soft sand rock	"	5½ "
Hard pebble rock (brown pebbles up to two inches)	"	4½ "
Greenish gray very soft sand rock (only 2½ feet exposed at top)	"	20 "
Greenish gray soft, partly hard, sand rock	"	23 "
Greenish and brownish gray sand rock and shales		about 113
Gray nummulitic shale, and two (two-inch) layers of gray lime rock	about	4 feet.
Very light gray lime-rock, crystalline and nummulitic	"	0½ "
Gray shales, full of nummulites	"	2 "
Light gray thin layered lime rock	"	1 foot.
Nummulitic shaly lime rock	"	2½ feet.
Mottled, white, brown, red, but dark weathering lime rock	"	1 foot.
Brown shales	"	2½ feet.
Nummulitic shaly lime rock	"	3 "
Gray lime rock shales	about	17
A gap here of perhaps	"	50

Then on the north side of the same ridge—

Hard shaly lime rock with iron ore (brown hematite altered from pyrites) in small crystalline nodules	about	3 feet.
Brown shales	"	6 "
Hard gray shaly lime rock	"	4 "
Gray lime rock and shales		about 13
Here a gap of perhaps		" 30

Then in the north-east corner of the little flat in which the oil wells lie—

Light and dark gray lime rock beds, with gray shales between (in these the oil occurs, and at the well at least the lime rock is sandy)	about	30 feet.
Red shales (thick)	"	? "

Likewise, probably, the lower part of this last section in the north bank of the Bugwan, just south of the oil well—

Gray lime rock	about	4 feet.
Grayish green shales or clay	"	10 "
Red shales or clay	"	8 "
Hidden	"	5 "
Dark purple shales	"	4 "
		31 feet.

OIL AND BITUMEN.

a. Mode of occurrence.—The oil seems to flow from the crevices of the sandy gray lime rock marked bituminous in the section, and from the more

sandy shales between the layers of lime rock, and to come then from the lower part of the sandy lime rock and shales of the Gunda section. The oil when fresh is dark green in color, but turns brown or black in the air.

b. Yield.—At the oil well a hole was dug by Mr. Fenner in 1869, 20 feet deep according to his report, and a bore hole sunk, he says, to the depth of 72 feet from the surface. He reports that the hole yielded two seers (or say half a gallon) of oil daily. The digging at the time of this survey (April 1870) was almost quite full of muddy water through which many bubbles of gas rose; but the amount of oil on the surface was extremely small, perhaps hardly a spoonful, and the villagers said that there had never been any more. As the oil does not seem to be gathered at all, the amount of it on the water must be the accumulation of a long time, so that the daily, or even monthly, yield would seem now to be extremely little.

On the surface of the ground and of the gray limestone rocks that crop out near the well are irregular deposits of solid mineral pitch or asphalt, sometimes a little softened in the heat of the sun, in some parts quite pure, but in others much mixed with sand and fine gravel. These deposits reach to 33 yards east of the well, and to 47 yards west of it, with a gap of 20 yards where none is exposed, just west of the well. The whole length then is about 60 yards; its average width is perhaps 1½ yards, and its average thickness ⅙ yard, making the whole amount 15 cubic yards. This impure asphalt would perhaps weigh a ton and a quarter to the cubic yard making 19 tons in all, and perhaps yield of gas as much to the cubic yard as half a ton of oil, or say 11,000 cubic feet. In the south bank of the Bugwan River, about 275 yards south-east of the oil well, are exposed within a space of 50 yards four deposits of solid impure asphalt, plainly thrown down by the river in a former bed. They are 1, 5, 3, and three yards long, and average about one-sixth of a yard in thickness, and reach into the bank perhaps one yard on the average, giving in all two cubic yards or 2½ tons. There would be then in all 17 cubic yards, or 21½ tons.

d. Working.—As the rocks here are in a saddle form, with a steep dip of about 70° on either side, it is necessary of course in boring to bore either along the top of the saddle, or within a short distance of it on either side. The northern dip of the saddle is the plainest, and the oil-bearing bed would be found at 100 feet greater depth for about every 17 feet of level distance in this direction. The small yield of the present holes, however, does not give encouragement to expect much oil from any deep borings. This oil deposit seems, in common with the others of the Punjab, to be of very limited extent; and it would therefore be necessary in boring to keep at the outset very near to the surface exposure of bitumen.

5.—SHIPMENT.

The bituminous earth or any oil that may hereafter be found could be carried either on camels or mules three miles to the big road at Gunda, and could thence be carried either in the same way or in carts 27 miles and a half to Rawalpindi, or 30 miles and a half in all by the old road, say 33 by the new.

7.—BOOKS AND PAPERS.

This oil place is spoken of in the "Report on Petroleum Operations," by A. Fenner, Assistant Engineer, Proceedings of the Government of Punjab, Public Works Department, July 1866; and in the "Report on Borings for Petroleum," by A. Fenner, Executive Engineer, Proceedings of Government of Punjab, Public Works Department, July 1869, pages 3, 4, 5, and 6.

Report on the Boraree Oil Lands, near Chhurrut, Rawalpindi District, Punjab, accompanied by a Geological and Topographical Sketch Map, by BENJAMIN SMITH LYMAN, *Mining Engineer, Public Works Department of the Government of India.*

1.—SITUATION.

The Boraree well, Rawalpindi District, Punjab, is three quarters of a mile south-west of Chhurrut, 6½ miles west of Futtehjung and 28½ miles in a straight line west of Rawalpindi.

2.—LAY OF THE LAND.

The oil well is in the bed of a very small brook, at its union with a somewhat larger brook called the Buraree Kussee, both coming from the west, and flowing 230 yards further east into a still larger brook that comes from the south, and flows 300 yards further northerly into the Bugwan River, just at a great bend it makes from running westward to running northward. The river here is about 1,500 feet above the sea-level, and the oil well some 15 feet higher. North of the oil well there are four or five ridges, rising from 50 to 70 feet above the river level, with narrow valleys between them, all within a distance of 300 yards. North of that the land is gently rolling for about 500 yards, with a general level of about 50 feet above the river, and then to the north are parallel ridges of some 50 feet high. South of the oil well rises steeply an east and west ridge, of 160 feet in height, followed on the south by a parallel ridge of some 90 feet above the river level, and then by a comparatively flat region with low parallel ridges. West of the oil well the land rises very steeply into two east and west ridges, 130 feet or more in height, or perhaps rather one ridge, with outliers on the south between it and the high ridge, just spoken of. To the east of the oil place the land is in parallel east and west ridges, some 60 or 80 feet high, with high rough valleys between.

3.—GEOLOGY.

a. Structure.—The high hill or mountain just south of the oil place seems to be made up of rocks in saddle form in the main, but with two subordinate rolls on the south side, and one or two others on the north side. South of these is perhaps another saddle, still within a quarter of a mile of the oil well; just south of the well seems to be another saddle, and some 40 yards north of the well a very sharp up-throw or fault of perhaps 50 yards, and at about 190 and 260 yards north of the oil well other saddles.

b. Rock Beds.—The rock beds exposed are the same as those to be seen near the oil well at Chhurrut, and in the main the same as those about the Gunda oil wells, four miles to the east, but with some variations, and are of nummulitic age. The following sections (downward) are exposed near the Boraree well. South of the mountain and south of the oil places—

Reddish and rock, with white calc spar seams, perhaps	about 50 feet.	
Reddish gray soft shaly sand rock	„ 2½ „	
Slightly reddish gray sand rock	„ 5½ „	
Reddish sand rocks and shales	„	58

On the north and south side of the same mountain—

Brown sand rock and shales? hidden	about 74 feet.	
Red-pebbled pebble rock	„ 3 „	
Gray (brown weathering) sand rock	„ 20 „	
Brown and gray pebble rock, sandy	„ 12 „	
Greenish gray, rather soft, sand rock	„ 3 „	
Brown sand rock and shales	„	112

On the south side of the same mountain, and at about two hundred yards east of the oil well—

Light gray lime rock	about 5 feet.	
Gray nummulitic lime pudding rock	„ 20 „	
Red shales, perhaps	„ 10 „	
Greenish gray sand rock	„ 1 foot.	
Gray (weathering brown) sandy lime rock (In parts a greenish gray sand rock, in other parts a pebble rock).	„ 5 feet.	
Greenish gray sand rock	„ 20 „	
Red shales	„ 8 „	
Greenish gray shaly sand rock	„ 1 foot.	
Red and green shaly clays, with salt and bitumen	„ 30 feet.	
Gray lime rock and shales		100
		270

4.—OIL AND ASPHALT.

a. Mode of occurrence.—The asphalt here, then, seems to be near the upper part of the 190 feet of gray lime rock and shales of the Gunda section. For some 15 yards west of the digging the shales are bituminous, and 3 feet in thickness of them richly so. But the well (some 2½ yards in diameter, and, it is said, about six feet deep), although in line with these bituminous shales, exposes only a surface deposit of earthy asphalt, merely wash or alluvium that has been thrown down by the brook in its former bed. The whole is nearly full of muddy water, so that anything below this is hidden. Gas bubbles rise almost constantly in the water, especially in warm weather, seeming to be set free from the asphalt by the heat of the sun. The same heat likewise, as it seems, causes small streams of oil to flow from the edge of the same deposit of asphalt for a distance of some 18 yards east of the whole where the asphalt is covered by a bank of red earth on the north side of the bank. The amount of this asphalt seems to be about six cubic yards (9 yards long by 1⅔ yard average width, and ⅔ yard average depth); more may be hidden under the gravel and clay of the bank, which seems somewhat bituminous. The amount of oil is insignificant, perhaps a spoonful a day from the little streams on the bank; and in the whole there is on the water scarcely a trace of oil. About 175 yards east of the hole are exposed likewise in the north bank of the same stream, about two feet apart, to wash deposits of asphalt or bituminous red clay, oily in the sun's heat. They are each some 3 feet long by perhaps 18 inches wide and a foot thick, and would yield therefore about one-third of a cubic yard. These deposits of earthy asphalt on the Boraree Kussee would perhaps weigh a ton and a quarter on the average to the cubic yard, and yield perhaps as much gas to the cubic yard as half a ton of oil, or say 11,000 cubic feet.

b. Boring.—It is plain that any borings to be made to test the richness in oil of the main deposit must be made very closely along the line of outcrop, that is, about north 86° east and south 86° west of the present digging; for the dip here is almost vertical, say 87°. The dip is northerly, so that the borings should be made rather on that side of the outcrop than on the other; but with a dip of 87° the bed would sink 100 feet in about five feet of level distance northerly. The deposit, however, seems to be, like the others in the Punjab, one of very limited extent, as the same beds do not seem to be bituminous at any great distance, even 20 yards west of the digging, so that any borings should be made very near to the present hole. The prospect, however, is little encouraging for any such expense, and the better plan would be to dig the bituminous earth alone, and be satisfied with this easily won though at this point rather scanty source of oil and gas.

5.—SHIPMENT.

The bituminous earth could be carried only on the backs of animals by the present roads, either mules or camels, to Gunda, three miles and three quarters, and thence on the big roads either in the same way or by carts 27 miles and a half to Rawalpindi, in all say 31 miles, or by the new road 34 miles.

Report on the Jafir Oil Bore of 1869, Rawalpindi District, Punjab, by BENJAMIN SMITH LYMAN, *Mining Engineer, Public Works Department of the Government of India.*

The Jafir boring, made for oil in 1869 by Mr. A. Fenner, is on the east bank of the Ramora brook, one mile and a half north of Jafir, one mile and five-eighths south-west of Chhurut, six miles and a half west of Futtehjung, and 29 miles west of Rawalpindi. Mr. A. Fenner reports that he bored here 42 feet deep, chiefly or wholly in red sandstone, but that he found at most only a slight trace of oil. At present nothing is to be seen here but a hole, about four feet in diameter, nearly full of water, with a small exposure on one side of bluish gray soft shaly sand rock. The rock has a strike of about north 87° east, and a dip of about 60° northerly. There is not the slightest trace of oil nor sign of its existence, and none is known ever to have been found there except the slight trace mentioned by Mr. Fenner. He does not think any further exploration here advisable, and certainly every thing seems to give strength to his opinion.

7.—BOOKS AND PAPERS.

The work at this place is described by Mr. A. Fenner, Executive Engineer, in his report on "Borings for Petroleum" in the Proceedings of the Government of Punjab, Public Works Department, July 1869, pages 5 and 6.

Report on the Dulla Oil Lands, Rawalpindi District, Punjab, accompanied by a Geological and Topographical Sketch Map, by BENJAMIN SMITH LYMAN, *Mining Engineer, Public Works Department of the Government of India.*

1.—SITUATION.

The Dulla oil lands are 38 miles and a half due west of Rawalpindi, 16 miles west north-west of Futtehjung, three miles south south-west of Boota, and two miles and a half north-north-west of Buttiot.

2.—LAY OF THE LAND.

The Dulla brook is a small stream that winds through the central parts of the Choor Mountains. Near the old Dulla trial pit the course of the brook is about north, and the pit is in the southern corner of a little flattish piece of ground, about 100 yards wide north and south, 300 yards long east and west. About 100 yards up-stream, south, is another flat of about the same size and parallel to the other, and through it the brook, and for a mile or more to the east, flows westerly; 200 yards north of the pit the brook turns from its northerly course, and flows again westerly for a mile or more, and then north-westerly; 600 yards west of the Dulla pit the Oodee brook, still smaller than the other, runs a little west of north into the Dulla brook, and at its mouth is another flat somewhat larger than the two already mentioned, and here is the deserted house that was once the Oodee salt chowkee. On the Oodee brook, a third of a mile west south-west of the Dulla pit, is the Oodee pit in a flat about 50 yards long and wide, and above this the brook has a north-easterly course, and is very small. Both pits are about 1,750 feet above the sea. The space between the two brooks and the two pits is filled by a steep hill, rising at one point to a height of about 270 feet above the pits, or perhaps 350 feet above the junction of the two streams. East and north of the Dulla pit are other steep hills of less height, and south and west of the Oodee pit are others still.

3.—GEOLOGY.

The rocks near the two trial pits lie in saddle form; those at the Dulla pit dip some 60° northerly, and those at the Oodee pit about as steeply southerly. Some 10 yards north of the Oodee pit the place of the axis is to be seen, and its dip seen to be some 20° westerly. The course of the axis is probably about north 83° east. The dip on the north side of the saddle seems to be gentler than that on the south, and, within a quarter of a mile of the axis, becomes about 30° only.

The chief rocks exposed are a bluish gray lime rock, in great part flaggy with perhaps some gray or light brown shales between the layers here and there. The whole thickness of these rocks would seem to be something more than 1,100 feet. No fossils have been found in it, but its age is probably the same as that of the Rutta Otoor lime rock, and also of the Punnoba lime rock, both nummulitic, and probably, too, the same as the main nummulitic lime rock of the Salt Range, as, for example, that of the Burra Kutta and Chhota Kutta oil springs near Jaba, a dozen miles east of the Indus.

Something more than 300 feet above the lowest exposed beds of rocks there is found a small amount of asphalt in the cracks of the lime rock through a thickness of some six feet.

Above the nummulitic lime rock, and uncomformable with it, are about five feet of a brown pudding rock and travertine, like those of Gunda and near the mouth of the Bussala River. It lies nearly or quite level, seems never to have been disturbed, and is of very small extent, only seen near the Dulla pit.

4.—OIL AND ASPHALT.

The asphalt is merely dried oil that was once liquid in this place, and might still be found so at a distance from the surface of the ground. It is exposed in both of the old trial pits, and in the heat of the sun a small portion of it melts, and becomes a black tar. There is also a small quantity of the asphalt in the wash near the Dulla pit, cementing together the rounded pebbles of the old bed of the brook. This deposit is some six feet long and about three feet thick at most, with an average thickness of say two feet, and a width of perhaps a yard though this is hidden in bank. Allowing one-half for the larger pebbles, there would be, then, some nine cubic feet of earthy asphalt. At the Oodee pit there is exposed in the cracks of the rock something like a cubic foot and a half of like asphalt. In all, counting some that is exposed in the rock of the Dulla pit, there is perhaps half a cubic yard of earthy asphalt, which would weigh say five-eighths of a ton.

There is no liquid oil exposed at all; the nearest approach to it is a few spoonfuls of black tar that has melted out of the asphalt in the sun's heat.

The outcrop of the oil-bearing or asphalt-bearing bed probably runs on the north side of the saddle is not far from a straight line from the Dulla pit to the Oodee pit, and near this turns and runs for a quarter of a mile at least a little south of east. East of the Dulla pit its course is about east.

As the outcrop of this bed through all this course has not been observed to be oil-bearing, it is highly probable that this character does not extend far from the pits in any direction. In order to test this point, therefore, by boring or deep digging, it would plainly be best to try at first only a very short distance from the pits, and then, if encouraged by success, to go further and further from them by degrees. The first boring ought to be, where the bed would lie, of not more than 50 or 100 feet deep below the surface of the ground, that is, not more than about 50 feet northerly from the Dulla pit, or 90 feet south-westerly from the Oodee pit. If the result of such a trial should be encouraging, a deeper boring might be made 120 feet northerly from the Dulla pit, or 150 feet south-westerly from the Oodee pit, so as to strike the oil-bearing bed about 200 feet below the surface. These borings would themselves show more precisely than is known at present the dip of the bed at either place, and would be a guide to further borings.

But the very unpromising amount of asphalt at either pit gives small encouragement for such borings, and the smallest of them would only be advisable on the part of the Government (never of any private individual) after meeting with fine success on other oil lands of the Punjab.

5.—SHIPMENT.

The inaccessibleness of the place is another drawback. It would be possible, however, to transport oil or asphalt down the Dulla brook, then up the Oodee brook, to the Oodee digging, a distance of three quarters of a mile; or a smoother road, but steeper, might be taken across the ridge between the two pits, rising to a height of 175 feet above them, but going a distance of only a third of a mile. From the Oodee pit the road leads south-westerly to Buttiot, a distance of three miles. Most of the distance from Dulla pit to Buttiot is by an extremely bad road, though a well-travelled one; it runs where possible through the bed of the water-courses, and is very narrow, and much encumbered with large stones. From Buttiot there is a bridle path eastward to Chhurrut, 11 miles and a half, and thence still eastward to Gunda, three miles. Thence south-easterly by big wagon road, two miles and a half to Futtehjung, and thence easterly by a big road, 25 miles to Rawalpindi, or 17 miles and a half of bridle-path from Oodee pit to Gunda, and 27 and a half of big road from Gunda to Rawalpindi, 45 miles in all. The big road might instead be struck at Jafir, seven miles west of Futtehjunj, but the whole distance would still be about the same.

7.—BOOKS AND PAPERS.

The workings at Dulla are described in the report on "Borings for Petroleum," by Mr. A Fenner, Executive Engineer, in the Proceedings of the Government of Punjab, Public Works Department, July 1869, pages 4, 5 and 6.

Report on the Punnoba Oil Lands, Kohat District, Punjab, accompanied by a Geological and Topographical Sketch Map, by BENJAMIN SMITH LYMAN, *Mining Engineer, Public Works Department of the Government of India.*

1.—SITUATION.

The Punnoba oil springs, in the Kohat District, are in a straight line, 67 miles due west of Rawalpindi, 25 miles due east of Kohat, three miles and a half north of Shekh Khan, the same distance west north-west of Choorlukkee Meeshuk, and half a mile south-east of the village of Punnoba, some five miles south-east of the boundary of the land of the Afreedees.

2.—LAY OF THE LAND.

The springs, three in number, within 25 feet of each other, are about 1,150 feet above the sea in the eastern edge of the Punnoba brook, or close beside it just where the brook cuts through the first south-eastern high ridge of the mountains that separate British India in this region from Afreedeestan. This ridge runs north-easterly and south-westerly, is about 400 feet high, and has a quarter of a mile to the south-east a parallel ridge of about 70 feet high, and south of that a plain many miles wide. North-west of the main ridge, at a distance of a quarter of a mile, is another nearly parallel ridge, about 100 feet high; north-west of that is a narrow valley in which lies the very small village of Punnoba (deserted during the hot season, and without drinking water then), and north-west of that are high mountains in parallel ranges. The brook flows south-easterly from the village to the oil spring, then southerly for a quarter of a mile to the low ridge, then easterly 300 yards, then southerly around the eastern end of the ridge, and then easterly again. The slopes of the ridges are quite steep, especially where the brook breaks through the one by the oil springs.

3.—GEOLOGY.

The rocks at the oil spring dip steeply (70°) south-easterly; but it seems to be a reversed dip on the north-western side of a rock saddle that composes the high ridge, with a gentler dip on the other side. About 175 yards south-easterly from the oil springs there is another saddle in the rocks, with a dip of about 45° on the northerly side, and of about 80° or more on the southerly. Scarcely 30 yards south-easterly from this saddle the dip changes again to a steep northerly one, at first some 45°, then even 90°, then 70°, and at length, a quarter of a mile south of the oil springs, only 30°. The first ridge north-west of the oil springs is formed by a rock saddle with dips of about 45° on either side, and there seems to be but one basin between this and the oil springs.

The rocks all seem to be of nummulitic age; at the top some 500 feet of gray lime rock, mostly in thin much broken layers with some shales; below that some 500 feet of bright red sand rock and red shales, somewhat limy in the upper part, with white calc spar seams, and below that brown sand rock and brown shales, with some small pebble rock beds. The lime rock contains nummulites and other fossils, particularly a small bivalve shell, like an oyster, three quarters of an inch long, and it is probably the same as the great nummulitic lime rock of the Salt Range. The red sand rock and shales below seem to have no fossils, but closely resemble some of the red sand rocks at the top of Gunda group, to which they probably belong. The brown sand rock at bottom, with its pebble rock beds and shales, likewise resembles closely the brown sand rock, pebble rock, beds and shales of the Gunda group, and although less filled with fossils, what seemed an imperfect nummulite was found in it.

4.—OIL.

The oil of the springs seems to come from the cracks in the lime rock through a thickness of some 20 feet of the bed, at a distance of some 175 feet above the red rocks.

The three springs altogether would yield perhaps half a gallon a day if gathered daily; but it is only taken by the natives at odd times and with the help of wisps of grass, which sop it up, and are afterwards squeezed by the hand. They use it to burn in lamps; but it is so far inflammable that it can only be used with a lamp that has a tube expressly for the wick. If burned with the wick unprotected by such a tube (as the Gunda oil is burned safely), the oil all blazes up.

The outcrop of the oil-bearing layers of rock runs from the springs north-easterly and south-westerly, probably in nearly a straight line (say north 62°, east), with a very steep northerly dip or a quite vertical one, or a reversed southerly one. Some 250 yards north-westerly of this outcrop is probably another nearly parallel outcrop of the same rocks, with a south-easterly dip of say 45°, and consequently with bends to the north where the ground rises into hills. About 350 yards north-westerly of the oil springs is probably still another outcrop of the same layers, with a north-westerly dip of about 45° with corresponding bends to the south wherever the ground is high. No other oil springs have been discovered along these outcrops, even where they cross the brook; and is not likely that the oily character of the rocks extends to any great distance from the three springs. It is clear, therefore, that any borings to test the yield of the oil-bearing bed at some depth below the surface of the ground should be made to begin with as near as may be to the oil springs. As the dip there is some 70° south-easterly, a distance of about 36 feet in that direction would bring the bed to a depth of 100 feet deeper still, and so on. It is probable, however, that the dip of the bed in following it down soon changes to a northerly dip, which grows gentler and gentler to the middle of the basin where the bed is probably only about 500 feet below the level of the oil springs. It would be best, therefore, to make the first boring only 10 yards or so southerly from the oil spring, and it will probably strike the bed within 80 feet below the level of the spring, and follow it to a depth of 200 feet or more from the level of the springs. The bed can also be traced along by borings, say 100 feet north-easterly and south-westerly near the outcrop.

Salt.—The brook for a quarter of a mile above the springs and one-eighth of a mile below them, but especially within 75 yards above them, has a great many pools of very salt water, and even the village spring, about a quarter of a mile above the oil springs, is quite brackish at the end of April. The saltness of the water comes from that character in the rocks and shales from which it seems to have issued; the brook above and below is quite dry.

5.—SHIPMENT.

A bridle-path leads from the oil springs south-easterly to the big road about two miles and a half; and by this big road, very good for mules and camels, but hardly fit for carts, the distance is nine miles to the big wagon road that leads west 26 miles to Kohat, and east four miles and a half to the Indus at Khooshialgurh and thence 71 miles to Rawalpindi, and in all 37 miles and half to Kohat, and 87 to Rawalpindi.

Report on the Aluggud Oil Lands, Bunnoo District, Punjab, accompanied by a Geological and Topographical Map of a Rough Survey, by BENJAMIN SMITH LYMAN, *Mining Engineer, Public Works Department of the Government of India.*

1.—SITUATION.

The Aluggud oil lands are on the Aluggud brook, about 10 miles and a half south of Eesa Khêl, Bunnoo District, Punjab, two miles north-west across the mountains from the ancient ruins of Kafir Kot, and 124 miles south-west by west of Rawalpindi.

2.—LAY OF THE LAND.

The oil lands lie near the foot of a north-west and south-west ridge, about 500 feet high, that has a slope of nearly 25° on the south-western side, and is much steeper on the other. Between this and other parallel ridges on the south-west, from 100 to 200 feet high, the Aluggud brook (here about 750 feet above the sea) winds in a general northerly direction. It comes to the oil lands in a north-westerly course through gaps in these lower ridges, makes an oxbow 200 yards across towards the west, then, instead of cutting through a narrow neck of a ridge of clay, it makes a curious cut in oxbow shape again to the east, about 100 yards across through the lower part of the high ridge just mentioned in very hard rocks; the cut at first scarcely eight yards wide, afterwards 40, and then at the lower end half a dozen yards again, and throughout bordered by cliffs up to 150 feet or so in height. After that the brook flows half a mile or so westerly, and then north-westerly and northerly in a valley perhaps half a mile wide. The high ridge is cut through from east to west by three small valleys. The ridges east of the high one first mentioned are still higher, and rise to 2,200 feet above the sea.

3.—GEOLOGY.

The geological structure throughout these oil lands is extremely simple; the rocks all dip south-westerly, and a nearly uniform dip of about 25°, and they seem to form the westerly part of a great rock saddle.

The following is a section downwards of the beds of rock exposed here:—

Soft gray sand rock exposed here, say . . .	about	100	feet.
Red and greenish gray clays with a few layers of brown sand and pebble rock [at 202 feet from the top such a layer (sand and pebble) three feet thick; at 340 feet one (sand) three feet thick; at 370 feet one (sand and pebbles) three feet; at 380 feet one of three feet; at 400 feet one of three feet; at 450 feet one of five feet; and at 475 feet one (sand) of 10 feet] . .	"	700	"
Coarser (up to six inches) pebble rock, with pebbles of crystalline rocks of metamorphic red sand rock, of magnetite, especially for two feet at the bottom, and of cherty lime-stone, with imperfect encrinite (?) fossils	"	40	"
Brown sandy lime rock (with productus and other fossils, weathering gray, in places seeming to become merely a soft gray sand rock, in places richly bituminous)	"	40	"
Brown and gray shales	"	180	"
Soft gray sand rock, also bituminous in parts . .	"	100	"
Gray sand rock ?? In all .	"	1,160	

The gray sand rock at the top of the section, and the 700 feet of red and gray clays below it, seem plainly to be the same as that at Jaba, in the Salt Range, near Kalabagh, and lie at some 1,100 feet above the nummulitic lime rock, and have commonly been called Siwalik in age. The coarse pebble rock and the underlying lime and sand rocks seem to hold the place of sand rocks of similar nature that lie at Jaba between those clays and the nummulitic lime rock. The rocks of the sections of the two places correspond in fact very well. But the productus and other fossils in the Aluggud lime rock seem to show these rocks to be of carboniferous age.

4.—ASPHALT, TAR AND OIL.

a. Mode of occurrence.—The oil that the oil-bearing rocks contained has partly oozed out of it where exposed in cliffs along the brook, and in drying has turned into a thin coating of black asphalt on the rock. At other places along the brook the oil in like manner formed pools that in drying became masses of asphalt. This asphalt partly melts in the heat of the summer sun, and small pools of black tar are formed, some of the smaller ones all of tar, but most of them a mere coating of tar from an eighth of an inch to an inch

deep upon pools of water which the tar protects from drying up. There is now no flow at all of oil proper.

b. Yield.—The asphalt deposits extend in spots for about a quarter of a mile along the east side of the brook, at most some 25 feet wide and one foot thick, and amount in all to about 350 cubic yards. It is somewhat impure from sand and pebbles mixed with it, and would weigh perhaps in all 550 tons. Of the liquid tar in the pools there was in May 1870 about 100 gallons; and this is likewise somewhat impure from leaves and sticks in it, and perhaps a little sand.

c. Outcrop.—The outcrop of the oil-bearing bed of rocks is to be seen in the cliffs along the brook in the oxbow cut in the lower part of the ridge mentioned as 500 feet high and rises to the top of this ridge on either side of the three narrow valleys that cut across it from east to west, that is, the outcrop has a general south-east and north-west course parallel to the strike of the rocks, but with these three long bends to the west where the rocks are cut through by small streams.

d. Working.—As the oil-bearing bed shows no signs of bearing oil, except near the exposures and asphalt deposits already mentioned, it is not likely that it continues bituminous to any great distance. A test by boring should therefore clearly be made as near as may be to these exposures. The most convenient places for the first borings would be in the little flats, just above where the brook enters the gorge in the high hill, and just below where it issues from the hill again. At both the entrance to this gorge and the issue from it the oil-bearing bed is near the water-level of the latter point, and dips south-westerly at such a rate as to be 100 feet lower below that level for about every 200 feet of distance. Owing to the thickness of the oil-bearing rocks, it seems highly probable that borings would meet with success as to the yield of oil. The great hardness, however, of the 40 feet bed of coarse pebble rock would make the boring slow and costly, and perhaps the pebbles by separating now and then from the sides of the bore hole (although they seem in general firmly cemented together) would cause vexatious and serious difficulties in the boring. Should this be found to be the case, it would be desirable to protect this part of the whole by tubing as soon as bored.

5.—SHIPMENT.

The asphalt, tar, or oil could be carried by a good bridle-path (that could at small expense be made passable even for carts) two miles and a half north to the mouth of the Aluggud Valley thence likewise by bridle-path either five miles south to the River Indus at Kafir Kot (whence it could be carried in boats up the river by towing, or down the river by drifting and rowing) or eight miles north to Eesa Khel; thence by wagon road north, 28 miles to Kalabagh, and thence likewise by wagon road (now out of repair near the Indus), 107 miles through Futtehjung to Rawalpindi, or in all 145½ miles to Rawalpindi.

7.—BOOKS AND PAPERS.

The oil place is mentioned in the "Report on the Geological Structure of the Salt Range," by Dr. A. Fleming, Journal of the Asiatic Society of Bengal, Vol. XXII, 1853, No. 3, pages 264, 265, 268.

Report on the Chhota Kutta Oil Lands, near Jaba, Bunnoo District, Punjab, accompanied by a Geological and Topographical Map of a Rough Survey, by BENJAMIN SMITH LYMAN, *Mining Engineer, Public Works Department of the Government of India.*

1.—SITUATION.

The oil springs on the Chhota Kutta brook, near Jaba, Bunnoo District, Punjab, are a mile and a half south by west of Jaba, 10 miles south-east of Kalabagh, and 95 miles south-west by west of Rawalpindi.

2.—LAY OF THE LAND.

Three or four oil springs lie within a distance of about 50 yards along the banks of the Chhota Kutta close beside the water's edge, at most some six feet above its level, which is about 1,450 feet above sea-level. The main spring is about midway between the uppermost and lowermost ones. They are just at the outlet (north-eastern end) of a narrow gorge square across the north-easternmost of the higher ridges of the Salt Range, running here north-westerly, and this ridge rises steeply on either side of the brook to a height of 600 or 700 feet, and within a mile or two to twice that height. The land north-east of the ridge is much broken into low hills, up to some 200 feet in height, growing gradually lower towards the great plain to the north-east. South-west of the main ridge there is a valley half a mile wide, bounded by a still higher ridge on the south-west, and the Chhota Kutta has its head in this valley up towards the north-west.

3.—GEOLOGY.

a. Structure.—The rocks that form the high ridge by the oil springs lie in the form of a saddle, with a dip of about 60° at the springs, and some 5° more in the gorge 60 yards south-west. The axis of the saddle crosses the brooks about 220 yards above the main oil-spring. A dozen yards from the axis the north-easterly dip is 54° and 25 yards from the axis on the other side the south dip is 73°. On either side, however, the dip soon lessens from the outcrop of the oil-bearing beds to 45°, and a third of a mile north-west of the oil springs even to 30°.

b. Rock Beds.—The following is a very rough section of the rocks exposed within a quarter of a mile of the oil spring. Downward:—

Greenish gray sand rocks and shales	about	190 feet.
Greenish gray sand and filbert pebble rock	„	10 „
Greenish gray sand rock (and shales?)	„	125 „
Brown pebble rock	„	4 „
Greenish gray sand rock and shales?	„	316 „
Greenish gray sand rock	„	30 „
Dark red shales	„	25 „
Greenish gray sand rock (with red shales at bottom)	„	75 „
Brown fine pebble rock	„	6 „
Red clay	„	6 „
Gray soft sand rock	„	3 „
Greenish sand rock and shales	„	10 „
Gray shales	„	25 „
Greenish gray sand and fine pebble rock	„	6 „
Red and greenish gray shales alternating	„	64 „
Blue gray (weathering brown filbert and larger pebble rock)	„	5 „
Greenish gray sand rock and shales, with some fine pebble rock and red shales	„	900
Blue gray lime rock (and perhaps some gray shales), with nummulites, echinoderms, and other fossils	„	500
In all	„	1,400

The top of the section is only some 150 feet below red and gray clays that seem to be the same as those of the upper part of the Aluggud group of rocks, and the greenish gray sand rock not only seems to hold the same place as the lower rocks of that group but to resemble them closely in appearance. But both the sand rock and the clays above have at Chhota Kutta been commonly called of Siwalik age, while the rocks below the clays at Aluggud have been called carboniferous.

The pebble rock, just above the lime rock, is made up in great part of limy concretions, many of these having water-worn pebbles, as a core. In at least one of these water-worn pebbles, of a pinkish lime-stone different from the gray concretions, was found a nummulitic.

The lime rock at the bottom of the section is the so-called nummulite lime-stone of the Salt Range.

4.—OIL.

a. Mode of occurrence.—The oil comes from the cracks of the gray lime rock through a space of about 100 feet, that is, from 50 to 150 feet below the top of the lime rock, and the main spring comes from about the middle of that thickness. There are three oil springs (the uppermost ones) on the eastern side of the brook near the water's edge (under water in the wet season it is said), and a fourth (the lowest one) on the western edge of the brook near where the brook leaves the upper edge of the lime rock; and perhaps some of the pools of the brook that are covered with a film of oil are supplied with it by other springs. These pools of water come from strong and very sulphury springs; and as the water is uninhabitable for fishes and other animals, the bottom and sides of the pools are covered with a thick white, pink, and red leathery fungus-like vegetable growth. The oil upon the pools of the brook is black, the color that comes from exposure to the air; but in the larger springs the oil can easily be seen to be green when it first rises, although even here there is much black or tarry oil. The oil in the springs rises with water, and floats upon it. At two or three of the larger springs holes have been dug, say a foot and a half across and two feet deep. At the main springs gas is constantly bubbling up.

b. Yield.—Last winter the oil from these springs and from those of the Burra Kutta, half a mile south-east, was gathered by a chowkidar every two or three days for three months and the whole amount, according to his account, was about 90 gallons, or an average of about a gallon a day. Since that, however, this gathered oil partly dried up or leaked away, so that there was only about two-thirds as much to be seen at the time of the survey, even if it was not over-estimated at first. It would seem, therefore, fair, on the whole, to take the average yield of Chhota Kutta springs, if skimmed daily, as about three quarts a day, for they yield decidedly more than the Burra Kutta springs.

c. Outcrop.—The outcrop of the oil-bearing bed runs in general north-west and south-east from the springs along the hill side, but with a bend to the north-east at the springs owing to the depth of the hollow there combined with the north-easterly dip of the rocks.

d. Working.—It would of course be best, as at the other Punjab oil springs, to make the first borings to test the oil-bearing bed as near as may be to the springs, but rather towards the dip. The dip of the bed is such that the middle of it lies at a depth of 100 feet at about 75 feet north-easterly from the main spring, 200 feet deep at about 160 feet from the spring, 300 feet deep at about 250 feet distant, 400 feet deep at about 350 feet distant, 500 feet deep at about 450 feet distant, 1,000 feet deep at about 1,000 feet north-easterly from the spring. As the oil-bearing beds amount to a thickness of 100 feet, the middle of them would be at 100 feet deep near the lowermost oil spring on the brook where the upper edge of the beds comes to the surface. This would be a good place to make the first boring, as it would be some 200 feet to the bottom of the beds, and this would be a good test of their capacity at no great distance from the springs nor from the surface, yet where the beds are wholly under cover. Afterwards other borings might be made either deeper and deeper to the dip, or along the outcrop south-eastward towards the oil springs of the Burra Kutta brook on the same beds. From the size of the springs, the thickness of the oil-bearing beds, and from the fact that they continue oil-bearing so far as the Burra Kutta, half a mile off, it seems highly desirable and worth while that borings should be made here.

Gypsum and Sulphur.—On the hill side on the either side of the brook at the springs there is a large quantity of a porous gypsum, seemingly produced by the action of the sulphur water upon the lime rock. It is said also that a great deal of sulphur was formerly gathered here, but none is now to be seen in the old holes on the hill side west of the springs. It is said to have been visible in small yellow particles in the gypsum, and is probably still to be found so below the surface in a fresh hole. There seem to be some thousands of tons of gypsum (perhaps 20); but the amount of native sulphur in it is quite unknown.

5.—SHIPMENT.

The oil gathered here could be carried on camels or mules a mile and a half by a very rough bridle-path (that would need improvement for at least 100 yards near the springs) to Jaba, thence by better and better roads, the worst of them very good for camels, and perhaps even passable for carts, 100 miles and a half to Rawalpindi, in all 102 miles. Calling this eight marches and a half for a camel, and a load of a camel 50 gallons, and his cost Rs. 8 a month, the carriage of oil to Rawalpindi would cost at least 1 anna and $7\frac{2}{3}$ pies a gallon.

7.—BOOKS AND PAPERS.

These springs are mentioned in a "Report on the Salt Range," by Doctor A. Fleming, Journal Asiatic Society of Bengal, Vol. XVII, November 1848, page 517; in a "Report on the Structure and Mineral Wealth of the Salt Range," by Doctor A. Fleming, Journal Asiatic Society of Bengal, Vol. XXII, 1853, No. 4, page 347; in "Notes on the Geology of the Punjab Salt Range," by W. Theobald, Junior, Journal Asiatic Society of Bengal, Vol. XXIII, 1854, No. 7, page 669; in a "Memorandum on Petroleum in the Rawalpindi Division," by Colonel R. Maclagan, R. E., Secretary to Government, Punjab, Public Works Department, Supplement to the *Government Gazette*, 5th February 1862, page 23; in a "Paper on the Geology of Kashmir, Western Himalaya and Afghan Mountains," by Doctor A. M. Verchere, Journal Asiatic Society of Bengal, Part II, No. 1, 1867, page 13; in a "Manuscript Report on the Jaba Petroleum Springs near Kalabagh," by Lieutenant J. A. Armstrong, Executive Engineer, December 1869, on file in the Public Works Department at Lahore, 4 pages; and in a "Manuscript Report of his last season's Field Work in the Salt Range," by A. B. Wynne, F. G. S., Geological Survey of India, 1870, on file at the Office of the Geological Survey of India at Calcutta.

Report on the Burra Kutta Oil Lands, near Jaba, Bunnoo District, Punjab, accompanied by a Geological and Topographical Map of a Rough Survey, by BENJAMIN SMITH LYMAN, *Mining Engineer, Public Works Department of the Government of India.*

1.—SITUATION.

The oil springs on the Burra Kutta brook, near Jaba, Bunnoo District, Punjab, are a mile and three quarters south of Jaba, 10 miles and a half south-east of Kalabagh, and 95 miles south-west by west of Rawalpindi.

2.—LAY OF THE LAND.

The three or four springs lie within a distance of about 60 yards along the western bank of the Burra Kutta brook close to the water's edge at low water, and about on the same level with it, which is about 1,450 feet above sea-level. The main spring, a dozen yards south of the northernmost spring, is just at the outlet or northern end of a narrow gorge that cuts in a crooked but generally south-eastern direction across the north-easternmost of the higher ridges of the Salt Range, running here north-westerly; and this ridge rises on either side of the brook at first with high cliffs, and then steeply to a height of 600 or 700 feet, and within a mile or two to twice that height. The land north-east of the ridge is much broken into low hills, up to some 200 feet high growing rather lower towards the great plain to the north-east. The gap in the main ridge is just at a point where the ridge is double, the north-western part standing a little in advance (north-east) of the south-eastern part, which begins just behind it, and quickly rises to be the main ridge easterly, while the other dies away. The brook comes to the gorge in a south-easterly course after flowing round the western end of this south-western ridge, behind which to the south-east the brook takes its rise in a narrow valley between this ridge and a still higher ridge on the south-west.

3.—GEOLOGY.

a. Structure.—The rocks of the ridge at the oil springs lie in the form of a saddle, with a reversed south-westerly dip of about 80° on the north-eastern side

near the main spring, and a like dip in the same direction on the other side of the saddle, just south of the southernmost oil spring. This saddle seems to be the same that is seen at the Chhota Kutta oil springs, half a mile to the north-west, but is much narrower and sharper here than there, and seems to be dying away very fast to the south-east. The northerly dip here as there grows rapidly gentler to about 45°, which continues for a quarter of a mile, and then grows less and less until perhaps nearly level at a distance of a few miles. This saddle seems to be accompanied here on the south-west by a smaller saddle (with dips of 80° or more on the north-east, and 50° or 60° on the south-west), which rides upon the side of a larger saddle still further south-west, with dips of about 60° or more on the north-east, and perhaps 45° on the south-west. Both of these last saddles are within a quarter of a mile of the springs, and they seem to rise south-easterly and take the place of the northern saddle which dies away, and is crowded out by them.

b. Rock Beds.—The following is a very rough section of the rocks exposed within a quarter of a mile or a little more of the oil springs. Downwards:—

Red and greenish gray clays, in all perhaps	about	700	feet.
Greenish gray sand rock (and gray shales?) with some red shales, about 100 feet from the top, and with some layers of fine pebble rock	,,	825	,,
Dark red shales	,,	25	,,
Greenish gray sand rock (with red shales at bottom?)	,,	75	,,
Brown fine pebble rock	,,	6	,,
Red clay	,,	6	,,
Gray soft sand rock	,,	3	,,
Greenish gray sand rock and shales?	,,	10	,,
Gray shales?	,,	25	,,
Greenish gray sand and fine pebble rock	,,	6	,,
Red and greenish gray shales alternating	,,	64	,,
Blue gray (weathering brown) filbert and larger pebble rock	,,	5	,,
Greenish gray sand rock and shales, with some fine pebble rock and red shales	,,	1,750	,,
Blue gray lime rock (and perhaps some gray shales), with nummulites and other fossils	,,	250	,,
In all	,,	2,000	,,

The red and greenish gray clays at the top of the section are no doubt the same as those near the top of the Aluggud group of rocks; it has commonly been reckoned as of Siwalik age. The greenish gray sand rock and shales would seem to hold the same place as the similar sand rock of the Aluggud group below the clay; but this has been called hitherto carboniferous in age owing to the productus and other fossils found near its top at Aluggud. Here, however, although no fossils have been noticed in the rock, its age must be newer than that of the lime-stone below, and this has from its nummulites and other fossils been called the nummulitic lime-stone. If the Aluggud so-called carboniferous rock be really older than this nummulitic lime-stone, then not only that lime-stone, perhaps 1,100 feet thick in all, but the 1,050 feet of sand rock and shales above it and below the red and greenish gray clays, or more than 2,000 feet in all, must have thinned out and disappeared between Burra Kutta and Aluggud, a distance of only 30 miles.

4.—OIL.

a. Mode of occurrence.—The oil comes from the cracks of the gray lime rock through a space of about 100 feet in thickness, and the main spring comes from about 100 feet below the top of the lime rock. The oil is dark green in color at the main spring when quite fresh from the rock, but in the air quickly becomes dark brown or black and tarry, as it is at all the other places near. The main spring is some six feet long and a foot or two wide, and quite shallow, and other springs are only a foot or two wide. At high water the springs are no doubt quite overflowed. Near the oil springs, as on the Chhota Kutta, there are sulphur water springs, but not so strong ones as there.

b. Yield.—The yield of the springs here amounts perhaps altogether to three pints a day.

c. Outcrop.—The outcrop of the oil-bearing bed comes to these springs in a south-easterly course from the Chhota Kutta oil springs; it seems barely to cross the Burra Kutta brook, then to return westerly and north-westerly again towards the Chhota Kutta. There is perhaps also a small nearly circular outcrop of the bed on the Burra Kutta, about a furlong south-west of the spring.

d. Working.—The springs yield so much oil naturally, and the oil-bearing bed is so thick, that it seems quite worth while to test the oil-bearing bed by boring into it at some distance below the outcrop. Of course it would be best to make the first boring as near as may be to the springs, although the Chhota Kutta oil-springs on the same bed seem to show that it is oil-bearing throughout the space between the two sets of springs. Owing to the steepness, and even reversal, of the dip at the Burra Kutta main spring, a boring close by it would go through the oil-bearing bed for perhaps 200 feet. At a distance of only 60 feet north-easterly from the main spring the middle of the bed would be at a depth of about 200 feet; at a distance of 130 feet about 300 feet deep; at 240 feet distant about 400 feet deep; at 340 feet about 500 feet deep; and so on to 840 distant, where it would be about 1,000 feet deep. The strike of the bed towards the Chhota Kutta springs is about north 53° west, and borings in this direction would be likely to yield as well as at the Burra Kutta.

5.—SHIPMENT.

The oil gathered here could be carried on camels or mules about two miles by a very rough bridle path to Jaba, thence by road, quite good for camels, and growing better and better as you go on, 100 miles and a half to Rawalpindi, say 102 miles in all. Calling this eight marches and a half for a camel, and his load 50 gallons, and his cost R8 a month, the carriage of oil to Rawalpindi would cost at least 1 anna and 7⅔ pies a gallon.

Report on the Sadeealee Rock Tar Spring, near Nara, Jhelum District, Punjab, by BENJAMIN SMITH LYMAN, *Mining Engineer, Public Works Department of the Government of India.*

The Sadeealee rock tar spring, in the Jhelum District, Punjab, is about 90 miles south-west of Rawalpindi, seven miles south-east of Lawa, four miles south east of Nara, and two miles east of a salt chowki. It was described by a chowkidar of Lawa, one of the very few in that region who had ever seen it, as yielding a very small quantity of a black liquid (tar) that the people there called "Leleera," of whose nature they were quite ignorant. He said that it floated upon the water of a small pool, and covered with a thin film a space of perhaps eight or ten inches in diameter; that he skimmed off some with a stick, and then held the stick over a fire, but that it would not burn, would only hiss and give out smoke. He and the chowkidar of the salt chowki (the latter of whom made little pretence of knowing the way to the spring) tried to show where the spring was, but on getting, as they said, very near to it, were quite unable to point it out. As the dark-colored liquid seemed at the time unlikely to be tar, but rather some vegetable scum upon water, and its quantity was at any rate extremely small, the search was abandoned. After a survey, however, of the Chinnoor, Hungooch, and Dooma rock tar springs, where the tar is called "Leloora," it was clear that the "Leleera" of Sadeealee was also tar; but as it was also clear that its quantity was quite unworkable, as at those places, it seemed plainly not worth while to try again to find the place. The chowkidars, in trying to find the spring, led to a spot where the gray sand rock was exposed below the red and greenish gray clays, and with a gentle dip northward, all precisely corresponding to what is seen at the other three places. The geological position of the Sadeealee tar and the mode of occurrence, as well as the yield, are beyond a doubt the same as at the other three places. Even if it should be desired to bore here at any future time, the circumstances are so pre-

cisely similar to those at the other three places, that the instructions given for them would also apply here, and no doubt could possibly arise as to the mode of proceedings.

Report on the Chinnoor Rock Tar Springs, near Murdawal, Shahpur District, Punjab, by BENJAMIN SMITH LYMAN, *Mining Engineer, Public Works Department of the Government of India.*

The Chinnoor rock tar springs, in the Shahpur District, Punjab, are 83 miles south-west of Rawalpindi, two miles and a half north-north-west of Murdowal, and one mile and a half west-south-west of the Hungooch rock tar.

The springs are near the union of two branches of the Chinnoor brook, one coming from the east, the other from the south, while the main stream flows northerly. Between the two forks of the stream the land rises southerly without any great hollows in it, but north of the easterly fork and west of the southerly fork, and on either side of the main stream, hills rise to a height of 300 or 500 feet, with very steep cliffy sides towards these streams, but with a much gentler slope northerly.

The dip of the rock is gentler northerly, perhaps 25°, and its uniformity is the cause of the uniformity and comparative gentleness of the slopes of the surface of the ground in that direction, while the slopes in other directions are extremely steep and irregular. The slope between the two forks of the stream is formed by almost the very uppermost surface of the great nummulitic (bluish gray) lime rock (that of the Jaba group and of the Salt Range generally). The hills on either side of the main stream are formed by the brownish gray sand rock which reaches up to the red and greenish gray clays, exposed a little further north, and is no doubt the same as the thick sand rock in a similar position in the Jaba group.

The rock tar (called here by the natives "Leloora") issues from the rock in these places on the easterly fork perhaps 200 yards above the union of the two forks, on a small branch of this fork about 150 yards west of the first place, and on the northerly fork about 50 yards west of the second place. The tar at the first (easternmost) of these places comes from the lime rock, but very close to its upper surface; at the two other places it comes from the brownish gray sand rock quite near to its lower surface.

The amount of tar at the eastern place is scarcely a tea-spoonful, at the middle place perhaps half a pint, and at the western place at the time of the survey none at all, although some white scum was to be found here like that to be seen with the tar at Hungooch.

The outcrop is easily to be traced along the junction of the said rock and lime rock in a general east and west course; and the uniformity of the dip, as well as its gentleness makes it easy to dig or bore upon the tar-yielding bed at some depth below the surface by going to a little distance northerly from the outcrop. It would, however, be the height of folly to go to the expense even of boring, for it is very clear that the deposit, or rather the three deposits are extremely small ones, limited to a few feet or even inches from the places observed.

Report on the Hungooch Rock Tar Springs, near Dhuddur, Shahpoor District, Punjab, by BENJAMIN SMITH LYMAN, *Mining Engineer, Public Works Department of the Government of India.*

The Hungooch rock tar springs, in the Shahpoor District, Punjab, are 81 miles south-west by south of Rawalpindi, and two miles and a half north-west of the village of Dhuddur.

The tar springs are only 25 feet apart in the bed of a brook which flows thence north-westerly. The land rises south and south-easterly of the springs in a comparatively gentle and uniform slope, but on the east and west it rises steeply, and with high cliffs to some 500 feet. From this height the hills slope down rather gently and uniformly northward.

These gentle and uniform northerly slopes correspond to the uniform dip, about 25° of the rocks in the same direction. The lowest rock exposed is the bluish gray nummulitic lime rock of the Jaba group, and it here also contains nummulites. It is exposed here and there all over the hill side south of the tar. Upon the lime-stone, and forming the high hills on either side of the brook is brownish gray sand rock, clearly the same as the great sand rock in the same position at Jaba, and there 1,000 feet thick or so. Above it half a mile north of the tar, is seen the red and greenish gray clays found just above the Jaba group and near the top of the Aluggud group.

The tar issues from the brownish gray sand rock within a few feet of its bottom, and the two springs come from layers about six feet apart. The one from the upper layer is owing to the northerly dip (rather steeper than the slope of the ground), the more northerly of the two, and is the larger, but the whole amount of both together is hardly a pint.

The outcrop of the tar-bearing bed has a general east and west course; but bends round to the south from the springs on either side owing to the presence of the high hills along whose foot it runs near the upper surface of the limestone that forms the gentle hill-side between.

As the sand rock that yields the tar is well exposed at the springs, it is plainly seen that the bituminous matter from which the tar comes must be a very small deposit, not only a very thin layer, but almost certainly of very limited horizontal extent. It would therefore be very unwise to make borings here in hopes of finding a greater yield; but uniformity of the dip shows very plainly where borings should be made if it should ever be wished to test the bed at any depth. The bed plunges beneath the surface of the ground at the springs, and would be found uniformly at a greater and greater depth in a northerly direction.

Report on the Dooma Rock Tar Springs, near Kubbukkee, Shahpoor District, Punjab, by BENJAMIN SMITH LYMAN, *Mining Engineer, Public Works Department of the Government of India.*

The Dooma rock tar springs are on the Wudda Dooma and Nikka Dooma brooks, within 40 yards of their union, which forms the Dooma brook. They are 77 miles south-west by south of Rawalpindi, and three miles and a half north-north-east of Kubbukkee.

The Nikka Dooma (the smaller of the two) comes to the springs from the south-east, and the Wudda Dooma comes from the south-west; the Dooma below the springs has, though crooked, a general northerly course for half a mile at least. The land between the two forks and on either side of the main stream is from 200 to 400 feet higher than the brooks, and has high cliffs along their borders, but above slopes gently northward, generally speaking.

The cause of this gentle and uniform northern slope is the uniform gentle dip (about 7°) of all the rocks in that direction. About a quarter of a mile southerly of the springs is seen the same bluish gray lime rock as that of Hungooch and Chinnoor, and the same as the great nummulitic lime rock of the Jaba group of rocks. It then passes below the greenish gray (brown weathering) sand rock, the same as that of Hungooch and Chinnoor, and as that of the Jaba group. The sand rock is much false-bedded, and in places pebbly. About three quarters of a mile north of the tar springs are seen resting upon the sand rock the red and greenish gray clays (perhaps 700 feet thick), which are seen at those other places, and also near the Aluggud oil springs.

The tar issues from the sand rock very near its bottom, perhaps within 30 feet of it, at four places on the Wudda Dooma within 40 yards of the union of the two brooks, and at one place 24 yards above that point on the Nikka Dooma. All the places are within a thickness of perhaps five feet of the rock, or even less. The tar seems to melt in the sun's heat from a small quantity of asphalt imbedded in the rock, but may perhaps issue first as oil, and then turn to black tar on exposure to the air. At two or three of the

places the tar has dried to asphalt, rather impure from pebbles and sand mixed with it.

There is perhaps a cubic yard and a half of this asphalt in all. The liquid tar amounts to scarcely a trace at the place on the Nikka Dooma, to perhaps a gill at the lower place on the Wudda Dooma, to two spoonsful at the next place, to a quarter at each of the other two, making half a gallon in all. Although the yield here is more than at Hungooch, and is spread over a greater space, it seems clear that the yield to be hoped for from a boring would be far too little to pay for the expense.

The outcrop can, however, easily be followed along the base of the cliffs on either side of the streams until it gradually rises southward to their northern face, always close above the lime rock, and takes in general an east and west course.

To bore from the top of the high lands above the cliffs would be very costly owing to the height above the tar or oil-bearing bed; and the only place where it could be reached from a comparatively short distance (without going far from the springs) is in the channel of the Dooma below the tar. A boring, however, is in any case not at all likely to pay for its cost, and the deposit is to be looked on rather as analogous to the little coal beds, of no value, often seen formed by a single plant or two turned to coal.

BENJAMIN SMITH LYMAN,

Mining Engr., P. W. Dept. of the Govt. of India.

Lahore, 5th November 1870.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE REPORT ON THE OIL LANDS OF THE PUNJAB.

Report on the Loonekee Kussee Sulphur Pits, Kohat District, Punjab, by BENJAMIN SMITH LYMAN, *Mining Engineer, Public Works Department of the Government of India.*

1.—SITUATION.

The Lunekee Kussee (or salt brooks) sulphur pits, in the Kohat District, Punjab, are near the western bank of the Indus, about a mile south-west of Dundee, on the other bank, and about two miles north-east of Choorlukkee Meeshuk, and on the road from this village to Dundee. They are about 900 feet above the sea, and perhaps 100 above the Indus.

2.—LAY OF THE LAND.

The pits are on the northern edge of what is in the main a great plain, but here it is very much cut down in steep-sided hollows, through one of which the Loonekee runs with a south-easterly course to the Indus. From this brook extends eastward for about 175 yards an oval-shaped hollow that is about 50 yards wide, and about 10 feet above the bed of the brook. Around the sides of this little hollow are traces of digging, and the sulphur is said to have been taken in large quantities from the earth here until the region came under British rule. North and south of the hollow the ground rises steeply to a height of 50 feet above the brook. About 150 yards north of the hollow is a low ridge of nodular lime rock; north of that still lower brown sand rock ridges or ledges, and north of them red sand rock and red shales.

5.—GEOLOGY.

The lime rock dips northerly some 60°, and therefore probably passes below the brown and red sand rocks. It seems, then, to hold the place of the lime rock of the Gunda group of rocks below brown and red sand rocks, which are no doubt the same that lie at the Punnoba oil springs in this order below what

seems to be the great nummulitic lime rock of the Salt Range. The lime rock of the ridge near the sulphur pits is grey, nodular, and thin-layered, and contains nummulites, and is therefore of nummulitic age.

But south of this ridge and at the sulphur pits the only rocks exposed lie nearly or quite level, and are plainly of the same older alluvial age as the rocks of the same position and appearance at Gunda along the Seel River, and along the Indus near Mukhud. The following section downwards is exposed in the banks of the Looneeke Kussee, just west of the surphur pits:—

Gray lime rock, full of holes, and with broken nummulitic lime rock pebbles, up to four inches long	about 5 feet.
Pebble rock, in parts hard, in other parts soft . . .	„ 10 „
Salt shales, in parts very rich in salt, and covered with a white crust	„ 10 „
In all .	„ 25 „

In the bed of the brook is loose gravel containing also salt, and about a cubic yard of earthy asphalt scattered in spots for a distance of some 30 yards.

Sulphur.—The sulphur was got by sublimation from the loose earth (mostly red and mottled clay) of the pits, and probably occurred in the form of small yellow particles. None of it, however, is now to be seen in the surface earth, and it has probably disappeared by exposure to the weather for a little distance (a few inches at least) from the surface. In order, then, to determine its amount, it would be necessary to dig holes here and there, and to test the amount of sulphur that a given quantity of the earth would yield, and to extend these pits and trials until the limits of the deposit, both horizontally and vertically, had been made out. Such an examination would take more time than would have been compatible with the survey of the Punjab oil lands, to which this visit to the sulphur pits was merely incidental. The extent of the old pits and the traditions of the neighbourhood seem, however, to show that the amount of sulphur here is very large.

Gypsum.—Gypsum is exposed in little crystals in the earth here and there at the sulphur pits; but its amount has been left quite undetermined for similar reasons to the one just given. It would seem, however, to be quite a large amount; but the gypsum, so far as observed, was much mixed with clay and other impurities.

Salt.—The salt shales are exposed with their coating of salt for some 40 yards, and the salt seems to be gathered in all quantities by the country-people. There seems to be nothing approaching a bed of rock salt, and it seems highly unlikely that either the richness of the shale bed in salt or its extent will permit of the manufacture of salt here, except on a very small scale perhaps for the benefit of the immediate neighbourhood.

Asphalt.—The asphalt amounts (so far as exposed) to only about a cubic yard, and is therefore of trifling value. It seems to be a secondary deposit, washed here by the brook, and from what source it came does not appear. It no doubt issued somewhere from the solid rock as oil, then dried to solid asphalt, and then probably was washed by the brook from its original place to the little spots where it is now seen. It may even have formed at one time a small deposit in the older alluvium before this action of the brook, and in this case might be far removed from its original source, as far, say, as from Punnoba.

The amount of the asphalt is in any case so small as to give little encouragement to a search for the oil-bearing rock from which it first issued.

Report on the Punnoba Sulphur Pits, Kohat District, Punjab, by BENJAMIN SMITH LYMAN, *Mining Engineer, Public Works Department of the Government of India.*

1.—SITUATION.

The Punnoba sulphur pits, Kohat District, Punjab, are about half a mile north-east of the Punnoba oil springs, about three quarters of a mile east of

Punnoba village, about four miles north-west of Choorlukkee Meeshuk, about four miles north of Shekh Khan, and about nine miles north of Khooshialgurh, on the Indus. They are about 1,500 feet above the sea, and about 350 feet above the oil springs.

2.—LAY OF THE LAND.

The pits are on the north-western side of the first (south-easternmost) high ridge of the mountains that border British Territory here next to Afreedeestan, the same ridge in which the oil springs occur at the gorge of the Punnoba brook. The general slope near the sulphur pits is north-westerly, but there are many small hollows cut down with steep sides by the small streams: and the pits are just at the top of a narrow "divide" between two heads of valleys at the point where the main ridge is joined by a small one that runs westerly from it.

3.—GEOLOGY.

This smaller ridge is formed by a saddle in the rocks, with dips of about 45° on either side. The rocks of the main ridge at the one or two points where they are exposed (about 150 yards south-west of the pits) dip about 45° south-easterly. Above the rocks that show these dips is in places a certain amount of loose earth or rock, with no dip that can be made out.

This loose stuff is partly bright red earth and partly gypsum, and perhaps partly gravel. The rocks that show the dips are gray limerock, no doubt the same as that of the Punnoba oil springs, of nummulitic age, and probably the same as the great nummulitic lime rock of the Salt Range.

Sulphur.—The sulphur has not been dug here for some 20 years, since the British rule began; but there are still traces of a number of small holes within a space of 15 or 20 yards across. The sulphur is not now to be seen in the earth here at the surface, but has probably disappeared merely from the action of the weather. It probably occurs in the form of small yellow particles scattered through the earth and gypsum, and it was formerly got from them by sublimation. The amount of sulphur that a given quantity of earth would yield is quite unknown, and the extent and depth through which the earth yields it is not known. Until these points are tested by digging at numerous points and trying the richness of the earth at each of them, it will be impossible to estimate the amount of sulphur that exists here. The delay of such an examination would have interfered far too much with the progress of the oil survey, and was therefore not undertaken. Although the holes seem much fewer, and within a narrower space than those of Loonekee Kussee, it may be chiefly owing to the less convenient accessibility of the place, and it is very likely that a large amount of native sulphur is scattered through the gypsum.

Gypsum.—Southerly from the sulphur pits and close to them rises upon the side of the main ridge a little hill that seems to be wholly made up of porous crystalline gypsum, similar to what is seen near the Chhota Kutta oil springs of Jaba in the Salt Range, about 10 miles east of the Indus. In both cases the origin of the gypsum is probably the same, namely, the effect of the water of a sulphur spring upon the gray nummulitic lime rock. This little hill of gypsum at the Punnoba sulphur pits rises some 75 feet above the pits, and the gypsum reaches to 100 yards or so south of them, and runs some 75 yards or more east and west. There are, then, perhaps 200,000 tons of gypsum here, but more of it may be hidden under loose gravel near by. The inhabitants of the region seem quite ignorant of the great value of the gypsum for its various uses, and it lies quite neglected.

BENJAMIN SMITH LYMAN,
Mining Engineer, P. W. Department.

Calcutta, the 25th November 1870.

No. 99, dated 12th October, 1866.

From—T. E. B. Brown, Esq., M.D., Chemical Examiner, Punjab,

To—The Secretary to the Government of Punjab, in the Public Works Department.

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your office letter No. 99C, dated 19th July, and of the petroleum referred to in it, and to state concerning the latter, that I find it to be as follows:—

A greenish black fluid when examined in mass, but greenish red when looked at in thin layers, with a peculiar, rather unpleasant smell; its specific gravity is 931. It is not very inflammable, as it may be heated up to the temperature of 220°, or above the boiling point of water, without catching fire, even when a light is brought near it, but at 230° Fahrenheit it catches fire from any naked flame, and burns with a bright white light, giving off an abundant black smoke, which settles on any cool surface, forming carbon or lamp-black mixed with water. This proves that the substance is composed of carbon and hydrogen, but that it contains no oxygen is shown by the fact that not only is the metal potassium not ignited by contact with this petroleum, but that even if globules of potassium are thrown into a vessel containing both petroleum and water, they will be ignited by contact with the water, but immediately extinguished on rising into the petroleum.

The above experiment indicates that petroleum has great power in preventing oxidation in metals, or rusting, as it is called, when referring to iron, and combined with its oily qualities, indicates that it would be useful in lubricating machinery and preventing the corrosion of iron, and it has been found useful for lubricating machinery in America.

If the petroleum is heated to 230° Fahrenheit it will take fire on a light being applied, and burn with a bright flame, giving out much heat; this flame is not easily extinguished by the addition of water, but can be at once arrested by covering over the vessel, and thus stopping the influx of air. Petroleum has been largely used as a fuel in steamers. It is stated in the "Scientific American" that the volume of flame of petroleum was so great as to pass entirely through the tubes of the boiler and heat the smoke pipe red hot for several feet from the base.

The time of generating steam from water of equal temperature to 20lbs. pressure above the atmosphere was for the oil, an average of 20 minutes, and for the coal, 60 minutes, or in favour of the oil, 14 per cent. One of our iron-clads, by its successive use, would be able to keep the sea under steam three times as long with less labour and greater convenience as compared with the use of coal, equal weights of each on board being considered.

It is also stated that a frigate which can carry 10 days' coal costing about £1,000 could carry 20 days' petroleum costing £500.

If the petroleum be carefully distilled, a clear reddish fluid comes over, from which, if shaken with 5 to 10 per cent. of strong sulphuric acid and then allowed to rest for 24 hours, a dark fluid subsides, and the upper liquid becomes yellow; if this is then mixed with caustic lime and distilled, a nearly white volatile oil passes over, which has the appearance and all the properties of kerosine, and might be burnt instead of that substance in the proper lamps.

It is stated in the papers that kerosine lamps are ordered to be used in barracks in Bengal, and it is, without doubt, a clear, brilliant light and economic when the kerosine is procurable at a low price.

If the petroleum is allowed to flow slowly into an iron vessel heated to nearly redness, it is rapidly converted into a pure carburated hydrogen gas, which burns with a bright white flame; this I have prepared, and find that the process can be easily performed. It is stated also that the residue, after gas so obtained, contains much paraffine, and may be used for the preparation of candles, but I have not yet succeeded in effecting this, as it requires extreme cold to separate the paraffine.

It is also stated with respect to the American petroleum, that paint oils and varnishes are also prepared from it, and the benzine (*i.e.*, the liquid called kerosine) is used as a substitute for oil of turpentine. Some of the most beautiful and durable colours now worn are obtained from the waste petroleum, after refining, and after the separation of the naphtha; it has likewise been found a valuable substitute for pit oil in tanning, and produces a better and stronger quality of leather.

It is also recommended in medicine, to be used in skin diseases, and it has been employed at the hospital under my charge, with effect in some of these.

Mixed with powdered kunkur, it forms a solid substance which does not melt in a fierce sun, but can be spread by a red hot iron into a smooth surface, impervious to water. This deserves a trial on a roof, with respect to its powers of rendering houses water-proof in the Punjab, and if sufficient petroleum be sent I will have much pleasure in superintending this.

In cold climates, petroleum, boiled and mixed with lime, is used as a pavement, but I greatly doubt its applicability to this use under the burning sun of the Punjab.

Lastly, I would state that I believe there is little danger in storing petroleum of this kind, since it is stated that petroleum which does not ignite when poured on water heated to the temperature of 200°, and a flame applied, may safely be kept, while the specimen sent to me did not ignite even at 220°, but it is possible that other specimens may be more combustible than the above sample.

The experiment of pouring the oil on boiling water, and applying flame to it, can, however, easily be tried.

Dated 21st December, 1866.

From—T. E. B. Brown, Esq., M.D., Chemical Examiner, Punjab,
To—The Secretary to the Government of the Punjab, in the Public Works Department.

The constituents of American petroleum are numerous compounds of hydrogen and carbon, similar in composition to marsh gas, but most of them are liquids. It also contains paraffine, a solid of the same nature.

The Hydrocarbons are as follows :—C standing for Carbon, and H for Hydrogen.

		Specific gravity.	Boiling point.
Hydride of Ethyle,	C 4, H 6	Gas.	...
„ of Propyle,	C 6, H 8	„	...
„ of Butyle,	C 8, H 10	600	39·2
„ of Othyle,	C 10, H 12	628	86
„ of Caproyle,	C 12, H 14	669	154·4
„ of Oenontlylene,	C 14, H 16	669	198
„ of Capryle,	C 16, H 18	726	242
„ of Elaene,	C 18, H 20	741	278
„ of Paramylene,	C 20, H 22	757	320
Unnamed	C 22, H 24	766	361
	C 24, H 26	776	392
	C 26, H 28	792	422
	C 28, H 30	Not ascertained.	464
	C 30, H 32	„	500

Besides these, it contains paraffine, a solid hydrocarbon, which varies in composition, but is usually C 54, H 56.

It always contains two proportions of hydrogen more than the proportions of carbon, as the above series of liquid hydrocarbons do also.

2. I regret that I have not the means of separating these various substances at present, but from the different temperatures at which the Punjab petroleum boiled, and the fact that it contains carbon and hydrogen only, there is a great probability that most of these hydrocarbons would be found in this petroleum with the exception of the first three.

These all boil at a very low temperature, and are inflammable at the ordinary temperature of the air. I have never found any such vapours given off from the petroleum sent to me, but as that has probably been obtained from the surface, and therefore exposed to the high temperature of our summers, it is probable that the liquids which boil below 112° would be driven off, and it is quite possible that such easily inflammable vapours might be found in petroleum taken from a greater depth in the earth.

Note by Mr. H. B. Medlicott, *Superintendent, Geological Survey of India, dated 17th July 1883.*

Mr. Lyman's judgment on the Punjab petroleum can by no means be taken as final, except for the supply within shallow depths; although his

apparent reserve upon the question of deep borings seems really to amount to an adverse opinion when looked at through the very dogmatic views he enunciates as to the origin and distribution of the oil. At page 8, paragraph 4 of his report (in India), he makes out that the average extent in depth would be only about half the length of the oil-bearing outcrop, and having found this in every case to be small, he implies that the extension in depth would correspond, but such a limitation of a fossiliferous (oil-producing) deposit is quite inadmissible.

In previous paragraphs he gives a crude discussion upon the mode of origin of petroleum, and announces as a "now well established fact" that the oil is only found in the holes in which it was first formed by the slow decomposition of organic remains. Now it is absolutely certain that petroleum and its derivative asphalt occur extensively in cracks and fissures in which it cannot have thus originated, and such a mode of distribution is all the more likely in rocks so disturbed as those of the Punjab oil region. For the same reason the lighter oils seldom occur in such rocks.

Mr. Lyman had probably only worked in the flat oil-measures of the Eastern States. The man to try the Punjab ground should have worked in troubled rocks, as in California.

Nothing but boring trials will decide the question.

The geological description of the ground will be found in Mr. Wynne's Salt Range reports, *viz.* :—

Trans-Indus.
Memoirs, G. S. I., Volumes XIV and XVII, Part 2.
Mr. Wynne's note on the tertiary zone and underlying rocks in North-West Punjab,—Records, Volume X, Part 3.

But Mr. Lyman's *original* report *with the 11 plans*, give the most practical view of the nature of the ground.

Note by Mr. H. B. Medlicott, *Superintendent, Geological Survey of India, dated 15th August 1883.*

The note I appended to the petroleum file points out not only that Mr. Lyman's report gives no direct opinion upon the main feature of the case, the occurrence at greater depths, but also that the theoretical views he records bearing upon that point are demonstrably erroneous, 1st, the accumulations of fossils in circular patches from which he deduces the rule that the local limit of depth of an oil-bearing bed is equal to half the length of its local outcrop—the notion is untenable; 2ndly, his contention that the occurrence of oil out of the bed in which it was formed is quite an exceptional phenomenon—is scarcely less opposed to nature and experience. That oil will remain indefinitely in its original bed so long as this is undisturbed is likely enough; but that in contorted and broken rocks oil will not obey the laws of fluids and go where pressure or gravitation leads it would be too much to expect, and the fact of its being extensively found in cracks and fissures is quite beyond question.

The oil rocks of the Punjab are greatly disturbed and broken, and I should think that scarcely any of the original oil beds have escaped the action of underground drainage.

What I say is, that Mr. Lyman's report leaves us no wiser than we were before as to the oil resources of the Punjab. Oil-forming conditions seem at least to have been very widespread there; and as well as I can judge from published accounts, oil has been found abundantly by deep boring where the surface symptoms were not better than those. I am therefore decidedly of opinion that Government should not abandon the investigation. Large sums have recently been spent there in a search for coal where the chances of success were indefinitely less, indeed, in my opinion, *nil*. As for recommending any particular site for boring, it will be understood from what I have said regarding its probably promiscuous mode of occurrence in broken ground, that scientific judgment would be of very little use. It is just the case where the instinct formed by experience would be the only guide, so it would be a pity not to give the undertaking the benefit of such experience.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

RAILWAY TRAFFIC.

No. XXXVII OF 1883.

APPROXIMATE STATEMENT OF GROSS RECEIPTS AND EXPENSES OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

Latest return received.	Railways.	Total mean length open.	Receipts for week ending 23rd September 1882. Total.	Per mile open.	Total mean length open.	Receipts for week ending 22nd September 1883. Total.	Per mile open.	Total Receipts from 1st April to 23rd September 1882. Total.	Per mile open per week.	Total Receipts from 1st April to 22nd September 1883. Total.	Per mile open per week.	Total Increase in 1883-84.	Total Decrease in 1883-84.
			R	R		R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
	Guaranteed.												
29th Sept. 1883	Eastern Bengal	172	1,91,453	1,113	172	(a)1,19,587	695	24,76,014	573	(a)21,49,825	500	...	3,26,219
22nd ditto	Oudh and Rohilkhund	547	74,175	136	547	92,852	170	23,70,366	172	27,88,055	204	4,17,689	...
22nd ditto	Sind, Punjab & Delhi	676	1,60,918	238	749	1,74,047	232	44,30,747	260	55,89,641	300	11,58,894	...
22nd ditto	Madras	861	1,31,492	153	861	1,21,827	141	34,37,524	159	31,87,622	148	...	2,49,902
22nd ditto	South Indian	655	70,638	108	655	77,179	118	18,81,579	115	19,51,367	119	69,788	...
29th ditto	Great Indian Peninsula	1,451	4,08,604	282	1,451	4,34,405	299	1,52,69,446	419	1,61,53,208	445	8,83,762	...
22nd ditto	Bombay, Baroda and Central India	461	75,955	165	461	1,48,731	323	46,75,159	403	54,03,403	469	7,28,244	...
	TOTAL	4,823	11,13,235	231	4,896	11,68,628	239	3,45,40,865	285	3,72,23,121	304	26,82,256	...
	State.												
29th Sept. 1883	East Indian	1,507	7,14,181	474	1,509	8,17,946	542	2,06,65,412	545	2,44,60,920	648	37,95,508	...
29th ditto	Calcutta and South-Eastern	33	3,056	93	56	5,150	92	90,583	116	1,41,544	105	50,961	...
29th ditto	Nalhati	27	1,237	46	27	1,334	49	32,519	48	39,996	59	7,477	...
29th ditto	Northern Bengal	230	49,487	215	239	42,640	178	9,03,421	155	9,73,752	166	70,331	...
22nd ditto	Tirhoot	75	10,718	143	166	17,380	105	3,07,895	151	4,09,370	100	1,01,475	...
25th Aug. 1883	Patna-Gya	57	10,336	181	...	(b)	...	(c)1,82,944	152	(d)1,63,758	137	...	19,186
29th Sept. 1883	Cawnpore-Achnera	138	10,318	75	138	8,359	60	2,51,302	72	2,59,462	75	8,160	...
29th ditto	Dildarnagar-Ghazipur	12	668	56	12	486	40	22,038	73	22,746	76	708	...
29th ditto	Rajputana-Malwa	1,116	1,37,811	123	1,117	1,86,490	167	48,38,577	172	57,16,621	205	8,78,044	...
29th ditto	Wardha Coal	45	6,424	143	45	8,147	181	2,45,462	217	3,37,020	300	91,558	...
29th ditto	Nagpur & Chhattisgarh	98	4,604	47	149	7,774	52	2,60,974	106	6,28,004	169	3,67,030	...
22nd ditto	Rangoon and Irrawaddy Valley	161	20,205	125	161	20,804	129	6,50,463	161	6,54,818	163	4,355	...
29th ditto	Sindia	75	4,583	61	75	4,667	62	1,47,012	78	1,45,801	78	...	1,211
22nd ditto	Punjab Northern	409	46,343	118	421	51,926	123	13,69,821	135	14,91,338	142	1,21,517	...
29th ditto	Indus Valley and Kandahar	660	67,574	102	660	1,03,313	157	20,00,732	120	35,65,213	216	15,64,481	...
29th ditto	Kaunia-Dhurla	32	2,253	70	32	2,203	69	36,898	46	48,106	60	11,208	...
29th ditto	Rewari-Ferozepore	...	...	...	89	7,000	79	...	...	1,70,936	77	1,70,936	...
	TOTAL	3,168	3,75,617	119	e3,387	4,67,673	138	1,13,40,641	142	1,47,68,485	171	34,27,844	...
	Assisted Company.												
29th Sept. 1883	Bengal Central	...	...	...	35	1,938	55	...	...	52,528	60	52,528	...
	Native States.												
22nd Sept. 1883	Bhavnagar-Gondal	194	11,118	57	193	10,545	55	4,37,600	90	4,78,660	99	41,060	...
22nd ditto	Nizam's	121	15,408	127	121	19,577	162	4,13,254	136	3,77,110	125	...	36,144
22nd ditto	Mysore	86	4,610	54	86	5,137	60	1,35,204	63	1,26,089	59	...	9,115
22nd ditto	Jodhpore	19	929	49	19	440	23	(f)7,121	29	18,684	39	11,563	...
	TOTAL	420	32,060	76	419	35,699	85	9,93,179	97	10,00,543	96	7,364	...
	GRAND TOTAL	9,918	22,35,093	225	(e)10,246	24,91,884	243	6,75,40,097	272	7,75,05,597	301	99,65,500	...
	GROSS ESTIMATED EXPENSES	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,50,02,735	141	3,95,10,932	154	...	...
	NET RECEIPTS	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,25,37,362	131	3,79,94,665	147	54,57,303	...

(a) Exclusive of the Company's share of the earnings of the Bengal Central Railway.
(b) Return not received.
(c) Total receipts from 1st April to 26th August 1882.
(d) Total receipts from 1st April to 25th August 1883.
(e) Excludes mileages of Patna-Gya State Railway (57).
(f) Total receipts from 24th June to 23rd September 1882.

R. A. SARGEAUNT, *Major, R.E.,*
Offg. Under-Secretary.

SIMLA,
The 13th October 1883.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

BENGAL TENANCY BILL.

No. 484-116R., dated 1st May, 1883.

Office Memo. from—The Offg. Under-Secy. to the Govt. of India, Revenue and Agricultural Dept.,
To—The Secretary to the Government of India, Legislative Department.

The undersigned is directed to forward, for consideration by the Select Committee in charge of the Bengal Rent Bill, copies of the papers noted in the margin, regarding rent rates in Darbhanga, Murshidábád, Sháhábád, &c.

Bengal Government No. $\frac{753}{296}$L.R., dated 3rd March, 1883.
Do. „ $\frac{754}{297}$L.R., dated 3rd March, 1883.
Do. „ $\frac{752}{295}$L.R., dated 3rd March, 1883,
and enclosures.

Endorsement by the Officiating Under-Secretary to Government, Bengal,—(No. $\frac{753}{296}$L.R., dated 3rd March, 1883).

Copy, with copies of the enclosures and the plan in original, submitted to the Government of India, in the Department of Revenue and Agriculture, for information, in continuation of my endorsement No. $\frac{752}{295}$L.R. of this date.

The return of the original plan is requested.

No. 121A., dated Calcutta, the 19th February, 1883.

From—H. J. S. COTTON, Esq., Secretary to the Board of Revenue, L.P.,
To—The Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Revenue Department.

In continuation of the Board's letter No. 23A., dated 8th January, 1883, I am directed to submit copy of a report (with enclosures), dated 10th February, 1883, from Mr. M. Finucane, on the result of the enquiries made by him in the villages of the Narhun estate as well as in those belonging to other zamindars of pergunnah Sureysa, and to observe as follows:—

Hon'ble H. L. Dampier, C.I.E.

2. In paragraphs 4 and 5 of his report, Mr. Finucane has adopted the convenient plan of summarising his conclusions, and they need not be here repeated. The statements contained under head VI of paragraph 4 of the report justify all that has been said as to the evil effects of the Behar system of thikadari leases and the extortionate demands made under it.

3. It is impossible for the Court of Wards to interfere effectually on behalf of the ryots of the villages of the Narhun estate, which are leased to the manager of the Dalsingserai factory until the farming leases expire. The Commissioner might, however, remonstrate with the manager of the factory against his enhancements. The recent so-called temporary enhancement of rents, as explained by the manager in his letter, which is extracted in the margin of paragraph 11 of the memorandum on mouzah Tubka khas, seems to have been most inconsiderate. If the produce of the lands which paid their rents in kind was short, presumably the produce of the lands which paid money rents must have been short also, and the enhanced demand must have pressed severely on the ryots. Head IX of paragraph 5 of the report shows that the special measures, which have all along been recognized as necessary for Behar, are indeed required.

4. From clause 1 of paragraph 4 of the report it will be seen that the ryots are able to resist excessive enhancement of rents if they are well advised.

5. Head III of paragraph 5 of the report shows that there exist the same difficulties in the way of framing tables of rates in other estates as in those of the Narhun ward. It will be observed that the average rate of rent in the ward's estate is below that which prevails in neighbouring properties.

6. The remarks made in paragraph 6 of the report regarding village Jaezpotee show that lightness of the Government demand is no factor towards preventing excessive demands of rent.

7. Mr. Dampier agrees with Mr. Finucane that the state of things existing in North Behar, as brought out in his present report and compared with that existing in South Behar, Lower Bengal, and in the North-Western Provinces, calls for the introduction in the Rent Bill of a provision for a reduction of the existing rents where they are found to be excessive, and also for provision to check arbitrary enhancements. If the extension of this latter provision to any district, part of a district, estate or tract were left optional to the Government, the knowledge that such a power might be exercised would act as a check upon landlords inclined to excessive enhancement of rent. Such a check against arbitrary enhancement, as

is proposed, is provided in the twenty-second and following sections of the Chota Nagpore Landlord and Tenant Procedure Act I (B. C.) of 1879.

8. The most convenient method of making the landlords file jummabundis, as proposed in clause 1 of paragraph 7 of Mr. Finucane's report, would be to order a re-valuation of the district under the Road Cess Act, by which procedure the knowledge that cesses will be assessed on the jummabundi filed under that Act, provides a check against the insertion of rates in excess of what are really payable.

9. The Board are separately considering in the Wards Department whether any steps should be taken in the direction of reducing rents in the villages of the Narhun estate, which are held khas.

10. In paragraph 7 (*a*) of his letter Mr. Finucane writes that the ryot must take the initiative and assert his rights in courts before he can get the benefit of the restrictions on enhancements proposed by the Rent Law Commission. This is not strictly correct as a general proposition. Proceedings for the settlement of the land revenue show that the ryot has only to remain passive under the first demand of enhanced rent. The landlord must then sue him for the enhanced amount of rent, and the ryots would only have to plead those restrictions.

11. It is only in the case of enhanced rent recorded under the Bengal Settlement Act VIII of 1879 as payable to a landlord by a revenue officer in the course of proceedings for the settlement of the land revenue that the amount so recorded is binding against the ryot, unless he contests the enhancement in the courts. The suggestion made in paragraph 8 of the report, that the Board should be empowered to declare that the tables of rates or other authoritative declarations in connection with the determination of rents payable shall be in force for thirty years instead of ten, might also be adopted to meet the extreme cases contemplated by Mr. Finucane.

12. The line of distinction which Mr. Finucane in paragraph 9 of his report represents to exist in the minds of the Behar zamindars and ryots generally, between ryots of ancient standing and other ryots, is just what Mr. Dampier himself represented some twenty years ago in a report on the working of the Rent Act of 1859 from his experience as Collector of Tirhoot. He then said that thirty or forty years' tenancy rather than the twelve years period of the Rent Law might be taken as representing the ill-defined line of distinction which existed in the ideas of zamindars and their tenants between ancient ryots who are entitled to special consideration, and other ryots who are not entitled to any such consideration.

Dated Camp, the 10th February, 1883.

From—M. FINUCANE, Esq., C.S., on Special Duty,

To—The Secretary to the Board of Revenue, L. P.

I have the honour to report that, since submission to the Board of my last report, I have again gone over tract II, pergunnah Sureysa, of which I forwarded a map with my letter of the 18th December, and that I have made detailed enquiries regarding the history of enhancement of rent in each village, the facilities for communication and irrigation, number of non-occupancy and occupancy ryots, &c. I have also made enquiries from patwaris of villages appertaining to the estates of other proprietors, which are intermixed with Narhun villages, regarding amount and number of rates prevailing in them; but I have not gone into villages of this class for the purpose of making enquiries on the spot, as I have not been able to obtain the zamindar's consent to my doing so.

(1) Tubka Khas.
(2) Tubka Mughribee.
(3) Mahomedpore Sankura.
(4) Dalsingserai.
(5) Kooksa.
(6) Tubka Kishanpore.
(7) Raghopore.
(8) Gungowlee.

2. I now beg to forward copies of the notes which I have made on each of the villages noted in the margin.

3. It will be seen that two mehals included within the tract were brought under permanent settlement in 1242 to 1247 F.S. (1835 to 1840 A.D.)

Narhun villages.
(1) Tubka Khas.
(2) Surowlee.

Villages of other zamindars.
(1) Damodurpore.
(2) Jaezpotee.

The settlement papers which have been received from the Durbhanga Collectorate make it possible to institute a comparison between the rates and prices prevailing at the time of settlement (1840) and those prevailing at the present time. The areas under cultivation in 1840 A.D. in the villages noted in the margin are given in these papers, while in the case of other villages only the prevailing rates are given.

Facts established regarding Narhun villages.

4. The following facts seem to me to be established from the village reports and statements now submitted.

(*a*) As regards the rates and rentals of Narhun villages—

I.—That of the two villages of the Narhun estate, Tubka Khas and Surowlee, for which *data* for comparison are available, cultivation has extended during the past 45 years by 47 per cent. in one and by 39 per cent. in the other, while the gross rental has in the same period increased by 321 and 269 per cent. respectively. (*Report on village Tubka Khas appended.*)

II.—That while the average rise in prices of staple crops for the past forty-five years has been only 73 per cent., the increase in rent-rates in these villages has been respectively 188 and 164 per cent.

III.—That as regards all the villages in this tract appertaining to the Narhun estate (shown in statement 1), there has been an average increase in rates of 136 per cent. during the past forty-five years, the rise in prices in staple products during the same period being only 73 per cent. (*Statement I annexed to this report.*)

IV.—That there having been no increase in productiveness of soil, the only ground for enhancement of rent-rates was rise in prices.

V.—That the enhancement in gross rentals and in rent-rates has therefore far outrun the rise in prices.

VI.—That these enhancements were arbitrarily made by tikkadars during the lifetime of the late proprietor on each recurring septennial renewal of their tikka leases without reference to increase or decrease in prices, and that such enhancements were not regulated by law nor controlled by custom. (*For a specimen of the arbitrary way in which these enhancements were made, the annexed reports on Dalsingserai and Mahomedpore Sankura villages may be referred to.*)

VII.—That such arbitrary enhancements are even now being made by the manager of the Dalsingserai factory in villages leased to him. (*See annexed reports on villages Tubka Khas, Tubka Mughribee, Tubka Kishanpore, and Raghopore.*)

VIII.—That inasmuch as good lands near village sites have been taken up for indigo, and inasmuch as ryots' cultivation has, for that and other reasons, extended to inferior outlying lands, it follows that not alone are the rates all round now paid two to three times the rates paid forty-five years since, but these higher rates are paid for land which is, on an average, inferior to the land for which lower rates were formerly paid.

IX.—That this state of things is peculiar to North Behar, and has probably no parallel in any other part of India. (*See report on village Tubka Khas, section 9, headed "Determination of rates," and authorities quoted thereon.*)

If fair and equitable rates were now made out with reference to the rates of 1242-47, great reduction in existing rates necessary.

If fair and equitable rates were now to be fixed by reference to the standard of rates and prices prevailing in 1242 to 1247 F.S. (1835 to 1840 A.D.), existing rates would have to be reduced in the six villages (shown in statement III) by from 19 to 50 per cent. In one village in which the ryots resisted enhancements in court the rates are low, and would have to be enhanced. Taking the other villages together, the reduction would on an average be 39 per cent. on the existing rates.

But though the enhancements made since 1847 F.S. (1840 A.D.) are excessive and arbitrary, it would not be in accordance with law, and possibly it would not be in accordance with equity, to ignore them in now fixing fair rates. In Alapore pergunnah of North Durbhanga it was found that rates had been similarly enhanced out of all proportion to increase in prices within the last 40 years; but it was felt that it would be unjust to the proprietor to suddenly reduce them wholesale. A middle course was therefore adopted, and rates were reduced to the figure at which they stood in 1275 F.S. (1868 A.D.) before recent enhancements were made. I would be disposed to adopt a similar procedure were I called upon to make a re-assessment in this estate.

Facts established regarding other estates.

5. The following facts seem to me to be established regarding estates which are not the property of the Narhun minor but in which enquiries have been made:—

I.—That the number of rates varies in one village from a maximum of 95 to a minimum of 4, and that the average number for eight villages is 34.

II.—That the amount of the rates varies from a maximum of R10 to a minimum of 10 annas in the same village, and for all eight villages from R15 to 2 annas per local beegah of 3,600 square yards.

III.—That therefore the same difficulties would arise in framing tables of rates as have arisen in the Narhun property.

IV.—That as regards two villages, Damodurpore and Jaezpotee (see statement II), for which alone the data for comparison exist, the area under cultivation has increased by 31 per cent. in the former village and decreased by 3·9 per cent. in the latter since 1247 F.S. (1840 A.D.), while the rental of these villages has increased by 200 per cent. and 500 per cent. respectively in this same period.

V.—That while the average rate all round for Narhun villages is R3-6 per local beegah of land under cultivation, or R5-6-4 per acre, the average rate all round for the non-Narhun villages is R3 9-6 per beegah, or R5-12 per acre.

VI.—It follows that the rates in the Narhun estate are somewhat lower than in neighbouring villages, the owners of which, it is notorious, have been enhancing their rents in recent years.

Conclusions suggested by these facts.

6. The conclusions which suggest themselves to me from the facts disclosed in these reports, and from other facts connected with other estates in North Behar, of which the Board is cognizant, are:—

1st.—That provision should be made in the Rent Bill for reducing rents where they are clearly excessive.

2nd.—That provision should be made for the effectual prevention in future of arbitrary enhancement, and that such provision should not, in order to be effectual, depend on the ryot taking the initiative in court.

First suggestion.
That in now fixing fair and equitable rates any former period which the court may deem equitable may be taken for the purpose of comparison, and not alone the period when rates were last fixed.

As the Rent Bill stands, no provision is made for the reduction of excessive rents, except in the almost unheard-of cases in which the value of produce or productive power of the land has decreased since the rates were last fixed: ordinarily the rates when last fixed are presumed to be fair and equitable. Now it is obvious that if the rates when last fixed were rack-rent rates, as they are in many parts of North Behar, a Bill which makes no provision for the reduction of these rack-rent rates, but which does, on the contrary, make provision for their enhancement every ten years, is in reality a Bill *pro tanto* for the perpetuation of rack-rents. Take the instance of village Jaezpotee. The present proprietor of this village, Baboo Nundan Lal, has inherited it from his adoptive father, Baboo Brij Behari Lal, who was in possession when the permanent settlement of the mehal was made in 1247 F.S. (1840 A.D.) The area then under cultivation was 106 beeghas, the then gross rental, which was taken as the basis of settlement, being Rs. 151, and the average all-round rate being Rs. 1-7 per beegha. 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 ryots really paid. The objection was, however, overruled, and the settlement was accepted in 1247 F.S. (1840 A.D.)

Area under cultivation in 1847, 106 beeghas.
Area now under cultivation shown in the jummabundi, 102 beeghas.
Rental in 1247 F.S., Rs. 151.
Present rental, Rs. 905.

(*a*) After the lapse of 43 years what do we find in this village? We find that the area under cultivation has decreased by four beeghas, while the rental is now almost exactly six times the rental of 1247 F.S. (1840 A.D.) In other words, the average rates all round have been enhanced by 500 per cent. in 43 years, the rise in prices during the same period being at most 73 per cent. There is reason to believe that the state of things existing in Baboo Nundan Lal's property is not very materially different from what exists in other properties in the Durbhunga, Mozufferpore, and other North Gangetic districts of Behar.

The road cess papers show that the rental of Durbhunga generally, when the road cess papers were filed, was 7·2 times the Government revenue, of Mozufferpore 5·8 times, of Sarun 4·5, and of Chumparun 5·2 times the Government revenue. When it is remembered that the road cess papers probably understated the true rental, and ignored in many cases karchas and abwabs, it will be seen to what an enormous extent gross rental in these districts have increased since the permanent settlement. This enormous increase is, I think, mainly due to arbitrary enhancement in rent-rates, and not to extension of cultivation, for we are told that "Behar (at the time of the permanent settlement) was one of the most fertile, highly cultivated, and populous provinces of Hindustan in proportion to its extent of plain, arable land (*Supplement III, Historical and Comparative Analysis of the Finances of Bengal, by James Grant, 5th report, page 501, Madras edition.*) If the net income of zamindars was represented by one-tenth of Government revenue at the time of the permanent settlement, the road cess papers would show that, while the surplus now realised by a zamindar of Burdwan over his Government revenue is only five times, and that of a Dinagepore zemindar only twice the net income enjoyed by his predecessor at the time of the permanent settlement, the surplus realised by a zamindar of Durbhunga from his ryots is now thirty-eight times the surplus over Government revenue which was realized by his predecessor.

Mr. Tobin's and Baboo Parbutty Churn Roy's reports.

(*b*) When we find that the rents paid by occupancy ryots in Moorshedabad and Shahabad have not been changed for 40 years; that the rents in the Government estates of Khoorda, Majnamoota, and Jellamoota also have not been changed for 40 years; and that now, after 40 years' respite from enchancement, the ryots of these latter estates are asked for an enhancement in rates of only 50 per cent.; when we further find that the rates paid by occupancy ryots in the North-Western Provinces have also remained practically unaltered for 40 years; when we know that the Madras Government has not raised the assessments on its ryots to anything like the amount which would be justified by a rise in prices; when, in fine, we find this is the state of things in other provinces, and then, contrasting it with parts of North Behar, find that here the rents of occupancy and non-occupancy ryots alike have been raised by from 100 to 500 per cent. within the last 45 years, while prices have only risen by 73 per cent. during the same period, it is not unreasonable to conclude that some provision should be made for reducing excessive rents in Behar, and for giving the people rest from further harassment for a reasonably long period.

See report on village Tubka Khas appended hereto, and references there quoted.

(*c*) I would therefore suggest that some such provision as the following be inserted in section 25 of the Bill, as one of the grounds for the reduction of rent, namely, that rent may be reduced:—

(4) "On the ground that the rent now bears a higher ratio to the value of the gross produce than the rent at any former period, which the court may think it equitable to take for the purpose of comparison, bore to the value of the gross produce at such former period."

The effect of such a provision in fixing rates in the case of Jaezpotee would be that the court might, taking the rates of 1247 F.S. (1840 A.D.) for the purpose of comparison, now fix rates by allowing only an enchancement proportionate to the rise in prices since that time, instead of taking the rates last fixed as its starting point, as it is bound to do under the present Bill. Some such provision as I have suggested would enable the courts to do practical justice, while the Bill, as it stands, will only perpetuate present excessive rents and facilitate the enhancement of them.

7. On the second point, namely, the effectual prevention of arbitrary enhancements in future, I would suggest that to the limitations on enhancements, provided in section 23 of the Bill, the following be added:—

Second suggestion.
That rates of occupancy ryots shall be enhanced only—
By an order of the court or under a written and registered agreement.

That pending the completion of a cadastral survey the rates paid by occupancy ryots be now ascertained by making it compulsory on zamindars to file the jummabundis of one year in the Collector's office, and that the rates paid by the occupancy ryots when thus ascertained shall not be enhanced, except (*a*) by an order of a court, (*b*) or by a written agreement registered under the Registration Act.

(*a*) Mr. Worsley proposed that this provision, which was taken from the Oudh Rent Act, should be extended to Behar, and the proposal was approved by the Behar Rent Committee. Though the proposal was considered of special importance by the Behar Committee, it was passed over without notice by the Bengal Rent Commission. I venture to think that it is the only limitation which is likely to have the least practical effect in preventing arbitrary enhancements in Behar. The limitations provided in the Bill of the Commission, namely, that (*a*) an enhanced rent shall in no case exceed 25 per cent. of the value of the gross produce, (*b*) that the new rent shall not be more than double the old rent, and so on, would have some effect in stopping arbitrary enhancements, if the ryot were a free agent, and were able to assert his rights in court. But if the ryot were thus capable of asserting his legal rights in court, is it possible that he would have submitted to the enhancements to which he has been subjected? Now, in order that the restrictions on enhancements proposed by the Bengal Commission may have any effect in preventing arbitrary enhancement, the ryot must take the initiative and assert his rights in Court; and as there is no more reason to suppose he will do this in the future than he has in the past, I am of opinion that these restrictions in enhancement will, for many years to come, have little or no practical effect in Behar in preventing arbitrary enhancements, which, being imposed at the will of the zamindar or tikkadar, are entered in the village papers by his mere order and without the ryot's consent. Zamindars and tikkadars would find arbitrary enhancements to be a different thing if they were bound to obtain a decree of court or to gather the ryots together at a Sub-Registrar's office and obtain their *bonâ fide* consent to future enhancements. The way in which enhancements are brought about at present is too well known to require description here. The assent of the village headmen and patwari is first procured by bribes and special concessions to them. The main body of the ryots, finding that their leaders have not resisted, ask: "Who are we that we should resist?" What is everybody's business is nobody's business, and so the enhancement is passively accepted. If, on the other hand, the ryots had to go to a public office and give their formal and individual assent to an enhancement, it would be found that they would refuse such express and formal assent, and arbitrary enhancements would thus be stopped. The principle of this proposal has been already accepted by the Government of India in legislating for Oudh. It was unanimously approved by the Behar Rent Committee: it is, I think, necessary in order to stop arbitrary enhancements in Behar. The only objections which I can conceive to it are that its adoption might be supposed to tend to prevent justifiable enhancements by mutual and friendly agreement, and that, inasmuch as the ryots are awaking to a knowledge of their rights, it may be supposed they will be able in future to protect themselves from arbitrary enhancements without such restrictions. It is not easy to see how the obligation of registering their agreements can prevent parties from entering into *bonâ fide* and amicable arrangements in the matter of fixing rents more than it does in agreements on other matters; and as for the supposed awaking of the ryots to a knowledge of their rights, I must say I fear there is not much evidence of the fact in this tract. Having made careful enquiries on the subject, it seems to me that those abuses on the one side and the same lethargy and helplessness on the other, which were commented on some five or six years since, still exist.

Third suggestion.
That the Board of Revenue be empowered to declare that the tables of rates in exceptional cases shall hold for thirty years instead of ten.

8. A third suggestion which I would offer for the restriction of arbitrary enchancements in Behar is that the Collector or Board of Revenue should be empowered to declare that tables of rates should be binding for such period not exceeding 30 years as may to the court appear equitable, instead of having such tables binding for only ten years (section 111 of the Bill). It is obviously inexpedient, and it would probably in many cases be unjust to the present proprietors, to reduce rents now to the figure at which they would stand, if enhancements had been made during the last fifty years, only on the ground and to the extent allowed by the law; but I think it is still more inexpedient, and it would be still more unjust, to perpetuate the present rates where they are excessive. In such cases I would therefore make a moderate reduction at present, and stop further enhancements for thirty years.

Number of occupancy and non-occupancy ryots.

9. Statement No. IV attached to this report shows that of a total number of 3,075 ryots in 23 villages, in which enquiries have been made, 2,646 have been in possession for twelve years or more, and 429 are now settlers or non-occupancy ryots. In other words, about 86 per cent. are occupancy, and 14 per cent. are non-occupancy ryots. These figures are founded on a comparison of the jummabundis, where they could be procured, and in other cases on the statements of the patwaris and jeth ryots. The distinction between ryots of twelve years' standing and those of less lengthened possession is not, however, in fact, understood by the ryots at all, either here or in any other part of the country to which my enquiries have extended. There is a general idea prevailing among the ryots that those of them who are of very ancient standing, or whose ancestors brought the village under cultivation, have a right to hold at privileged rates; but as for the mere right to possession, there is no distinction between a ryot of two years and a ryot of twelve years' standing. In the course of my enquiries, among some hundreds of thousands of ryots, I think I might truly say that I have not met ten ryots who understood the "magic of twelve years' possession." Every ryot believes himself entitled to hold possession of his ryoti as contradistinguished from the proprietor's *nij jote* or *khamar*, as long as he pays at the rates of rent current in his village; or where there are no village rates, as long as he pays at the rate originally agreed upon, together with such enhancements as are imposed from time to time in the village generally. I believe that this is not only the idea prevalent among the ryots, but it is also the idea prevalent among native zamindars also, with the exception of the few who have had an English education, or who have imbibed their ideas in our law courts. In confirmation of this view I may mention that at an interview between Mr. Reynolds and one of the most wealthy zamindars of Gya, at which I was present, the zamindar, while denouncing the proposal to confer occupancy rights generally, was asked, "if he ever ejected a tenant who was willing to pay his rent." His reply was: "Why should I do such an unjust act; I am not a person of that kind."

Sub-tenants.

10. There are very few sub-tenants. These few consist merely of farm-labourers, who are allowed by their employers to cultivate a beegah or so of their employer's land, either on the *battaia* system, or at the rates paid by the principal tenants themselves. The system of sub-letting ryot's land to indigo factories on what are called *kartouli* pattas, is, I am informed by the Sub-Registrar of Dalsingserai, being extended; but the cases of this kind which came under my notice were cases in which there was a dispute between the ryots and zamindar in villages held *khas*, and in villages held under lease they were cases in which it was alleged that the Dalsingserai factory wished to retain possession of *zerat* lands after the expiration of its lease, on the ground that such lands were sublet to it by the ryots.

Average produce of *dhan lands*.

11. This year's crop of rice, the produce of specimen fields of which was given in my report of the 18th December last, may, as far as I can learn, be taken as an average crop.

Amount and value of produce in bheet lands.

12. As I have not been able to have the produce of any *bheet* lands weighed in my presence, I cannot speak with any degree of certainty as to the average outturn of such lands. I have received estimates from patwaris, jeth ryots, and others, which are scarcely worth reproducing. The most trustworthy estimate which I have received is one from Mr. Crowdy, the manager of the Dowlatpore factory, who has had many years' experience of pergunnah Bhoosaree, and who has generally placed at my disposal all the information and papers he could. His estimate of the outturn and value of the average produce of the various kinds of bheet lands, calculated on the staple crops—barley, makai, murwa, and khodo—is given below:—

	Average produce of—		Rate at which ordinarily sold.	Value.	What Mr. Crowdy considers a fair rent for such land.	What Mr. Crowdy thinks to be on an average the existing rent.
		Mds.	Mds. Srs.	R a. p.	R a.	
Bheet *aoul*, known as gauhera, soombee, mal, &c.	Rubbee in barley— Bhadoi in makai— Barley Makai	 12 20	 1 10 1 20	22 14 11	5 0	From R 5 to R 8.
Bheet duim, known as pachusar, balguchar, &c., &c.	Barley for rubbee Murwa for bhadoi	8 14	1 10 1 10	17 9 7	4	„ „ 4 to „ 6.
Bheet suim, known as usar	Rubbee in barley— Bhadoi in khodo— Barley Khodo	 4 10	 1 10 1 30	8 14 7	2 8	„ „ 1-8 to „ 4.

Difficulty in fixing soil class rates.

13. I have nothing to add to what I have already stated on this subject. In order, however, to illustrate more clearly the difficulties already described, I append a rate-map of village "Tubka Mughribee." The village is sub-divided into blocks according to quality of soil, the boundaries of the lands comprised in each quality being shown by lines of different colour. A glance at the map will show the enormous variety of rates prevailing in each block for lands of the same quality.

I.—Statement showing increase in rates and rentals in villages of the Narhun Estate, pergunnah Sureysa, since 1247 F.S. (corresponding to 1840 A.D.)

Name of Village.	Government Revenue.	Rental in 1247 F.S. (1840 A.D.).	Rental in 1289 F.S. (1882 A.D.)	How many times rental of 1289 exceeds revenue.	Area under cultivation in 1247 F.S. (1840 A.D.)	Area under cultivation in 1289 F.S. (1882 A.D.)	Percentage of increase in cultivation since	Percentage of increase in gross rental since (1248 F.S.)	Percentage of increase in average all-round rate since 1247 F.S.
	R a.	R	R		Beegha.	Beegha.		R	R
1. Tubka Khas	1,320 0	459	1,936	3·1	424	623	·47	321	188
2. Tubka Mughribee		Not known	933 } 4,124		Not known	482	Not known	Not known	78
3. Surowlee		340	1,255		294	409	·39	269	164
4. Mahomedpore Sankara	25 0	Not known	2,889	115·0	Not known	643	Not known	Not known	250
5. Dalsingserai	51 0	Ditto	485	9·5	Ditto	106	Ditto	Ditto	188
6. Tubka Kishenpore	550 0	Ditto	1,113 } 1,510	2·74	Ditto	330	Ditto	Ditto	115
7. Roghopore *		Ditto	397		Ditto	173	Ditto	Ditto	23*
8. Kooksa	62 8	Ditto	1,158	19·0	Ditto	217	Ditto	Ditto	241
9. Raghopur, Gungowlee	357 0	Ditto	1,836	5·4	Ditto	568	Ditto	Ditto	68
									Average increase 136

* The ryots resisted the enhancement in civil court in this village.

II.—Statement showing increase in rates and rentals in villages of the other estates in pergunnah Sureysa since 1247 F.S. (1840 A.D.)

Name of Village.	Government Revenue.	Rental in 1247 F.S. (1840 A.D.)	Rental in 1289 F.S. (1882 A.D.)	How many times the rental of 1289 F.S. exceeds the Government revenue.	Area under cultivation in 1247 F.S. (1880 A.D.)	Area under cultivation in 1289 F.S. (1882 A.D.)	Percentage of increase in cultivation since 1247 F.S. (1840 A.D.)	Percentage of increase in gross rental since 1247 F.S. (1840 A.D.)
	R a.	R	R		Beegha.	Beegha.		
Damodurpore	387 0	450	1,354	...	324	427	31	200
Jaezpottee *	Not known	151	905	3·49	106	102	3·92 decrease	500
Beebhoobpore	1,075 0	Not known	11,685	..	Not known	3,218	...	...
Purkhotimpore	195 12	Ditto	655	10·8	Ditto	113	...	...
Hurpore, Dookhran	Not known	Ditto	323	3·35	Ditto	128	...	...
Jelalpore	Ditto	Ditto	3,770	...	Ditto	1,074	...	...
Boolakeepore	Ditto	Ditto	1,124	...	Ditto	424	...	...
Hurporepoorandar	504 0	Ditto	978	...	Ditto	298	...	...
Total			20,794			5,784		

The average rate per beegha for 1289 F.S. (1882 A. D.) R3-9-6.

* The village forms part of a mehal which includes other villages also.

III.—Statement showing reduction in present rent-rates which would have to be made in some of the Narhun villages if rates were now fixed by comparison with rates and prices of 1247 F.S. (1840 A.D.)

Name of Village.	Name of pergunnah.	Average rate per beegha all-round on cultivated area in 1247 F.S. (1840 A.D.).	Add 36¼ per cent. for increase in prices.	Total, being new all-round rate.	Existing all-round rate per beegha.	Percentage of reduction on existing all-round rates and rentals, which would have to be made in order to make them fair and equitable according to the standard of 1247 F.S. (1840 A.D.)
		R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	
Tubka Khas	Sureysa	1 1 3	0 12 6	1 13 9	3 1 9	40
Surowlee	Ditto	1 2 6	0 13 6	2 0 0	3 1 0	34
Mahomedpore Sankara *	Ditto	1 1 3	0 12 6	1 13 9	3 12 6	50
Dalsingserai	Ditto	1 1 3	0 12 6	1 13 9	3 1 9	40
Kooksa	Ditto	1 9 0	1 2 3	2 11 3	5 5 3	49
Tubka Kishenpore	Ditto	1 9 0	1 2 3	2 11 3	3 5 11	19

* This village was always leased to a native tikkadar, who, even in the last 20 years, raised the rates by 50 per cent.

IV.—Number of occupancy and non-occupancy ryots.—The following statement shows the number of occupancy and non-occupancy ryots in villages for which information on this point has been obtained :—

NAME OF VILLAGE.	Total number of ryots.	Occupancy.	Non-occupancy.	REMARKS.
Gangowlee	90	87	3	Founded on statements of patwaris and jeth ryots.
Tubka Khas	189	188	1	Founded on statements of patwaris and ryots, jummabundis not having been received.
Tubka Mughribee	95	85	10	Ditto ditto.
Tubka Kishenpore	71	71	...	Ditto ditto.
Mahomedpore Sarkara	188	178	10	Founded on a comparison of jummabundi papers.
Kooksa	54	54	...	Ditto ditto.
Dalsingserai	38	28	10	Ditto ditto.
Raghopore	36	31	5	Founded on statements of patwaris and ryots.
Narhun	531	525	6	Ditto ditto.
Hurrukpoora	66	40	26	Founded on a comparison of jummabundi parers.
Doomree	49	39	10	Founded on statements of patwaris and ryots.
Narainpepper	273	268	5	Ditto ditto.
Pansalla	72	51	21	Ditto ditto.
Bukhda	47	38	9	Ditto ditto.
Badh Bukhda	29	25	4	Founded on a comparison of jummabundi papers.
Umaree	418	292	126	Ditto ditto.
Rasulpore Najeeb	123	106	17	Ditto ditto.
Mirzapore	55	38	17	Founded on statements of patwaris and ryots.
Phaphout	313	226	87	Jummabundi.
Meghoul Gobourdhan	82	64	18	Ditto
Hingu Meghoul	148	116	32	Ditto
Yakubpore	53	47	6	Ditto
Abunasipore	45	39	6	Ditto
TOTAL	3,075	2,646	429	

Notes on Tubka Khas village No. 6 of Map II.

Government Revenue.—This mouzah formed part of a Nankar mehal, which was resumed and brought under settlement in 1242 F.S. (1835 A.D.) In the course of the settlement proceedings, the jummabundis of the year 1242 to 1247 F. S. (1835 to 1840 A. D.) were filed in the Collector's office. A comparison of these jummabundis with the jummabundis of the present time makes it possible to come to some conclusion as to the extent to which the rates and gross rentals of this and neighbouring villages have been enhanced during the past 50 years.

This Nankar mehal included an 8-anna share of—

Villages . . . { (1) Tubka Khas. (2) Tubka Mughribee. (3) Surowlee.

The Government revenue fixed in perpetuity in 1247 F.S. (1840 A.D.) is Rs. 607 sicca, the mofussil rental of the whole mehal then being Rs. 1,320-15-11. The present mofussil rental is Rs. 4,125-6-8, that is to say, six and three-fourth times the Government revenue and three times the average rental of the years 1242 to 1247 F.S. (1835 to 1840 A.D.). The Government revenue in 1242 F.S. (1835 A.D.) was, it is to be remembered, fixed on the basis of half assests.

Abstract of Jummabundi.—The following statement gives an abstract of the present jummabundi of the minor's share in mouzah Tukba Khas and of the jummadundis of the year 1242 F.S. (1835 A.D.)

ABSTRACT OF JUMMABUNDI FOR THE YEAR 1242 F. S. (1835 A. D.)				ABSTRACT OF JUMMABUNDI FOR THE YEAR 1289 F.S. (1882 A.D.)					REMARKS.
Total area of lands.	Detail of cultivated lands.		Rate of rent per beegha.	Total area of land.	Detail of cultivated lands.		Rate of rent per beegha, excluding karchas.	Rate of rent per beegha, including karchas.	
B. K. D.	No.	B. K. D.	R a. p.	B. K. D.	No.	B. K. D.	R a. p.	R a. p.	
424 13 9	1	0 7 10	6 0 0	623 5 4	1	1 7 4	6 4 0	6 7 4½	
	2	0 8 15	5 0 0		2	0 2 17	6 0 0	6 3 0	
	3	0 15 0	4 0 0		3	2 17 3½	5 11 0	5 12 9	
	4	0 3 0	3 4 0		4	2 0 0	5 6 3	5 9 0	
	5	1 9 10	3 2 0		5	2 9 15	5 6 0	5 8 9	
	6	0 17 0	3 0 0		6	0 8 7¼	5 0 0	5 2 6	
	7	1 0 0	2 11 0		7	8 4 10	4 12 3	4 14 7½	
	8	11 0 13	2 10 0		8	0 8 3¾	4 12 0	4 14 4½	
	9	9 17 8	2 8 0		9	9 9 4¾	4 11 9	4 14 1½	
	10	0 14 0	2 7 0		10	11 10 2¾	4 11 0	4 13 4½	
	11	5 14 0	2 6 0		11	6 11 13¾	4 9 3	4 11 6	
	12	2 15 0	2 4 0		12	7 5 8	4 9 0	4 11 3	
	13	16 6 11	2 0 0		13	8 4 9	4 8 9	4 11 0	
	14	0 15 0	1 14 0		14	4 17 8	4 8 3	4 10 6	
	15	2 5 0	1 12 0		15	2 5 6¼	4 8 0	4 10 3	
	16	12 11 0	1 10 0		16	0 8 6¾	4 7 0	4 9 3	
	17	32 11 10	1 8 0		17	6 11 17¼	4 6 0	4 8 3	
	18	9 16 6	1 6 6		18	3 3 18¾	4 5 0	4 7 3	
	19	1 16 13	1 6 0		19	12 6 10¼	4 4 0	4 6 1½	
	20	1 9 0	1 4 0		20	0 19 5	4 3 9	4 5 10½	
	21	81 7 10	1 0 0		21	6 9 6	4 3 6	4 5 10	
	22	6 16 0	0 15 0		22	1 10 0	4 0 6	4 2 6	
	23	8 16 0	0 14 0		23	5 7 5	4 0 0	4 2 0	

ABSTRACT OF JUMMABUNDI FOR THE YEAR 1242 F.S. (1835 A.D.)				ABSTRACT OF JUMMABUNDI FOR THE YEAR 1289 F.S. (1882 A.D.)					REMARKS.
Total area of lands.	Detail of cultivated lands.		Rate of rent per beegha.	Total area of land.	Detail of cultivated lands.		Rate of rent per beegha, excluding karchas.	Rate of rent per beegha, including karchas.	
B. K. D.	No.	B. K. D.	R a. p.	B. K. D.	No.	B. K. D.	R a. p.	R a. p.	
	24	20 15 12	0 12 0		24	57 13 2¼	3 15 6	4 1 6	
	25	3 0 0	0 10 0		25	1 19 13	3 14 6	4 0 6	
	26	3 0 0	0 9 0		26	0 7 0	3 12 0	3 13 10½	
	27	19 5 9	0 8 0		27	2 0 13	3 10 6	3 12 6	
	28	20 0 0	0 5 0		28	0 6 15	3 10 0	3 11 9	
	29	7 2 10	0 2 0		29	0 6 0	3 9 3	3 11 0	
					30	2 16 12¼	3 8 0	3 9 9	
		19 13 0	Bhaoli.		31	10 0 15	3 7 6	3 9 3	
					32	6 12 1	3 6 0	3 7 9	
Jamma ... Rs. 459-12-10½.					33	3 2 18	3 4 0	3 5 6	
					34	1 16 9	3 3 6	3 5 0	
					35	0 2 8	3 2 0	3 3 6	
					36	12 6 8	3 1 6	3 3 0	
					37	5 10 0	3 0 9	3 2 3	
					38	0 10 10	3 0 0	3 1 6	
					39	6 10 0	2 15 3	3 0 9	1242 F.S. (1835 A.D.)
					40	3 10 5	2 14 0	2 15 6	
					41	1 0 0	2 12 3	2 13 7½	B. K. D. R a. p.
					42	4 6 0	2 12 0	2 13 4½	
					43	2 0 1	2 11 9	2 13 1½	424 13 9 459 12 10½
					44	2 1 12	2 11 6	2 12 10½	
					45	57 0 13½	2 10 0	2 11 3	
					46	1 2 1	2 9 0	2 10 3	The average rate per beegha, Rs. 1-1-3.
					47	1 6 10	2 8 6	2 9 9	
					48	4 1 10	2 8 0	2 9 3	
					49	1 2 10	2 7 3	2 8 6	
					50	4 9 15	2 7 0	2 8 3	1289 F.S. (1882 A.D.)
					51	1 0 0	2 6 9	2 8 0	
					52	1 0 0	2 6 6	2 7 9	B. K. D. R a. p.
					53	15 15 19	2 6 3	2 7 6	
					54	2 9 14½	2 5 0	2 6 1½	623 5 4 1,936 8 4
					55	2 17 5	2 4 9	2 5 10½	
					56	1 0 0	2 3 9	2 4 1½	
					57	5 4 2	2 3 6	2 4 7½	The average rate per beegha, Rs. 3-1-9.
					58	11 8 16¼	2 3 0	2 4 0	
					59	7 16 17	2 2 0	2 3 0	
					60	3 3 10	2 1 0	2 2 0	
					61	6 18 17	2 0 6	2 1 6	
					62	3 2 7	2 0 3	2 1 3	
					63	14 19 8	2 0 0	2 1 0	
					64	2 13 10	1 15 0	2 0 0	
					65	6 11 12	1 14 6	1 15 6	
					66	0 4 0	1 14 0	1 15 0	
					67	4 11 0	1 13 0	1 14 0	
					68	4 12 10	1 12 3	1 13 3	
					69	2 18 9	1 12 0	1 13 0	
					70	3 5 1	1 11 6	1 12 3	
					71	28 13 9	1 11 0	1 11 9	
					72	1 12 0	1 10 6	1 11 3	
					73	4 1 10	1 10 3	1 11 0	
					74	6 19 4½	1 10 0	1 10 9	
					75	0 15 0	1 9 6	1 10 3	
					76	4 16 8	1 8 6	1 9 3	
					77	0 9 10	1 8 0	1 8 9	
					78	1 14 8	1 7 0	1 7 1	
					79	6 0 10	1 6 9	1 7 6	
					80	6 3 13	1 6 6	1 7 3	
					81	9 17 9	1 6 0	1 6 9	
					82	1 19 0	1 5 6	1 6 3	
					83	5 13 10	1 5 0	1 5 9	
					84	1 12 0	1 4 0	1 4 6	
					85	4 0 0	1 3 9	1 4 3	
					86	19 12 18	1 3 6	1 4 0	
					87	15 13 3½	1 2 0	1 2 6	
					88	1 5 0	1 1 6	1 2 0	
					89	1 0 0	1 1 3	1 1 9	
					90	14 12 6	1 0 6	1 1 0	
					91	6 15 0	1 0 0	1 0 6	
					92	5 11 0	0 15 0	0 15 6	
					93	20 3 6¾	0 13 6	0 14 0	
					94	0 15 0	0 12 0	0 12 4½	
					95	12 17 7	0 10 3	0 10 6	
					96	3 19 5	0 9 0	0 9 3	
					97	1 15 0	0 8 0	0 8 3	
						35 10 0	Bhaoli.		

From these abstracts it will be seen that, while the area under cultivation has increased by only 47 per cent. in this village within the last 50 years, the gross rental has increased by 321 per cent.; further, that while the average rate per beegha for the whole area under cultivation was in 1242 F.S. (1835 A.D.) Rs. 1-1-3, the average rate for the area now under cultivation is Rs. 3-1-9, or little less than three times the rate of 1242 F.S. (1835 A.D.) It is true that the highest rate in 1242 F.S. (1835 A.D.) was Rs. 6, while now the highest rate is only Rs. 6-7-4½, but the six-rupee rate in 1242 F. S. (1835 A. D.) was nominal, being the ground-rent of a shop. The average rates all round for cultivated land have been nearly trebled in the last 50 years; but not only have the rates all round been thus trebled, but the land for which these trebled rates are now being paid is inferior to that for which the lower rates were paid in 1242 F. S. (1835 A.D.); for 69 beeghas 21 kottahs of the best land near the village site have been taken from the ryots and converted into indigo zerat during the past 25 years, while the ryots' cultivation has been extended over the outlying poorer lands.

2. *Past history of the village.*—The jeth ryots say that Mahtab Singh was tikkadar in the time of Ram Narain Singh, who was the present minor's grandfather. He took half an anna karcha on the old rates. He was succeeded by Bechuklal Misser, tikkadar, who incorporated with the rent the half anna taken as karcha by his predecessor, and then realised 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 Bechuk Misser's lease, the village was leased to the Dalsingserai 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 patwari to enter the amount as a demand in the village papers against each ryot.

3. *Explanation of increase in number of rates.*—The increase in the amount of the rates is explained in the preceding paragraph. The patwari explains the increase in the number of rates as follows:—As the rates, he says, had become confused in consequence of the numerous enhancements and karchas, the factory manager ordered him in 1285 F.S. (1878 A.D.) to take each ryot's gross rental, inclusive of karchas, and divide it by the number of beeghas of land he held, thus establishing a separate average rate for each ryot. The patwari did so; and the result is that there are 97 separate rates where there were only 29 in 1247 F.S. (1840 A.D.) These 97 rates are, it will be seen, neither village nor customary nor soil-class rates. They are in fact "personal" rates, made out by striking a separate average for each separate ryot's holding.

4. *Facilities for irrigation.*—This mouzah is irrigated from the rivers Mutyee and Kamraen; it is situated within a few miles of the Tirhoot State Railway.

6. *Karchas and abwabs.*—As stated above, half an anna per rupee karcha was imposed last year. The patwari has this year been ordered to incorporate this sum with the rent.

Hisabana intended for pay of the patwari is realized at one pie per rupee.

Special crop rates.—Special rates are not charged for tabacco or other special crops.

7. *Classes of soil.*—The jeth ryots and patwari say there are only two classes of soil and five qualities:—

I.—*Bheet aoul* or gauhera, *i.e.*, manured land near the village sites; *bheet duim*, pachusar, in which there is a large admixture of sand; *bheet suim*, usur up-land (in which there is a mixture of reh).

II.—Dhanhar or matiyar aoul } clayey loam on which rice is grown.
Dhanhar or matiyar duim }

The outturn of two fields of dhan cut by me in this village was respectively 12 maunds and 10¾ maunds of dhan per beegha. This is represented to be a twelve-anna crop. Last year the jeth ryot, Abalak Thakur, had what he calls a sixteen-anna crop, which yielded 15 maunds per beegha.

There are no special rates for groves and thatching grass.

No rent is charged for bastoo lands, that is to say, for the sites of ryots' houses.

8. *Occupancy ryots.*—The jummabundis of 12 years are not forthcoming, from which it might be ascertained how many of the present ryots have held for 12 years The patwar and jeth ryots say there are no new settlers, that all the ryots are hereditary and resident. There is not land enough for old ryots; why, they ask, should new ryots come?

There are, it is said for the same reason, no sub-tenants in this village. Some few ryots made over a beegha or so for cultivation to their farm labourers at the rates paid by themselves, so as to induce the former to continue in their service; but otherwise land is not sublet by occupancy ryots for profit.

9. *Determination of fair and equitable rates.*—It is generally alleged by the cultivators that the productive power of the land here, as elsewhere, has decreased and is decreasing. Such assertions are, however, founded on vague impressions of what the present generation have heard from their fathers, and in the case of their fathers, from the common tendency to praise the past at the expense of the present. The extension of cultivation to inferior lands has doubtless made the average gross produce per beegha of the whole village area less than it was in former times; but there is nothing to show that the lands which were actually under cultivation in those days produced more then than they do now. On the other hand, there have been no improvements in the system of agriculture, nor have there been any increased facilities for irrigation, owing to which it might be concluded that the average productive power of the land has increased. No account need therefore be taken of increase or decrease of the productive power of the land in now determining fair and equitable rates. I shall accordingly only consider what increase or decrease, if any, should be made in the present rates on the ground of increase or decrease in the value of the produce since the rates were last fixed or at any subsequent or former time. Fortunately the materials exist for instituting a comparison of the present rates at present prices in this and neighbouring villages, with the rates and prices of the period 1242 to 1247 F.S. (1835 to 1840 A.D.) These materials are to be found in the settlement records of the taluka which was brought under permanent settlement in 1247 F.S. (1840 A.D.)

In the settlement papers of 1247 F.S. (1840 A.D.) the ameen gives a statement of the prices prevailing in this neighbourhood at that time, which statement was accepted by the Settlement Deputy Collector as correct. The following is a comparative statement of the

increase in prices and increase in rent-rates during the period 1247 to 1289 F.S. (1840 to 1882 A.D.):—

	Price in 1247 F.S. (1840 A.D.)	Price in 1289 F.S. (1882 A.D.)	Percentage of increase on prices since 1247.	REMARKS.
	Seers of 80 S.W per rupee.	Seers of 80 S. W. per rupee.		
Unhusked rice (dhan)	90	50*	80	I take the ameen's prices of 1247 F.S. (1840 A.D.) for the purpose of comparison, they being the only prices available; but there is reason to doubt their accuracy. Prices in the neighbouring districts have only risen by 50 to 60 per cent. in the last 40 years, while, according to the ameen's lists, they have risen here by 73 per cant. In my calculations of rates the zamindar gets all the benefit of any inaccuracies there may be in the ameen's prices.
Indian-corn	80	45	77	
Barley	70	40	75	
Millet	80	50	60	
Tobacco	Not given	Average increase.	73 per cent.	

* Paddy does not sell at the same rate per rupee as its equivalent in rice, as the purchaser suffers from the loss of weight in drying, carriage, storage, &c.

Average rate per beegha in 1247 F. S. (1840 A D.)	Average rate in 1289 (1882 A.D.), including abwabs.	Increase in rent-rates.	Increase in prices.
R a. p.	R a. p.		
1 1 3	3 1 9	188 per cent.	73·

It thus appears that while the increase in prices for staple crops has been only 73 per cent. in 42 years over the prices of 1247 F.S. (1840 A.D.), the increase in rent-rates has been 188 per cent. over and above the rates of 1247 F.S. (1840 A.D.); and this, be it remembered, though the ameen's prices for 1247 F.S. (1840 A.D.) are accepted as correct. In fact, however, the ameen did, in all probability, understate the prices of 1247 F.S. (1840 A.D.), in order to have the zamindars' jumma fixed at a low figure. As the increase in rates is only justified by increase in prices, and inasmuch as the increase in prices since 1247 F.S. would not be as much as even 73 per cent. if the ameen understated the prices of 1247, it follows that in the proportion that prices ruling in 1247 F.S. (1840 A.D.) were really higher than those given by the ameen, so much the less reason is there for the enhancements which have since taken place. But it is to be further remembered that the ryots pay these enhanced rates for land which is inferior to that which was under cultivation in 1247 F.S. (1840 A.D.), because, as already noted, the best lands have been taken up for indigo, while the ryots' cultivation has been extended to the outlying inferior lands.

Tested, then, by comparison with the rates and prices prevailing in 1247 F.S. (1840 A.D.) it follows that the present rates are excessive. The rent-rates have not only kept pace with, but they have far outrun the increase in prices during the last 45 years—a state of things which probably exists in no other part of India.

Behar peculiar in that rise in rents has outrun rise in prices.

10. In Bengal it is a subject of complaint on the part of zamindars that they have been able to obtain little, if any, of that increase in rentals to which increase in prices would legally entitle them.

In the Cawnpore district of the North-Western Provinces, the price of wheat rose by 42·7, of bijhra by 34·2, of juar by 43·6, and bajra by 47·7 during the 30 years' period of the last settlement. Yet rent-rates had scarcely risen at all in the North-Western Provinces during the same period—"rent-rates" (*see* Mr. Colvin's settlement memorandum of 1872, paragraph 18, page 741) "not being immediately acted on by prices, but limited by custom and largely controlled by law." (Settlement Report of the Cawnpore district, 1878, page 60, paragraphs 39 and 43.)

In the Azimgurh district the Settlement Officer reported in 1881 as follows:—

"The fixity of cultivating tenure which our system of land revenue and record, falling in with the general feeling of the community, has brought about, has prevented any general rise of rent in land upon which a right of occupancy had previously accrued."

In the Muthra district, the price of wheat has risen by 55 per cent., of barley by 65, of gram by 45, and of bijhar by 52 per cent. since the mutiny, yet the rise in the competition rents paid by non-occupancy ryots had only risen by 25 to 30 per cent. "since the revision of the records of that district—a period of 28 years." (Settlement Report of the Muthra district, 1879, page 89.)

The Settlement Officer of the Agra district, writing in 1880, says—"The measures adopted at the last settlement with regard to the rents of occupancy tenants have altogether prevented their rising in any proportion to any increase in the value of the land to whatever extent that may have taken place."

The competition rates paid by non-occupancy ryots have risen by 32 per cent. in the Agra district during the last 35 or 40 years, while prices have risen by 50 per cent. in the same period. (Settlement Report of Agra district, 1880, paragraphs 98, 99, and 124.)

Speaking generally of the North-Western Provinces, Mr. Stack, in his memorandum on current land revenue settlement, 1880, says—"Throughout the greater part of the provinces,

prices have risen by 40 to 50 per cent. during the currency of the last settlement" [in the last 45 years]; "but it has been everywhere found that the rise of rents has not kept pace with rise of prices."

It follows, then, that though prices have risen by 40 to 50 per cent. during the last 45 years in the North-Western Provinces, yet the rent-rates paid by occupancy ryots have scarcely increased at all, and those paid by non-occupancy ryots have only risen by 25 to 30 per cent., while in this village the rates paid by occupancy and non-occupancy ryots alike have been increased all round by 188 per cent., and they have, moreover, far outrun the rise in prices. If, then, the rates for this village were now to be fixed by comparison with the rates of 1247 F.S. (1840 A.D.), taking into consideration the rise in prices since that time, the new average all-round rate would stand as follows :—

	R	a.	p.
Rate of 1247 F.S. (1840 A.D.)	1	1	3
Add 73* per cent. for increase in prices since that time, such increase not having been effected by the agency of either ryot or landlord (see section 23 of the Bill)	0	12	6
New all-round rate	1	13	9
Present all-round rate	3	1	9

If the rates and prices of 1247 F.S. (1840 A.D.) could be taken as the standard of comparison, the present rates would have to be reduced by 40 per cent. all round in order to arrive at fair and equitable rates.

The rates of 1247 F.S. (1840 A.D.) cannot, however, be taken under the present or proposed law as the basis of comparison, for it is only the prices prevailing when the rates were last fixed, or at any subsequent time that can be taken for comparison in considering the rise of prices. The rates in this village were last fixed in 1275 F.S. (1868 A.D.)

The following is a comparative statement of the then ruling prices with present prices :—

	1868-70.	1880-82.	REMARKS.
	Srs.	Srs.	
Common rice	24	$25\frac{1}{3}$	The data on which these figures are based are given in detail on the notes on Dalsingserai annexed.
Indian-corn	$35\frac{7}{12}$	$47\frac{1}{12}$	
Wheat	$21\frac{5}{6}$	$29\frac{1}{3}$	

The above figures show that prices now are somewhat lower than when the rates were last fixed in 1275 F.S., yet an enhancement of half an anna per rupee all round was demanded last year by the factory manager, and is now, the patwari says, shown in the jummabundi.

(11.) To sum up the preceding remarks, it appears that the rent-rates of this village had been enhanced during the 20 years prior to 1868 A.D., out of all proportion to increase of prices, rent-rates having been nearly trebled, while prices increased by only 73 per cent.; *secondly*, that though there has been no increase of prices since 1868, but rather the reverse, yet the Dalsingserai factory manager is* now demanding a further enhancement of half an anna in the rupee; *thirdly*, that owing, in a slight degree, to extension of cultivation but chiefly to the arbitrary enhancement of rates, the gross rental has been more than quadrupled during the last 45 years; further that if rates were now fixed on the basis of comparison with the rates and prices of the year 1247 F.S. (1840 A.D.), (on which rates and prices the permanent Government revenue of this mehal was fixed), existing rates would have to be reduced by 40 per cent. in order to make them fair and equitable. It also appears that there is no justification for the enhancement of half an anna in the rupee demanded last year and now being enforced.

* I wrote to the factory manager, asking on what ground this enhancement is being made. I quote in full his reply (received since this was written). It shows a curious misconception of the grounds on which an enhancement may be made :—

"The enhancement you mention is temporary, and you are misinformed, inasmuch as you have been told that I had given orders that it should be incorporated with the rent. No orders have been passed on the subject in regard to the current season. The enhancement was established by my predecessor for one year *to meet loss from a deficiency of bhowlee crops*, with the intention of keeping the jummabundis uniform; and as the ryots were informed of the cause, they voluntarily paid the enhancement, on the understanding that they should receive credit for it in such a year when the bhowlee was above the average."

That is to say, that because lands A, B, and C yielded less than was expected, the lands of C, D, and E must be assessed so as to make up the difference.

Notes on Tubka Mughribee.

(1) *Government revenue.*—This mouzah forms part of the Nankar mehal, of which the Government revenue is given under Tubka Khas.

(2) *Details of area.*—The details of the present rates and of the areas at each rate are given below. The rates prevailing in 1242 F.S. (1835 A.D) are not specified in the settlement papers of 1242 to 1247 F.S. (1835 to 1840 A.D.), but they were probably the same as in the neighbouring village, Tubka Khas, which would give an average rate all round of Rs. 1-1-3. The present average all-round rate is Rs. 1-14-9 :—

* NOTE.—I have in calculating enhanced rates given the full benefit of increase in prices, according to the rule of proportion, to the zamindar. The meaning of section 3(*a*) of the Bengal Commissioners' Bill giving the benefit of only half the increment to the zamindar is not clear. If it means only half the *proportion* of increment, then it would introduce a very great change in the enhancement law, and if it means half the lump increment, the limitation provided in clause (*b*) which adheres to the rule of proportion, would render clause (*a*) inoperative, except where the rent was more than 50 per cent. of the gross produce.

ABSTRACT OF JUMMABUNDI FOR THE YEAR 1289 F.S. (1882 A.D.)

Total area.			Detail of cultivated lands.				Rate of rent per beegha.			REMARKS.
B.	K.	D.	No.	B.	K.	D.	R	a.	p.	
482	2	$12\frac{1}{4}$	1	0	3	0	5	15	0	
			2	0	1	4	5	5	0	
			3	0	5	5	5	0	0	
			4	2	18	15	3	14	6	
			5	1	12	10	3	13	9	
			6	0	7	0	3	13	3	
			7	0	4	8	3	11	0	
			8	4	1	1	3	7	9	
			9	2	9	$5\frac{3}{4}$	3	7	6	
			10	3	2	10	3	6	0	
			11	2	4	10	3	4	3	
			12	6	8	17	3	2	3	
			13	0	1	1	3	0	0	
			14	0	6	0	2	10	6	
			15	15	0	6	2	9	9	
			16	63	12	0	2	8	0	
			17	0	3	10	2	7	0	
			18	5	17	$7\frac{1}{4}$	2	5	9	
			19	10	7	$11\frac{1}{4}$	2	5	0	
			20	2	1	0	2	4	3	
			21	0	19	$6\frac{1}{4}$	2	4	0	Jumma of 1289 F.S. (1882 A.D.) . . . R 933, a. 4, p. $2\frac{1}{4}$
			22	0	7	0	2	3	0	The average rate per beegha is 14 9
			23	3	5	0	2	2	0	
			24	3	3	$19\frac{3}{4}$	2	1	6	
			25	3	19	$17\frac{1}{4}$	2	1	0	
			26	75	6	2	2	0	0	
			27	4	10	0	1	14	0	
			28	3	12	2	1	13	0	
			29	0	7	0	1	12	6	
			30	3	9	0	1	13	0	
			31	1	0	0	1	10	9	
			32	1	10	0	1	10	6	
			33	3	0	0	1	10	0	
			34	3	15	0	1	9	9	
			35	24	4	11	1	8	0	
			36	11	16	10	1	5	9	
			37	27	1	0	1	4	0	
			38	4	0	0	1	1	0	
			39	81	14	7	1	0	0	
			40	10	15	10	0	8	0	
Bhaoli . .			...	94	0	0				
				482	2	$12\frac{1}{4}$				

(3) *Past history.*—The mouzâh 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 Mahtab Sing. He raised the rates by 4 annas per beegha in 1257 F.S. (1850 A.D.)

From 1275 to 1283 F.S. (1868 to 1876 A.D.), the village was leased to the Dalsingserai factory. This lease was renewed for a further period of 9 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 Dalsingserai factory, and the rest was leased to Tirguman Misser and Medini Thakur, who are themselves ryots.

The factory has, during the currency of its last lease, demanded an enhancement of half an anna in the rupee, and entered this demand in the jummabundi.

(4) *Irrigation and facilities.*—The village is irrigated from the Mytee, and is only a few miles from the Tirhoot State Railway.

(5) *Classes of soil.*—There are two classes of soil and five qualities :—

I—(1) Bheet aoul, or gauhera.
(2) Bheet duim, or pachusar.
(3) Bheet suim, or usar.
II—(4) Dhanhar aoul.
(5) Dhanhar duim.

(6) *Number of occupancy and non-occupancy ryots.*—The putwari says there are no new ryots. All are occupancy ryots. There is no distinction in rates paid by occupancy and non-occupancy ryots as such. The jummabundi for the past 12 years are not forthcoming. I cannot therefore test the truth of the statement that there are no non-occupancy ryots. The distinction between occupancy and non-occupancy ryots is not in fact at all understood here. Ryots of high caste, whose ancestors have been resident for generations, have sometimes managed to hold at favourable rates, as compared with others; but a ryot once allowed to settle in the village is understood to have a right to hold as long as he pays the rent originally agreed upon, together with such enhancements as may be subsequently made in the village generally.

(7) *Average produce.*—Three specimen fields of *dhan* were cut by me, yielding $7\frac{1}{2}$, $4\frac{1}{2}$, and 4 maunds per beegha. This year's crop is represented to be an 8-anna crop in the up-lands and 12-anna in the low-lands.

(8) *Determination of fair and equitable rates.*—The present average all-round rate, ascertained by dividing present gross rental by area now under cultivation, is Rs. 1-14-9. The average all-round rate in 1247 F.S. (1843 A.D.) for this and the neighbouring village of Tubka Khas was Rs. 1-1-3, which rate is similarly ascertained by dividing the gross rental by the area then under cultivation. It appears therefore that the rates all round have been enhanced by 80 per cent. since 1247 F.S. (1840 A.D.), while the increase in prices during the same period was 73 per cent. If, then, fair rates were now to be fixed by the standard of comparison with the rates and prices of 1247 F.S. (1840 A.D.), existing rates would have to be reduced. The enhancement of half an anna in the rupee, which the ticcadar demanded last year, would in any case have to be struck off, as not being justified by any increase in average prices since 1275 F.S. (1868 A.D.), when the rates were last fixed.

Notes on Mahomedpore Sunkura, Village No. 9 of Map II.

(1) The Narhun minor is proprietor of 8 annas of this mouzah, which forms part of taluk Kishenarainpore, and was permanently settled in 1210 F.S. (1803 A.D.) The Government revenue of the Narhun share is Rs. 25, as shown in the settlement papers: the present rental is Rs. 2,889-3-1½, or one hundred and fifteen times the Government revenue.

(2) *Abstract of jummabundi.*—The following statement shows the present rates, and the areas held at each rate. The areas held at the several rates are not given in the old settlement papers, but the rates prevailing in 1248 F.S. (1841 A.D.) are given in the settlement papers of a neighbouring taluka, and are shown below, with the rates and areas of 1275 and 1289 F.S. (1868 and 1882 A.D.):—

Abstract of Jummabundi for 1248 F.S. (1841 A.D.)		Abstract of Jummabundi for 1278 F.S. (1868 A.D.)			Abstract of Jummabundi for 1289 F.S. (1882 A.D.)				Remarks.
Number of rate.	Rate of rent per beegha.	Detail of the cultivated land.		Rate of rent per beegha.	Total area of the land.	Detail of the cultivated land.		Rate of rent per beegha.	
	R a. p.	No.	B. K. D.	R. a. p.	B. K. D.	No.	B. K. D.	R a. p.	
(1)	2 14 0	1	1 9 14	4 0 0	643 9 8¼	1	0 19 0	5 0 0	
(2)	2 13 0	2	133 8 9	3 12 0		2	106 7 11¼	4 10 0	
(3)	2 11 0	3	15 7 7	3 8 0		3	35 10 0	4 8 0	
(4)	2 10 0	4	123 1 16	3 4 0		4	11 7 12	4 4 0	
(5)	2 9 0	5	10 11 0	3 0 0		5	105 18 12¾	4 2 0	
(6)	2 7 0	6	84 9 1	2 8 0		6	49 9 0	4 0 0	
(7)	2 6 0	7	4 17 11	2 7 0		7	7 15 4	3 12 0	
(8)	2 3 0	8	1 0 0	2 6 0		8	7 7 3	3 10 6	
(9)	2 2 0	9	5 8 17	2 4 0		9	0 18 8	3 10 0	
(10)	2 1 0	10	93 1 15	2 0 0		10	1 10 0	3 9 0	
(11)	2 0 0	11	0 13 11	1 0 0		11	97 16 4	3 8 0	
(12)	1 15 0	12	6 0 0	0 8 0		12	0 3 5	3 7 0	
(13)	1 14 0					13	58 8 10	3 6 0	
(14)	1 13 0		479 9 6	39 0 0		14	28 0 17	3 4 0	
(15)	1 12 0		37 13 14	Malik's zerat bhaoli.		15	4 7 9	3 0 0	
(16)	1 11 0		124 6 8½			16	57 12 7	2 14 0	
(17)	1 10 0					17	28 6 3	2 12 0	
(18)	1 9 0		641 9 8½			18	1 0 0	2 11 0	
(19)	1 8 6					19	2 16 0	2 10 0	
(20)	1 7 0					20	5 11 9	2 8 0	
(21)	1 5 0					21	0 13 13	2 5 0	
(22)	1 4 0			R a. p.		22	8 19 1	2 4 0	
(23)	1 1 6	Jumma including karchas		1,648 12 7		23	1 15 4	2 3 0	
(24)	1 0 6	Average on cultivated area				24	0 18 17	2 2 0	
(25)	1 0 0			2 7 3		25	7 1 2	2 0 0	
(26)	0 15 0					26	1 12 0	1 8 0	
(27)	0 14 0					27	10 0 0	0 8 0	
(28)	0 12 0						641 9 8¼	83 15 6	
	50 6 6						2 0 0	...	Bhaoli.
							643 9 8¼		
The average on area taken from Tubka Khas, Rs. 1-1-3.					Jumma			R a. p. 2,435 15 0	
					Average on cultivated area			3 12 0	

From this statement it will be seen that, while the highest rate at present is Rs. 5, the highest rate in 1248 F.S. (1841 A.D.) was only Rs. 2-14. Further, that, excluding Tola Jagurnathpore, the gross rental was Rs. 1,648 in 1275 F.S. (1868 A.D.), while with the same area under cultivation in 1289 F.S. (1882 A.D.) it is Rs. 2,435; in other words, the gross rental has been enhanced by 50 per cent. within the past 15 years. The fact that the Government revenue bears such an insignificant ratio to the present rental further shows either that the rental must have been enormously enhanced since the settlement of 1210 F.S. (1803 A.D.), or that there was some irregularity in fixing the Government revenue.

(3) *Past history.*—This village was leased to Dalsingserai factory for three years, 1267 to 1269 F.S. (1860 to 1862 A.D.), at Rs. 850. The jeth ryots 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 jumma of Rs. 1,151. During this period the ticcadar raised the jeth ryots' rates by 8 annas per beegha in 1275 F.S. (1868 A.D.), and the ryots' rates by 14 annas.

From 1277 to 1285 F.S. (1870 to 1878 A.D.) the lease to Behari Raout was renewed for nine years at a jumma of Rs. 1,600. During the currency of this lease, the ticcadar again raised

the jeth ryots' rate 8 annas, and the ryots' rates 12 annas per beegha. In 1285 F.S. (1878 A.D.) finding he could not realize rent at the above rates, Behari Raout reduced them by 2 annas and 3 pies per beegha. 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 jumma, inclusive of Tola Jagarnathpore, is Rs. 2,889. It thus appears that the reserved rental payable by the ticcadar to the proprietor has been more than doubled in the course of 20 years, further, excluding Tola Jagarnathpore, for which the materials for comparison are not available, it appears, as already noted, that the mofussil jumma of the remaining portion of this mouzah was Rs. 1,648 in 1275 F.S. (1868 A.D.), while in 1279 F.S. (1872 A.D.), it was raised to Rs. 2,600, and was reduced in 1285 F.S. (1878 A.D.) to Rs. 2,435; *in other words, an increase of 50 per cent. was made in the gross rental in the course of the past 15 years, the cultivated area remaining the same.*

(4) *Irrigation and facilities of communication.*—The mouzah is irrigated from the river Jumooaree, and is situated a few miles from the Tirhoot State Railway.

(5) *Karchas.*—The only karcha levied is kiyali at half an anna a rupee. It is realized from all ryots other than Bhabuns, who are exempted.

(6) *Occupancy ryots.*—A comparison of the jummabundis of 1275 F.S. and 1289 F.S. (1868 and 1882 A.D.) shows that, of a total number of 188 ryots, 178 are *kadimee* resident occupancy ryots, 10 are *noabad* non-occupancy ryots. The latter settled in the village within the last 10 years.

(7) *Average outturn.*—The patwari says this year's crop was a full sixteen-anna one.

Determination of fair and equitable rates.—The area under cultivation now is exactly the same as it was in 1275 F.S. (1868 A.D.), *i.e.*, 15 years ago. The average rates and gross rentals have been enhanced by 55 per cent. by the native ticcadar Behari Raout in this period; while, as I have shown in my notes on Dalsingserai, there was no increase in average prices in the same interval. In now fixing fair rates, all enhancements made subsequent to 1275 F.S. would have to be ignored as being excessive and arbitrary. Even the rates of 1275 F.S. (1868 A.D.), if compared with those of 1248 F.S. (1841 A.D.), would be found to be excessive.

Soil-class rates.—There are two classes and five qualities of soil, namely:—

(1) Bheet aoul or gauhera.
Bheet duim or balguchar.
Bheet suim or usur.

(2) Dhanhar aoul.
Dhanhar duim.

Subject, of course, to the remarks which I made in a former report, as to the difficulty and inexpediency of fixing soil-class rates in this tract, I should, were I called upon to fix soil-class rates for this village, fix them as follows:—

	Maximum.	Average.	Minimum.
	R a.	R a.	R a.
Bheet aoul	5 0	4 4	3 8
Bheet duim	3 8	3 4	3 0
Bheet suim	3 0	2 0	1 0
Dhanhar aoul	3 8	2 12	...
Dhanhar duim	3 0	2 8	2 0

These rates would, I believe, be accepted by the ryots, and taking into consideration the past history of the village, they are certainly anything but low. This is an example of a village held in lease by a native ticcadar, and it shows, as already stated, that though rents in villages leased to the Dalsingserai Indigo Factory have been enhanced out of proportion to any increase in prices, the rents in villages leased to native ticcadars have been enhanced still more. I have ascertained from the settlement papers that the average all-round rate of neighbouring villages was Rs. 1-1-3 in 1247 F.S. (1840 A.D.) If rates were now to be fixed by comparison with the rates and prices of that time, the average all-round rate would stand thus:—

	R a. p.
Rate of 1247 F.S. (1840 A.D.)	1 1 3
Add 73 per cent. for increase in prices	0 12 6
Total	1 13 9
All-round rate on same land at present	3 12 6

The present rental and average rates all round would therefore have to be reduced by 50 per cent. in order to make them fair and equitable, as compared with the rates of 1247 F.S. (1840 A.D.)

Notes on Dalsingserai, Village No. 12 of Map II.

The Narhun minor is proprietor of eight annas of this village, the other eight annas being held by Baboo Pirnarayan Singh and others, who are known as the Ramghur Baboos. The two eight-anna shares are held separately, and have separate towji numbers.

(1) *Government revenue.*—The Government revenue of the Narhun eight-anna share is Rs. 51, while the present gross rental, as shown in the jummabundi of 1289 F. S. (1882 A.D.),

inclusive of bazar fees and other miscellaneous items, is Rs. 966, or nineteen times the Government revenue. Excluding such miscellaneous items, the rental of the land alone is Rs. 676. This, however, includes the house-rents of shops in the bazar. The rental proper for cultivated land is Rs. 485, or nearly ten times the Government revenue.

(2.) The total area of the Narhun share is 148 beeghas, of which (1) 106 beeghas 5 kottahs 10 dhurs are cultivated rent-paying, (2) 41 beeghas 14 kottahs 10 dhurs are non-cultivated and non-rent-paying.

The annexed statement gives an abstract of the jummabundis of 1274 and 1289 F.S. (1867 and 1882 A.D.) :—

1275 F.S. (1868 A. D.)			1282 F.S. (1875 A. D.)				1289 F.S. (1882 A. D.)				
Total area of land.	Detail of cultivated land.	Rate of rent per beegha.	Total area of land.	Detail of cultivated land.		Rate of rent per beegha.	Total area of land.	Detail of cultivated land.		Rate of rent per beegha.	
B. K. D.	B. K. D.	R a. p.	B. K. D.	No.	B. K. D	R a. p.	B. K. D.	No.	B. K. D.	R a. p.	
88 11 5	0 9 10	6 0 0	81 12 11¾	1	0 9 10	6 0 0	106 5 10	*1	0 3 0	60 0 0	*(1) This is a separate rate of ground rent for a godown.
	0 2 10	5 0 0		2	0 16 18	3 8 0					
	0 7 6	4 0 0		3	11 5 11	3 4 0					
	13 7 19¾	3 4 0		4	2 4 10	3 0 0		*2	0 14 16	12 0 0	*(2) This is a special rate paid by prostitutes for land occupied by them.
	1 12 10	3 0 0		5	15 19 1½	2 12 0					
	24 18 18½	2 12 0		6	9 9 15½	2 8 0					
	8 2 10	2 8 0		7	0 11 18	2 4 0		*3	2 3 14	11 0 0	*(3) This is a special rate paid by *palki*-bearers.
	40 5 5¾	2 0 0		8	37 9 12¾	2 0 0					
	1 5 0	1 4 0		9	0 8 15	1 12 0		*4	0 7 1½	10 0 0	*(4) This is a special rate paid by *palki*-bearers.
				10	1 12 0	1 8 0					
	88 11 5			11	1 5 0	1 4 0		5	3 13 15	8 0 0	(5) Special rate paid for indigo zerats.
					81 12 11¾			6	13 0 1¼	6 0 0	(6) Includes special rate for indigo and some land held by Assamees.
Jumma . .		Rs. 216-15-9									
			Jumma . .			Rs. 201		7	1 10 0	5 11 0	(7) Assamees' land.
			B. K. D.					8	16 15 10	5 0 0	(8) Ditto.
			26 8 0 of indigo zerats not included in the above.					9	28 0 14	4 0 0	(9) Ditto.
								10	0 16 1	3 12 0	(10) Ditto.
								11	7 6 0	3 10 0	(11) Ditto.
			Average rate all round, Rs. 2-7.					12	13 17 0¼	3 8 0	(12) Dhanhar rate.
								13	2 19 0	3 2 0	(13) Bheet.
								14	2 2 12	3 0 0	(14) Dhanhar.
								15	3 2 10½	2 8 0	(15) Bheet.
								16	8 11 4	2 0 0	(16) 4 beeghas 1 kottah 4 dhurs bheet, and 4 beeghas 10 kottahs dhanhar.
								17	1 2 9	1 4 0	(17) Dhanhar.
									106 5 10		Average rate per beegha at present all-round Rs. 3-13, including indigo zerats.
							Jumma . .			Rs. 405	Average all-round rate, excluding zerats, Rs. 3-1-9.

(3) *Post history of the village.*—The jeth ryots and patwarees and a mohurir of the Narhun estate, who is in my camp, say that the present rates were fixed in 1285 F.S. (1878 A.D.) The village was leased to one Gourdial Sing from 1264 to 1270 F.S. (1857 to 1863 A. D.) It was next leased to the Dalsingserai factory* from 1271 to 1284 F.S. (1864 to 1877 A. D.) From 1285 F.S. (1878 A.D.) it was leased to Behari Raout, and not to the factory. Certain ryots, it is said, agreed in 1285 F.S. (1878 A.D.) to pay enhanced rates of rent on condition that the native ticcadar would settle with them the indigo zerats lately held by the factory. The ticcadar had a measurement of the village and a re-assessment of each field made in that year. The ryots, it is said by the patwaree and mohurir, agreed to the new assessment and signed the new parchas.

The new rates were not made out by an enhancement of so much on the rupee or so much per beegha on the old rates. The patwaree who made the assessment simply assessed each field at the rate he thought fit, and in this way more than doubled the previous gross rental. The ryots say they never agreed to any enhancement; they refused to pay at the new enhanced rates, and were accordingly sued for arrears of rent in 1288 F.S. (1881 A. D.), at the enhanced rates which were being demanded. The suits were all dismissed, and decrees were given only at the rates acknowledged by the ryots. The latter say that many of them did not get possession of any portion of the indigo zerat land, yet their rates were enhanced. The following ryots are mentioned as examples :—

1. Chulai Ja, in 1284 F.S. (1877 A.D.), held 9 kottahs 4½ dhurs at Rs. 2-8 per beegha rent, Rs. 1-2. According to new assessment his rental is Rs. 2-4.
2. Jitlal Ja, 10 kottahs 9½ dhurs; former rent Rs. 1-12 to Rs. 3-2 per beegha; new assessment at Rs. 5-2 per beegha; rental Rs. 4.

Both these are occupancy ryots, and none of the zerat lands was settled with them. The jummabundis corroborate these statements. This new assessment and the jummabundi founded on it must be, I think, entirely set aside as both illegal and inequitable. The ryots say they are willing to pay an enhancement of 4 annas a beegha on the rates which prevailed before 1285 F.S. (1878 A.D.) for the lands then held; and for the zerats they are willing to pay at Rs. 6. per beegha.

(4) *Previous enhancements.*—Setting aside the rates fixed by the patwaree in 1285 F.S. (1878 A.D.), the year in which the rates were last fixed is 1274 F.S. (1867 A.D.). In that

* NOTE.—Behari Raout was the late proprietor's cook and a man of straw. Thicka leases were nominally given to him whenever an enhancement was demanded, so that the proprietor might escape personal responsibility for any illegalities which might be practised.

year the factory manager called the ryots together, and asked them to pay half an anna in the rupee by way of commission to the tehsildar who then collected rents. This half-anna in the rupee is shown in the jummabundi of 1275 F.S. (1868 A.D.) separately from the *assal* jumma, and is entered as "*beshi.*"

It is to all intents and purposes an enhancement of rent, though the ryots say it is nothing of the kind. It was, they say, an illegal *abwab.*

There is no evidenee to show what rates prevailed before 1274 F.S. (1867 A.D.) The ryots allege that the rates given in the jummabundi of that year, less by the half-anna *beshi* then added, had come down from the most ancient times. I believe this statement to be untrue. It is made under the impression that the right to hold at fixed rates will be established by false allegations of the existing rates having remained unaltered for a long period. Similar statements were made in regard to Tubka and other villages, and are shown by the settlement papers of 1242 F.S. to 1248 F.S. (1835 to 1841 A.D.) to be quite untrue. It was at first stated by the jeth ryots and patwarees, from similar motives, in regard to these latter villages also that the present rates had come down unchanged from time immemorial; but when the old jummabundis were produced and examined, it was at once admitted that these statements were false, and the true history of the enhancement was then given.

(5) *Classes of soil.*—The jeth ryots say there are only two classes and four qualities of soil in the village, namely :—

Bheet aoul—Which includes classes I to VI, as shown in the jummabundi of 1289 F.S. (1882 A.D.)

Bheet duim—Which includes the present classes VI to XII.

Bheet suim—All the rest of the *bheet dhanhar.*

1. *Bheet aoul*—Includes the late indigo zerats and the manured land near the village site.

   Bheet duim—Is up-land, in which there is a larger mixture of sand called bhullawahs or *balguchur.*

   Bheet suim—Up-land, in which there is a mixture of *reh,* locally called *usar.*

2. *Dhanhar*—Is the clayey loam known as matiyar.

(6) *Irrigation.*—Dalsingserai is partly irrigated from the Bolan river. The up-lands are not irrigated.

(7) *Facilities for communication and proximity to markets.*—There is a large bazar in the village. The Tirhoot State Railway passes through it.

(8) *Occupancy and non-occupancy ryots.*—There were 38 ryots in this village at the end of 1289 F.S. (1882 A.D.) Of these, 28 are hereditary ryots, whose fathers and forefathers lived in this village. Owing to the system of exchanging indigo for ryoti lands, it is impossible to say whether all or any of these have cultivated the same identical fields for 12 years successively. Seven have been old residents of this mouzah, but they cultivated in the nizamut and not the Narhun *pottee* till 1285 F.S. (1878 A.D.), when they began to cultivate in the Narhun share. There are old residents of the Narhun *pottee,* but only took to cultivation of land in 1285 F.S. (1878 A.D.)

(9) *Determination of fair and equitable rates.*—I have not been able to procure lists from the local bazar chowdhry or from the factory manager at Dalsingserai, from which the prices prevailing before 1868 A.D. could be ascertained, though I have no doubt such lists exist. I am therefore obliged to fall back on the price current lists received from the Collectorate, which only go back to 1868 A.D., and give only the prices prevailing at Tajpore, the headquarters of the sub-division. For the purposes, however, of instituting a comparison between the present value of the produce and the value when the rates were last fixed in 1868 A.D., the lists of prices ruling at Tajpore will be sufficient. Prices may ordinarily be a seer or two more or less in Dalsingserai than in Tajpore, but prices now in Dalsingserai probably bear the same proportion to prices in 1868 at Dalsingserai, as prices now in Tajpore do to prices in 1868 A.D. in Tajpore.

The following statements show the average prices prevailing in Tajpore during the three years 1868, 1869, and 1870, as compared with the prices prevailing during the past three years—1880, 1881 and 1882 :—

Statement of prices in 1868, 1869, 1870.

	1868.				1869.			
	January. Seers.	February. Seers.	March. Seers.	Average. Seers.	January. Seers.	February. Seers.	March. Seers.	Average. Seers.
Common rice .	28	25	25	26	18	17½	17	17½
	September. Seers.	October. Seers.	November. Seers.	Average. Seers.	September. Seers.	October. Seers.	November. Seers.	Average. Seers.
Indian-corn .	...	36	31	33½	35	36	33	34¾
	April. Seers.	May. Seers.	June. Seers.	Average. Seers.	April. Seers.	May. Seers.	June. Seers.	Average. Seers.
Wheat . .	25	25	26	25⅓	16	14½	15	15⅓
	April.	May.	June.	Average.	April.	May.	June.	Average,
Pulses . .	25	25	26	25⅓	18	17½	16½	17⅓
Barley . .	Not given.				Not given.			
Millet . .	Not given.				Not given.			

	1870.			
Common rice	January. 22	February. 22	March. 22	Average. 22
Indian-corn	September. 41	October. 36	November. 36	Average. $37\frac{2}{3}$
Wheat	April. $18\frac{1}{3}$	May. 18	June. 18	Average. $18\frac{1}{6}$
Barley	Not given.			
Millet	Not given.			

Statement of prices in 1880, 1881 and 1882.

	1880.				1881.			
Common rice	January. 15	February. 15	March. 15	Average. 15	January. 25	February. 26	March. 25	Average. $25\frac{1}{3}$
Indian-corn	September. 38	October. 37	November. 40	Average. $38\frac{1}{3}$	September. $42\frac{1}{2}$	October. 50	November. 55	Average. $49\frac{1}{6}$
Wheat	April. 15	May. 19	June. 19	Average. $17\frac{2}{3}$	April. 24	May. 24	June. 23	Average. $23\frac{2}{3}$
Pulses	Not given.				Not given.			
Barley	Not given.				Not given.			
Millet	Not given.				Not given.			

	1882.			
Common rice	January. 26	February. 25	March. 25	Average. $25\frac{1}{3}$
Indian-corn	September. 45	October. 45	November. 45	Average. 45
Wheat	April. 16	May. 18	June. 17	Average. 17
Pulses	Not given.			
Barley	Not given.			
Millet	Not given.			

III.—Comparative statement of average prices for the periods 1868, 1869 and 1870, and 1880, 1881 and 1882.

	1868, 1869 and 1870.	1880, 1881 and 1882.
Common rice	$21\frac{5}{6}$	$21\frac{5}{6}$
Indian-corn	$35\frac{6}{8}$	$44\frac{2}{3}$
Wheat	$19\frac{1}{3}$	$19\frac{2}{3}$
Pulses, barley, and millet	Information for comparison not available.	

It will be observed that there is an abnormal year in each of these periods: the year 1869 in the first period, when prices were unusually high, owing probably to famine in Central India and scarcity in the North-Western Provinces in that year; the year 1880 in the second period, when prices were abnormally high owing to a local failure of crops.

Leaving these two years out of consideration, the comparative statement would stand thus—

	Average price. 1868 to 1870.	Average price. 1881 to 1882.
Common rice	24 seers.	$25\frac{1}{3}$ seers.
Indian-corn	$35\frac{7}{12}$ "	$47\frac{1}{2}$ "
Wheat	$21\frac{5}{6}$ "	$20\frac{1}{3}$ "

From these statements it will be seen that, whether the abnormal years are included or excluded from the calculation, average prices now, so far as there has been any change at all, are rather lower than they were fifteen years ago. There is therefore no sort of justification for any enhancement of the rates fixed in 1274 F.S. (1867 A.D.)

The legal, fair, and equitable rates for this village would therefore now be Rs. 6 per beegha for the indigo zerat land lately settled with the ryots, that is to say, the rate actually obtained by competition, and for the rest of the village the rates shown in the jummabundi of 1874 A.D.

Striking out mere nominal rates which applied to only a few cottahs of land, the legal, fair, and equitable rates will stand thus:—

1. 27 beeghas 6 kottahs 4 dhurs at Rs. 6 (indigo zerat.)
2. 15 beeghas 9 dhurs at Rs. 3-4.
3. 22 beeghas 18 kottahs 18 dhurs at Rs. 2-12.
4. 8 beeghas 2 kottahs 8 dhurs at Rs. 2-8.
5. 41 beeghas 10 kottahs $5\frac{1}{2}$ dhurs at Rs. 2.

If I were to fix rates according to classes of soil for this village, I should fix them thus:—

	Maximum. Rs.	Average. Rs.	Minimum. Rs.
I.—Bheet aoul	8	6	4
Bheet duim	4	3-4	2-8
Bheet suim	2-8	2	1-4
II.—Dhanhar	3	2-8	2

The only reasons I can assign for fixing these rates are—

(1) that they would probably leave the gross rental at the sum shown on other grounds to be fair and equitable in the legal sense;

(2) that they would be accepted by the ryot.

I do not, however, say that these rates are fair and equitable according to principles of justice and equity, for I think that the rates of 1274 F.S. (1867 A.D.), on which the above rates are founded, are at least three to four times the rates which prevailed in 1210 F.S. (1803 A.D.), when the permanent settlement of this village was made; and I do not think prices have risen to anything like three or four times the prices prevailing in 1210 F.S. (1803 A.D.) If the prices prevailing in 1210 F.S. (1803 A.D.) could be ascertained and compared with the present prices, and rents were now fixed by that standard, they would have to be very much reduced. Since writing the above, I have received and examined the settlement records of 1247 F.S. of neighbouring villages. They show that a reduction of 40 per cent. in existing rates would have to be made in order to make the present rates fair and equitable according to the standard of rates and prices of 1247 F.S. (1840 A.D.)

Notes on Kooksa, Village No. 13 of Map II.

This village is entirely the property of the Narhun minor. It is situated about two miles south-east of Dalsingserai, and contains 258 local beeghas of 3,600 square yards.

(1) *Government revenue and present rental.*—The Government revenue, which was fixed in 1803, is ₹ 62-8, and the present rental, exclusive of karchas, is ₹ 927-15-1, and including karchas, ₹ 1,158-10-$3\frac{1}{2}$, or nearly nineteen times the Government revenue.

ABSTRACT OF JUMMABUNDI.

The following statement shows the details of the present jummabundi and of the jummabundi of 1274 F.S. (1864 A.D.), i.e., the year before the present rates were fixed.

Abstract of Jummabundi for 1274 F.S. (1864 A.D.)					Abstract of Jummabundi for 1282 F.S. (1875 A.D.)				
Area of cultivated lands.	Detail of cultivated lands.		Rate of rent per beegha, exclusive of karchas.	Rate of rent per beegha, inclusive of karchas.	Area of cultivated lands.	Detail of cultivated lands.		Rate of rent per beegha, exclusive of karchas.	Rate of rent per beegha, inclusive of karchas.
B. K. D. 216 14 7	No.	B. K. D.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	B. K. D. 217 2 6	No.	B. K. D.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
	1	84 9 12	3 9 0	4 2 3		1	98 11 13	4 8 9	5 5 0
	2	4 8 5	3 8 0	4 1 3		2	4 8 5	4 7 9	5 4 0
	3	42 6 4	3 7 0	4 0 0		3	37 15 16	4 6 9	5 2 9
	4	13 6 1	3 5 0	3 13 6		4	17 9 13	4 3 7½	5 0 0
	5	0 14 12	3 4 0	3 12 6		5	0 14 7	4 3 6	4 13 3
	6	18 3 6	3 2 0	3 11 6		6	18 14 6	4 1 6	4 12 0
	7	46 12 11	2 15 0	3 7 0		7	44 14 17	3 12 6	4 7 3
	8	5 19 6	2 13 0	3 4 3		8	3 8 16	3 12 0	4 3 9
Bhoali		0 4 0				9	9 9 18	3 10 0	4 3 6
					Bhaoli		0 4 0		
Total		216 14 7			Total		217 2 6		
Average rate per beegha, R 4-1-6					Average rate per beegha, R 5-3-3, including abwabs and seirabs not shown above.				

(2) *Past history.*—This village was given by the Narhun Baboos to one Sridist Narain of Chainpore, by way of gift during his lifetime. When he died without heirs, the village was resumed and leased in 1265 F.S. (1858 A.D.) to Behari Raout. Behari Raout immediately proceeded to enhance the rates by two annas in the rupee. His lease expired in 1274 F.S. (1867 A.D.) It was renewed in 1275 F.S. (1868 A.D.), when he again raised the rates by four annas in the rupee.

It thus appears that from 1265 to 1275 F.S. (1858 to 1868 A.D.), or within a period of eleven years, the rents of this village have been enhanced by $37\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.—an enhance-

ment which is out of all proportion to the increase in value during that period of produce or productive powers of the land. The ryots did not resist the enhancements by appealing to the civil courts. There is no evidence to show what were the rates prevailing before 1265 F.S. (1858 A.D.)

(3) *Karchas and sairats.*—The following are the karchas realized in this village :—

I.—*Gaumia.*—Half an anna in the rupee, intended to pay salary of patwari, village amla.

II.—*Butta.*—One anna per rupee, being for difference between Company's and country rupee.

III.—*Kiyali.*—Realized from *beparis* or traders who come from outside to purchase grain in the village. It is levied at the rate of 1½ pies in the rupee. The beparis for this cess take 2½ seers per maund from the ryots. This cess was abolished in Durbhunga under the orders of the Court of Wards—*see* Board's No. 611A, dated the 1st September 1876, to the Commissioner of Patna, and their other orders on abolition of cesses in the Durbhunga raj.

IV.—*Katiari*—This is a cess of from 10 annas to 4 annas, realized from *bunneahs, jullahas* (weavers), *dunniahs* (cotton spinners), and *mallahs* (fishermen). It is realised from persons of these castes solely because they are of these particular castes, and whether they follow their several professions or are merely cultivators. This cess was abolished in the Durbhunga raj under the orders referred to above, which might with advantage, I think, be applied to this estate also.

V.—*Kotwali.*—On tobacco, at R 1-4 per beegha, over and above the rent. Only realized on tobacco actually grown. I have found this cess only in this and one other village.

Classes of soil.—The jeth ryots say there are only five real distinctions of soil :—

I.—Bheet aoul, gauhera, *i. e.*, manured upland near the village sites.
Bheet duim, balguchar, *i.e.*, bheet, some distance from the village, not manured.
Bheet suim—usur.

II.—Dhanhar or matiyar.
Dhanhar { aoul. duim.

(5) *Occupancy and non-occupancy ryots.*—A comparison of the jummabundis for 12 years shows the total number of ryots in this village at the end of 1289 F.S. (1882 A.D.) was 54, all of whom are old resident ryots.

(6) *Determination of fair and equitable rates.*—The rates were last fixed in 1275 F.S. (1868 A.D.) The law presumes the rates then fixed to be fair. I have shown in my notes on village Dalsingserai that there is no legal ground for altering the rates then fixed. The present rates would therefore be fair and equitable in the legal acceptation of these terms. Some of the karchas and abwabs are illegal, and should be struck off. If I were asked to fix rates according to quality of soil, I should, having regard to the present rates and to the arbitrary enhancements of the past, fix them as follows :—

	Maximum.	Average.	Minimum.
	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.
I.—1. Bheet aoul	5 0	4 8	4 0
2. Bheet duim	4 0	3 8	3 0
3. Bheet suim	3 0	2 8	2 0
II.—4. Dhanhar aoul	4 0	3 8	3 0
5. Dhanhar duim	3 0	2 8	2 0

These rates would still be considerably higher than those which prevailed before the last enhancement. If the fair rates were now to be fixed by comparison with the rates prevailing in neighbouring mouzahs in 1247 F.S. (1840 A.D.), they would stand thus :—

	Rs.	A.	P.
Average rate of 1247 F.S. (1840 A.D.) (in neighbouring mouzah) Tubka Kishenpore	1	9	0
Add 73 per cent. for rise in prices	1	2	3
New all-round rate	2	11	3
Present all-round rate	5	5	3

The present rates would therefore have to be reduced all round by 49 per cent. in order to make them fair and equitable, as compared with rates and prices of 1247 F.S. (1840 A.D.)

Notes on Village Tubka Kishenpore.

This mouzah forms part of taluka Kishore Narianpore Nair, which was permanently settled in 1210 F.S. (1803 A.D.) The Government revenue is Rs. 550-0-6.

(1.) The following statement gives details of area and present rates, and of the rates prevailing in 1247 F.S. (1840 A.D.) taken from the settlement papers :—

Abstract of Jummabundi for 1247 F.S. (1840 A.D.)				Abstract of Jummabundi for 1289 F.S. (1882 A.D.)				Remarks.
Total area of lands.	Detail of cultivated lands.		Rate of rent per beegha.	Total area of lands.	Detail of cultivated lands.		Rate of rent per beegha.	
B. K. D.	No.	B. K. D.	Rs. A. P.	B. K. D.	No.	B. K. D.	Rs. A. P.	
49 13 10				330 4 7¼				
	1	13 15 19	2 0 0		1	75 0 0	4 0 0	
	2	1 15 0	1 12 0		2	7 11 3	3 7 6	
	3	21 6 0	1 10 0		3	0 9 12	3 2 0	
	4	6 10 2	1 8 0		4	1 7 12	3 0 0	
	5	1 2 0	1 2 0		5	7 7 12	2 14 3	
	6	3 2 10	1 0 0		6	1 8 1	2 14 0	
	7	0 12 10	0 12 0		7	17 13 15	2 13 0	
	8	0 10 0	0 5 0		8	17 15 4	2 12 0	
					9	0 11 0	2 11 0	
Jumma, Rs. 79-1-10 of part of the village taken as a specimen of the whole by the ameen in 1247 F.S. (1840 A.D.)					10	26 13 11½	2 10 6	
					11	7 5 10	2 10 3	
					12	1 5 12	2 9 9	
					13	3 6 12	2 8 3	
					14	0 10 0	2 8 0	
					15	4 6 13	2 7 0	
					16	0 10 0	2 6 6	1247 F.S. (1840 A.D.)
					17	3 5 2	2 5 0	
					18	4 6 7	2 4 6	B. K. D. Rs. A. P.
					19	4 11 15	2 4 0	49 13 10 . . . 79 1 10
					20	5 8 18	2 3 0	The average rate per beegha is Rs. 1-9-0.
					21	1 16 13	2 2 6	
					22	0 10 17	2 1 0	
					23	35 13 3	2 0 0	
					24	2 4 8	1 14 6	1289 F.S. (1882 A.D.)
					25	1 9 0	1 14 0	
					26	3 8 3	1 13 6	B. K. D. Rs. A. P.
					27	1 8 9	1 13 0	330 4 7¼ . . . 1,113 14 0
					28	0 15 0	1 12 0	The average rate per beegha is Rs. 3-5-11.
					29	1 17 9	1 10 3	
					30	4 17 17	1 10 0	
					31	5 2 5	1 8 0	
					32	3 7 3	1 7 6	
					33	17 16 3	1 7 3	
					34	14 5 10	1 5 3	
					35	9 0 6	1 4 3	
					36	16 15 7	1 4 0	
					37	2 9 10	1 3 0	
					38	1 10 0	1 2 0	
					39	1 1 4	1 1 0	
					40	2 12 19	0 14 0	
					41	6 12 7	0 8 9	
					42	1 10 0	0 8 6	
					43	3 10 0	0 8 0	

(2.) *Past history.*—Bikram Lal was ticcadar from 1250 to 1256 F.S. (1843 to 1849 A.D.) He enhanced the rates, but the ryots say they do not remember by how much.

From 1257 to 1274 F.S. (1850 to 1867 A.D.), Mahtab Singh was ticcadar. He raised the rates by one anna in the rupee during his first lease, and again by one anna in the rupee during his second lease.

From 1275 to 1284 F.S. (1868 to 1877 A.D.) the village was leased to the Dalsingserai factory, which raised the rates by one and a half annas in the rupee in 1876 F.S. (1869 A.D.)

From 1285 to 1292 F.S. (1878 to 1885 A.D.), the lease to the factory was renewed. During this period the rates have been enhanced in the year 1289 F.S. (1882 A.D.) by half an anna in the rupee; and the same process of striking average "personal" rates was gone through, as has been described in other villages leased to the factory.

(3.) *Irrigation and facilities for irrigation.*—The mouzah is irrigated from the river Mytee and is within a few miles of the Tirhoot State Railway.

(4.) *Occupancy and non-occupancy ryots.*—The manager of the Dalsingserai factory, to which this village is in farm, says he cannot produce the jummabundis of the past twelve years, as they are filed in court. It is therefore impossible to ascertain the number of occupancy as compared with non-occupancy ryots. The jeth ryots say there are no non-occupancy ryots. There are 71 ryots and one or two sub-tenants. The sub-tenants are merely servants of the higher caste cultivating ryots, to whom the latter have let a beegha or so of land each, as an inducement for them to remain in the village and work as farm labourers. Lands thus sublet are said to be sublet at the rates paid by the subletting tenants themselves.

(5). *Determination of fair rates.*—The present average all-round rate is Rs. 3-5-11. The average all-round rate in 1247 F.S. (1840 A.D.) was Rs. 1-9. There has therefore been an increase in rates of more than 110 per cent. during the past 42 years, while the increase in prices during the same period is only 73 per cent.

If rates were now fixed by the standard of comparison with rates and prices of 1247 F.S. (1840 A.D.), the new all round rate would stand thus :—

	Rs.	A.	P.
Rates of 1247 F.S. (1840 A.D.)	1	9	0
Add 73 per cent.	1	2	3
New rate	2	11	3
Present average all-round rate	3	5	11

A reduction of 19 per cent. all-round would therefore have to be made in the present rates, in order to arrive at rates which would be fair and equitable, as compared with the year 1247 F.S. (1840 A.D.)

As, however, the rates were last fixed in 1276 F.S. (1869 A.D.), the rates of that year would be the fair and equitable rate in the lease of the present law and Bill. There, in the sense of the present law and Bill, is no justifiction for the demand of an enhancement of half anna per rupee made last year.

Notes on Raghopore.

THIS mouzah is part of talooka Kishore Narainpore.

(1). The annexed statement gives an abstract of the present jummabundi and of part of the jummabundi of 1242 F.S. (1835 A.D.), which was taken as a standard of comparison in fixing the rates of neighbouring villages under the then settlement :—

ABSTRACT OF JUMMABUNDI FOR 1242 F.S. (1835 A.D.)				REMARKS.
Total area of lands.	Detail of cultivated lands.		Rate of rent per beegha.	
B. K. D.	No.	B. K. D.	Rs. A. P.	
52 8 7	1	10 15 7	2 8 0	This abstract was only for part of the village, which was taken by the ameen as a specimen of the whole.
	2	1 0 0	2 6 0	
	3	12 0 10	2 4 0	
	4	16 0 0	2 0 0	
	5	1 15 0	1 4 0	1247 F.S. 1835 (A.D.)
	6	6 17 10	1 0 0	B. K. D. Rs. A. P.
	7	4 0 0	0 8 0	52 8 7 99 11 0
		52 8 7		The average rate per beegha is Rs. 1-14.
Jumma ... Rs. 99-11				

ABSTRACT OF JUMMABUNDI FOR 1289 F.S. (1882 A.D.)					REMARKS.
Total area of lands.	Detail of cultivated lands.		Rate of rent per beegha, excluding karchas.	Rate of rent per beegha, including karchas.	
B. K. D.	No.	B. K. D.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
13 11 17	1	0 9 7	3 12 0	3 13 10½	
	2	0 16 2	3 9 0	3 10 9	
	3	0 4 10	3 8 0	3 9 9	
	4	3 10 7	3 5 6	3 7 0	
	5	0 17 12	3 2 0	3 3 6	
	6	7 13 7	3 0 9	3 2 3	
	7	10 17 14	3 0 0	3 1 6	
	8	5 0 16	2 14 9	3 0 3	
	9	0 17 10	2 12 0	2 13 4½	
	10	5 14 2	2 11 6	2 13 0	
	11	3 16 18	2 11 0	2 12 4	
	12	5 14 4	2 10 9	2 12 0	
	13	25 8 9½	2 10 3	2 11 6	
	14	1 16 7	2 8 0	2 9 3	
	15	3 6 19	2 5 6	2 6 9	
	16	6 17 4	2 4 0	2 5 1½	1289 F. S., 1882 (A. D).
	17	1 0 0	2 2 6	2 3 6	B. K. D. Rs. A. P.
	18	0 17 4	2 2 0	2 3 0	137 11 17 397 7 6, including karchas.
	19	27 5 3	2 0 0	2 1 0	
	20	9 16 6	1 14 0	1 15 0	The average rate per beegha is Rs. 2-4-8.
	21	10 4 7	1 13 3	1 14 1½	
	22	0 18 0	1 13 0	1 14 0	
	23	2 17 10	1 12 0	1 12 10½	
	24	0 13 3	1 11 0	1 11 9	
	25	1 6 14	1 10 9	1 11 0	
	26	1 2 1	1 10 0	1 10 9	
	27	6 6 5	1 8 9	1 9 3	
	28	6 14 11	1 7 6	1 8 3	
	29	1 2 8	1 6 0	1 6 8	
	30	2 7 11	1 2 0	1 2 6	
	31	12 0 0	1 1 0	1 1 6	
	32	3 6 0	1 0 0	1 0 6	
	33	2 0 0	0 8 6	0 8 9	
		173 11 17			
Jumma . Rs. 397-7-6					

(2). *Past history.*—The village was leased to Mahtab Sing from 1257 to 1247 F.S. (1850 A.D.). He raised the former rates by one anna in the rupee.

From 1275 to 1284 F.S. (1868 to 1877 A.D.) the mouzah was leased to the Dalsingsera Factory, which demanded an enhancement of one and a half annas per rupee in that period.

The jeth ryot says the ryots refused to pay this enhanced rate. The factory manager sued Chutter Chowdhry for rent at the enhanced rate which he was demanding. The suit was dismissed, and rent was decreed only at the former rate admitted, namely, Rs. 2-10, Rs. 2, Re. 1, and Re. 0-10-0.

The village was again leased for nine years to the factory, from 1284 to 1293 F.S. (1877 to 1886 A.D.) During this period the factory has demanded an enhancement of half an anna in the rupee.

(3). *Determination of fair rates.*—In this village the enhancement of rates is not excessive with reference to increase of prices; but there is no justification for the demand of half an anna in the rupee made in 1289 F.S. (1882 A.D.) It will be observed that the ryots of this village resisted enhancements in the civil courts, hence it is that the present rates are low compared with the rates of 1247 F.S. (1840 A.D.) I would not, however, interfere with present rates, for they are low compared with those of 1247 F.S.

Notes on Gongowlee.

The total rent-paying area, exclusive of some 35 beeghas held under mokurraree lease by the Dowlutpore Factory is Rs. 568-17-14, the total mofussil rental, exclusive of karchas, being Rs. 1,377, and, inclusive of karchas and abwabs, Rs. 1,621. The Government revenue is Rs. 357.

(1.) The following statement gives an abstract of the jummabundis of 1289 F.S. (1882 A. D.), and shows the rates prevailing in 1248 F.S. (1841 A. D.), as ascertained from the settlement papers :—

ABSTRACT OF JUMMABUNDI FOR 1289 F. S. (1882 A. D.)							FOR 1284 F.S. (1841 A. D.)			REMARKS.
Total area of the cultivated lands.	Detail of cultivated lands.		Rate of rent per beegha, excluding karchas.	Rate of rent per beegha, including karchas.			Detail of cultivated lands.		Rate of rent per beegha.	
B. K. D.	No.	B. K. D.	Rs. A. P.	Detail.	Rs. A. P.	No.	B. K. D.	Rs. A. P.		
406 9 16	1	0 15 0	3 4 0	Buttamal .	65 11 9	1	.....	2 8 0		
135 0 0	2	0 13 1	3 2 0	Durbutta .	6 2 1½	2	.....	2 6 6		
541 9 16	3	0 11 19	2 14 0	Shellamee .	8 4 3	3	.....	2 6 0		
	4	0 18 15	2 13 6	Terakafout .	19 11 9	4	.....	2 4 6		
	5	135 15 9½	2 11 6	Nage. . .	2 11 1½	5	.....	2 3 0		
	6	19 14 17½	2 9 3			6	.....	2 2 0		
	7	72 14 0½	2 8 9	TOTAL .	101 9 0	7	.....	2 1 3		
	8	6 9 9	2 8 6			8	.....	2 0 0		
	9	8 0 4	2 8 0	Haut . .	71 8 0	9	.....	1 12 6		
	10	3 19 15	2 6 6	Bale . .	0 15 9	10	.....	1 8 0		
	11	6 18 18	2 6 0	Julkur . .	43 0 0	11	.....	1 4 0		
	12	13 17 1½	2 4 6	Tar . .	2 12 6	12	.....	0 8 0		
	13	8 10 1	2 4 0	Muturda .	0 13 6					
	14	94 10 15½	2 0 0	Khupra at Rs. 1-4 per beegha .	20 2 3			22 15 7		
	15	0 5 0	1 12 0							
	16	1 8 19½	1 8 0							
	17	1 8 0	1 7 6							
	18	2 9 2	1 4 0	TOTAL .	150 4 0					
	19	1 0 0	1 3 3							
	20	9 16 17	1 0 0							
	21	16 12 11½	0 8 0							
Zerat .	...	135 0 0	418 11 3							
TOTAL .	...	541 9 16	46 10 6							Average rate of 1248 F. S. (1841 A. D.), Rs. 1-14-8.
Including karchas, &c.			1,836 0 0							
Average rate per beegha of 1289 F. S. . . .			3 3 6							

(2.) *Past history.*—This village was leased to Bhagwanpore Factory for 28 years, from 1234 to 1261 F.S. (1827 to 1854 A.D.) The rates were not altered during this period.

From 1262 to 1270 F.S. (1855 to 1863 A.D.) it was leased to Ram Sing, ticcadar. He raised the rates by three and a half annas per beegha.

From 1271 to 1284 F.S. (1864 to 1877 A.D.) it was leased to the Dowlatpore Factory. The rates were not changed in this period.

From 1285 F.S. (1878 A.D.) it was leased to Behari Raout, who sold his interest to the manager of the Dowlatpore Factory. The Collector, on the part of the Court of Wards, objected to the sale, on the ground that a ticcadar is not empowered to transfer his interest by sale. The ryots alleged that Behari Raout had settled the zerat lands with them before selling his interest to the factory, and they also were opposed to the sale. Friction consequently arose between them and the factory. The factory was, however, declared by the civil courts entitled to possession of the zerat lands.

(3.) *Occupancy and non-occupancy ryots.*—There are 90 ryots in the village, of whom the patwaree and jeth ryots say that only three are non-occupancy ryots. The others are all old resident ryots, but their lands are changed under the system of indigo cultivation from time to time.

(4.) *Sub-ryots.*—About ten beeghas have been sublet to six sub-ryots, who are mere farm-labourers. The land is sublet at the rates paid by the ryots themselves.

(5.) *Karchas and abwabs.*—A list of the karchas and abwabs is given in the abstract of jummabundi above. The following are peculiar:—

Khapra.—A cess levied at Rs. 1-4 per beegha on tobacco actually grown.

Terakapaut.—Said to have been originally levied for expenses of constructing a *bund.* The *bund* has long since been destroyed, but the abwab is retained.

Sadiat.—Marriage expenses, but retained, though there are no marriage expenses.

(6.) *Determination of fair and equitable rates.*—There has been comparatively little increase in the rates of this village during the last forty years—a circumstance which is due partly to the fact that is was so long under lease to the Bhagwanpore Factory and partly to the fact that the jeth ryots, who are Bhabuns, resisted enhancements in court.

M. FINUCANE.

Endorsement by Officiating Under Secretary to Government, Bengal,—No. $\frac{764}{297}$ L.R., dated 3rd March 1883.

Copy, with copies of the enclosures and the plans in original, submitted to the Government of India in the Department of Revenue and Agriculture, for information, in continuation of my endorsement No. $\frac{753}{296}$ L.R. of this date.

The return of the original plans is requested.

C. S. BAYLEY.

No. 122A, dated Calcutta, the 19th February 1883.

From—H. J. S. COTTON, ESQ., Secretary to the Board of Revenue, L. P.,

To—The SECRETARY to the GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL, Revenue Department.

I am directed to submit the accompanying copy of a report No. 114, dated 6th February 1883 (and maps), from Baboo Parbati Churn Roy, on the result of his enquiries for the preparation of tables of rent rates.

HON'BLE H. L. DAMPIER, C.I.E.

2. In the first instance the tract assigned to this officer was defined as the Nizamut lands, and he commenced his enquiries on villages belonging to the Nizamut estate in the Gopinathpore pergunnah in the district of Moorshedabad. As, however, it was ascertained that the Nizamut lands are scattered over several districts, the tract over which his enquiries were to be made was more accurately defined. He was directed to limit his enquiries to an area of about 25 square miles, which should comprise lands belonging to private zemindars as well as Nizamut lands.

The substantive results of his investigation as bearing upon the present object is as follows—

"The scale of prevailing rates." *Vide* section I, clause 3 of the Instructions for the guidance of the rate officers.

3. With rare exceptions and those applying only to very small areas, or to small fractional shares in joint estates, the landlords have no jummabundis showing rates, by which the existing rents are determined. They have only annual jumma-wasil-baki papers which show the demands, collections, and balances in respect of each ryot.

Clause 8 of the Instructions.

No classification of land is recognized in the existing rent arrangements. The only possible means of finding the average incidence of the present rents on the area under enquiry would be by a measurement of the land included in each holding, and then striking the average incidence on each beegah of the total amount of rent payable for the holding.

* Submitted to Government with Board's No. 79A, dated 1st February 1883.

4. In paragraph 16 of his report No. 36,* dated 8th January 1883, Baboo Parbati Churn Roy describes his attempt to carry out this operation in the village of Kandi Gopinathpore. The result as applied to the holdings of ten ryots of that village is as below:—

Name of Ryot.	Area of holding.			Total Rent of holding.			Rent per beegah.		
	Bs.	K.	D.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
A	18	12¾	0	37	1	0	2	0	0
B	1	15¼	0	5	8	0	2	14	0
C	16	18	0	44	0	0	2	9	0
D	18	7	0	42	14	0	2	5	0
E	38	11	0	65	7	0	1	11	0
F	15	5	0	34	12	0	2	4	6
G	14	4	0	26	3	0	1	13	6
H	6	18	0	36	9	0	5	3	0
I	1	11½	0	2	12	0	1	11	6
J	4	10	0	10	8	0	2	5	4
Total of Holdings	.....			.....			24	12	10

The general result is an average incidence of rent at the rate of Rs. 2-8 on each beegah, but the average incidence per beegah struck on the rent of each holding, taken separately, varies from a maximum of Rs. 5-3 to a minimum of Re. 1-11. If the holding which averages Rs. 5-3 be thrown out of the calculation as exceptional, the general average would be Rs. 2-2-10 per beegah; but even this would press with undue severity on the two holdings which now pay at the average rate of Re. 1-11 only. Rejecting these two again from the calculation, the average incidence on the remaining seven holdings would be about Rs. 2-5. This as a general rate would do no great violence to the remaining seven holdings, but it is clear that a rate which can only be derived by excluding three holdings out of ten from the calculation of the average cannot be taken to be a working "general rate" for the purpose of a table of rates.

It is beyond the scope of the present enquiry to make the extensive measurements which would be necessary to ascertain the average incidence of rent on lands in the other villages.

5. There is no reason to doubt that Gopinathpore is a typical village, and the conclusion may be accepted that in the absence of jummabundis and similar information, there is no possibility of educing from existing rents such an average rate as can properly be adopted as a fair general rate.

Similarly, without such measurements, which would make it possible to institute a comparison between area and rents, it is impossible to say whether existing rents are fair or not; but in his last report Baboo Parbati Churn Roy expresses the belief that owing to these rents being founded on assessments made so long ago, they now sit very unequally on the ryots. The lands of some of the ryots which have improved by fluvial action are now under-assessed, while the majority of the ryots cannot pay their nominal rents in consequence of the reduction in the profits of the land owing to the decline of the silk industry.

6. The general information contained in paragraphs 8, 9 and 10 of Baboo Parbati Churn Roy's present report regarding the decline of that industry, the depression which it has produced on the general condition of the ryots of this part of the country without directly affecting the zemindars' rents, and the effect it has had on the adjustment of rents, points to the necessity of providing by legislation for facilities for claiming reductions of rent in consequence of altered circumstances of the ryots.

II. "The scale of rates which, according to the judgment of the rate officer, following the rules hereinafter to be stated and formed on a mature consideration of all the circumstances would be fair and equitable for the tract," *vide* section II, clause 3 of the Instructions.

7. In order to frame the scale of rates which would be fair and equitable for any particular tract, the ascertainment of the general existing rates is the first essential; but the attempt to ascertain these rates in the present case has failed and left no foundation on which the fabric of a fair and equitable table of rates can be constructed. Old canoongoe papers are forthcoming, from which the rate prevailing some 50 years ago can be ascertained. A laborious enquiry might bring out a comparison of doubtful trustworthiness between average prices of produce at the time when the rates of the canoongoe papers prevailed and those which now exist; but before this could be of any value for the purposes of framing a "table of rates" under the provisions of the Rent Bill, it would be necessary to determine whether the prevailing rates of rent at which the ryots pay are at higher rates than those shown in the canoongoe papers. If this is not the case, except in the very improbable alternative of the zemindars being able to prove variation of the rate of rent since the permanent settlement and before the preparation of the canoongoe papers, the 20 years' presumption would bar enhancement, and the table of rates could recognize nothing higher than the general rate of existing rents.

Clause 12 of Instructions.

8. If the prevailing rents were shown to be at higher rates than those of the canoongoe papers, the presumption of right to hold at fixed rents would not arise; but before the enhanced rates obtained by raising the canoongoe rates in the same proportion as prices of produce have risen, could be adopted as fair and equitable rates for a table on the principles of the Rent Bill and the Instructions which were approved by Government, it would be necessary to make sure that they did not transgress the limitation imposed, *viz.*, that they have not the effect of more than doubling the existing general rate. The datum required for the imposition of this limit also is wanting.

III. "The preparation of an estimate of the gross produce of the land and of the average prices at which it is locally sold by the ryots to pay thier rents." Section III of clause 3 of the Instructions.

9. With a view to prepare an estimate of the average produce and its money value, Baboo Parbati Churn Roy first ascertained by experiment the actual outturn of produce per beegah of a certain number of fields in a village, and then applied the average as the average outturn per beegah of these fields. Accepting this result as the average yield for the present year and the vague statements of the ryots (no other information being available) which he found to be approximately correct for the past four years, he calculated the average annual outturn for five years. The average price of a maund of rice was ascertained from the account books of certain grain dealers of Kandi Gopinathpore bazar, where the ryots of the three villages of Kandi Gopinathpore, Raisbati, and Thira sell their rice. In calculating the average money value of the gross produce per beegah, Baboo Parbati Churn Roy has adopted the proportion of rice to paddy as given at page 290 of the first volume of the Statistical Reporter, and this proportion has been found to be very nearly the same as that obtained by him from experiments subsequently made, the result of which was reported to Government in my No. 79A, dated 1st February 1883.

10. The following results were obtained by this method of calculation :—

Gopinathpore.

"Estimated average outturn per beegah . . { 5 maunds 17 seers of paddy, yielding 3 maunds 34 seers of rice.

Raiabati.

"Estimated average outturn per beegah . . { 3 maunds 29 seers of paddy, yielding 2 maunds 26 seers of rice.

Thira.

"Estimated average outturn per beegah . { 5 maunds 10 seers of paddy, yielding 3 maunds 29 seers of rice.

"The average price of a maund of rice being Re. 1-8-11, the money value of the average gross produce in the three villages will be as follows:—

Gopinathpore.

	Rs.	A.	P.
"Rice, 3 maunds, 34 seers, at Re. 1-8-11 per maund	5	15	11
"Straw	1	8	0
Total money value . .	7	7	11

Raiabati.

"Rice, 2 maunds, 26 seers, at Re. 1-8-11 per maund	4	2	0
"Straw	1	0	0
Total money value . .	5	2	0

Thira.

"Rice, 3 maunds, 29 seers, at Re. 1-8-11 per maund	5	12	8
"Straw	1	8	0
Total money value . .	7	4	8"

11. Mr. Dampier cannot, however, think that any averages founded on such limited enquiries as these would form a safe basis for general conclusions. Further experiments cannot be made at present, as no rice crop is on the ground. And further enquiries for the purpose of drawing conclusions seem to be unnecessary as the result is required for the object of framing tables of rates, which object, it has been shown, cannot be attained for other reasons. Baboo Parbati Churn Roy's special enquiries may therefore be considered at an end, and the Board have directed him to return to his general duties.

No. 114, dated Camp Kandi *viâ* Berhampore, the 6th February 1883.

From—Baboo Parbati Churn Roy, on Special Duty,

To—The Secretary to the Board of Revenue, Lower Provinces.

I have the honor to submit the following report of the progress of operations conducted by me during the fortnight ending with Saturday, the 3rd February 1883.

Enquiries confined to the tract of 25 square miles round Kandi Gopinathpore.

2. Agreeably to the orders contained in your letter No. 109A, dated the 29th January 1883, I have confined my enquiries to the tract of 25 square miles marked out round Kandi Gopinathpore in the one inch map submitted with my letter No. 86, dated the 24th ultimo.

The villages contained within this tract are shewn in the accompanying trace prepared on the scale of 4″ = 1 mile.

Character of the jumma-wasil and jummabundi papers of the villages brought under enquiry.

3. In my letter No. 109, dated the 2nd instant, I have brought to the notice of the Board that the circumstances of the other estates comprised within the selected area were similar to those of Gopinathpore, and that there was no evidence to prove that the rents of those estates had varied since the permanent settlement. Of the 74 villages included within the selected tract, 13 belong to pergunnah Gopinathpore. The proprietors of 54 out of the remaining 61 villages, on being called upon to produce the jummabundi and other papers whence the present and former rates of the lands in their possession could be ascertained, have filed petitions to the effect that they had no jummabundis or other rate papers, and that all that they possessed were jumma-wasil-bakis. These jumma-wasil-bakis are similar to those filed by the Nawab of Moorshedabad, a copy from a page of which was submitted by way of a specimen for the inspection of the Board with my letter No. 36, dated the 8th January 1883. These jumma-wasils are quite useless for the purposes of the present enquiry, as they do not shew rates of rents nor areas of holdings. It does not also appear from the jumma-wasil-bakis that the rents have ever varied since the permanent settlement. For seven villages jummabundis have been filed on behalf of the proprietors, but it will appear from the account given below regarding each of these seven villages that the jummabundis do not shew any variation in rents, and that they are therefore quite as useless as the jumma-wasil-bakis.

Thurgaon Kashba.—The jummabundi paper that has been filed by one of the proprietors of this village is dated 1245. It shews that in 1245 the rates for bastu were Rs. 5 and Rs. 3 a beegah, and that the other rates varied from Rs. 2-8 to 8 annas. It is said that there has been no variation in the rates since 1245, but as there is no evidence that there existed other rates at any time previous to 1245, the jummabundi of this village is no more useful than the jumma-wasil-baki papers of the villages which have no jummabundis.

Gupinathpore Ar.—The *patnidar* of this village has filed jummabundis prepared by him in 1285 after he had taken patni. These papers do not shew the rates actually paid by the ryots, but what the patnidar after measurement considered were fair and equitable rates, for it appears from memoranda recorded in the body of the jummabundis that the amounts actually paid by the ryots were much less than what were assessed according to the rates entered in the jummabundis. These papers are therefore no guide as regards existing rates, and there is no evidence to shew what rates prevailed before.

Jadub Singbatee.—This village belongs to pergunnah Gopinathpore and to pergunnah Dhawa. There are many petty proprietors in the latter pergunnah, two of whom filed jummabundis. The papers of one of the proprietors named Kristo Lall Ghose are dated 1269, 1273, and 1277 B.S. They shew slight variation in rents, which amount every year to about Rs. 30. The average rate shewn by the jummabundis of 1269 and 1273 is Re. 1-5, while that shewn by the jummabundi of 1277 is Re. 1-8-6. The proprietor states that the actual realizations are greater. The other proprietors' papers are dated 1193, 1198, and 1252 B. S. He too is a small shareholder, the total annual rental of his share being about Rs. 25, and though his rates are a little higher than those of the first named proprietor and shew slight variations, the area covered by his jummabundis is too small. His rates cannot, therefore, be used for purposes of comparison as regards the lands of adjoining mehals.

Amooa Ar.—The proprietor of this mehal has filed a jummabundi paper dated 1244. In his petition he states that he has no other paper regarding the mehal than the one filed by him. Amooa Ar is a very small village, as will appear from the map.

Jashoharee.—This village belongs partly to pergunnah Gopinathpore and partly to another pergunnah, Mahlundi. One small shareholder of the latter pergunnah has filed the jummabundis of his share for 1269, 1273, and 1277. These papers shew some slight variations in rents. The average rates for the above three years are 10 annas, 10¼ annas, and 11 annas respectively. But the proprietor, Kristo Lall Ghose, who is the same person who has filed the jummabundis for *Jadab Singbatee* noticed above, says that the actual realizations are greater than the rents entered in the *ashal jummabundis* filed by him. The average rate per beegah for pergunnah Gopinathpore in this village has been ascertained from rents and areas to be Re. 1.

Batoor.—The proprietors of this village have filed a jummabundi dated 1244 B.S. They state in their petition that they have no other jummabundis whereby it could be ascertained whether there have been any variations in the rents either before or after 1244.

Chand Singbatee.—The same Kristo Lall Ghose, whose jummabundis of Jadab Singbatee and Jashoharee have been referred to above, has also filed jummabundis for this village for 1269, 1273, and 1277. These papers shew that in 1269 and 1273 the rents were Rs. 62 for 62 beegahs, but that in 1277 they were 68 for 66¾ beegahs, more lands having been brought under cultivation this year. The average rent per beegah is therefore Re. 1, but, as in the case of Jadab Singbatee and Jashoharee, the actual realizations are said to be 1½ times the rents entered in the jummabundis for those that are not actual cultivators, 1¾ times for mondals, and 2 times for actual cultivators. The rates for bastu, udbastu, mulberry, and sali, as entered in the jummabundis, are Rs. 5, Rs. 2-8, Rs. 2, and Re. 1-8 respectively. These agree with the rates for the same classes of lands given in the canoongoe papers for this village, with the exception of the rate for mulberry, which is entered in the canoongoe papers at Rs. 2-8 instead of Rs. 2 entered in the jummabundi. It therefore seems that, at least in this village, the canoongoe rates are the rates still prevailing, or are the rates recognized by the landlord and tenant.

Beel Dabeshwar.—The proprietor of this village has filed no jummabundis or other papers whereby the rates of rents could be ascertained. He has filed some kabuliyats taken from ryots in 1238. The kabuliyats give the total area and the rent of each holding, from which the average rate per beegah seems to be about Re. 1-4. These kabuliats are, no doubt, evidence as regards the ryot who executed them, and they may be of value when the question of enhancement in the case of those particular ryots has to be decided; but they can have no possible value in the decision of the general question of the determination of rent-rates applicable to a comparatively large tract of country. Moreover, the circumstances of this village, which, as its name imports, once formed the bed of a *beel*, are altogether different from those of an ordinary village, and the rates current in this village must not be taken into consideration while preparing rent-rates for villages differently circumstanced.

Bamon Dasbatee.—The proprietor of this village has filed jummabundis for 1219, 1222, and 1223 B.S. These jummabundis shew no variation in rates. All these papers are upwards of 65 years old, and as none have been filed shewing the rates at present prevailing, it is not possible to say whether there have been any variations in the rents or not since these jummabundis were prepared.

Canoongoe rates appear to remain unchanged; but actual realization seem to be greater on the whole.

4. From what I have learnt from the zemindars and others, as well as from the circumstances described in the preceding paragraph, it appears that as a rule the canoongoe rates remain unchanged. There exist in the Collectorate canoongoe rate papers for all the villages excepting only a few. These rates have been obtained from the Collector of the district, and have been shewn under each village in the trace submitted herewith. There has not been, as far as I have been able to ascertain from enquiry, any enhancement of rates

above the canoongoe ones. But if the statement of Kristo Lall Ghose, noticed above, in connection with the jummabundis of *Jadab Singhatee, Jashoharee,* and *Chald Singhatee,* is correct, *i. e.,* if the practice of taking 1½, 1¾, and 2 times of the *ashal* rents based on the canoongoe rates is general, then the condition of the ryots of the tract under enquiry cannot be very satisfactory. I applied to the Collector of Moorshedabad for information regarding the circumstances under which the canoongoe rates were prepared. But as yet I have not been favoured with a reply. I have, however, been informed by a clerk whom I sent with the letter to the Collector that the circumstances could not yet be traced.

The present state of confusion.

5. But whatever the circumstances may have been under which the canoongoe rate papers where prepared, the fact that there does not exist even for a single village in a tract of country containing 74 villages any *chitta* or *jummabundi papers* cannot but be disadvantageous to both the landlord and the tenant. Baboo Nurrendro Narayen Roy, zemindar of 8-anna share of pergunnah Futtehsing, in reply to my letter to him asking for jummabundis, writes as follows :—

"With reference to your letter No. 61 of the 19th instant, I have the honor to submit the papers as per accompanying list. Only two jummabundis of the two mouzahs, *i. e.,* Naba Durga and Banuri, have been found in the sherista. As for the other papers of the several mouzahs, as are written on the the list, I am able to supply you with only jumma-wasil-bakis. They will do to serve you if you can kindly undertake to measure the lands inserted therein and compare them with the jummas of each of them. I hope you will be able to ascertain something of the rates of rent now in vogue."

Now it will be seen from the above that what the zemindar means by "rates of rents in vogue" is not the average rent per beegah determined from total area and rental. He evidently refers to some rates such as the canoongoe rates, though he does not expressly say so for fear lest he should be a loser by accepting them. Neither does he state what the rates in vogue are according to his knowledge or belief, but leaves them to be determined after measurement and enquiry. This shews the state of confusion at present prevailing.

Evils of the present state of things.

6. But the evils of the present state of things under which the extent of a ryot's holding, not to speak of the different classes of lands comprised in the holding, cannot be determined from any papers in the zemindar's sherista must be more serious than they at first sight appear to be. So long as things get on smoothly there can be no harm to the zemindar or the ryot; but no sooner a difference arises between the two than the position of both becomes difficult. For instance, when a zemindar sells the *jote* of a ryot in execution of a decree for arrears of rent, the purchaser, whether the landlord himself or some other person, knows only the *jumma* of the *jote,* and has to find out the different plots comprised in the holding from enquiry, unaided by any documentary evidence; and it not unfrequently happens that when a ryot holds more than one *jote,* which he often does, the purchaser of one of the *jotes* seizes more lands than he is entitled to, or the ryot tries to retain a portion of this jote along with his other jotes. Similar difficulties arise in cases of enhancement or rejectment. In this manner litigation goes on, and he who succeeds in securing the largest number of witnesses on his side wins in the end. The man who is supposed to be acquainted with the different plots of land belonging to the holding of each ryot in a village is called the *halshana,* and it is on his mercy more than on anything else that the zemindar as well as the ryots have to depend. As regards the ryot, the non-existence of any record of the lands comprised in each holding is productive of further difficulties and troubles when the division of a holding takes place, either through transfer or inheritance.

Vast changes produced in the character of the soil since the permanent settlement through the actions of the More and Dwarka hill-streams.

7. It may at first be imagined that notwithstanding all the evils attending the non-existence of jummabundis, the position of the ryot must on the whole be good, as under the law the zemindar is prevented from making further enhancement in rents from want of evidence proving variation since the permanent settlement. But from a careful study of the condition of the ryots, I cannot but think that the present rents do not, at least in the case of the ryots of some of the villages, press very hard. This part of the country is subject to annual inundations through the actions of the rivers More and Dwarka, both of which are hill-streams. The floods of the More in former times used to cause so much damage to crops that the zemindars of pergunnah Futtehsing, most of whose villages are situated on the banks of this river, were allowed at the time of the permanent settlement abatement in the revenue in order to enable them to raise embankments for the protection of the low lands. But since that settlement, and even during the last 40 or 50 years, vast changes have taken place in the character of the country. High lands which were once valued on account of their comparative security from floods, have grown too high and risen above the ordinary flood level, while low lands, which formerly suffered from inundations, have gained by gradual alluvial deposits and in many cases risen high enough, so as not to suffer from the effects of destructive floods. In consequence of these changes rich lands have grown poor, and poor lands have grown rich. Moreover, as in more recent times, 30 or 40 years ago, there has been a diversion in the course of the More by which the main channel has taken a more southerly course, the deterioration in the productive powers of the high lands in the tract under enquiry may be said to be of a permanentnature.

Decline in silk industry.

8. But the principal circumstance which enabled the ryots of the upland villages to bear the high rates of rents in former times was the very prosperous condition of the silk industry. This industry has greatly declined of late, and though ryots still continue to grow mulberry and rear silkworms, they do not find it to be a profitable business. "The silk industry, once so flourishing," says a writer on 'The Silk Industry in Moorshedabad' in the Statistical Reporter for 1876, "has however, been for years in a declining state, and its decline has been so much accelerated within the last two or three years (which makes it ten years from 1883) by causes which have affected the whole of the Bengal silk trade, that its extinction at no very distant date may well be apprehended. * * * To those who are dependent on the industry for their livelihood," * * * "its decline and probable extinction mean impoverishment and ruin." * * * "Many individual owners of filatures, principally natives, are compelled to close their filatures; rearers of silkworms, exposed to the numerous accidents of rearing, are abandoning their occupation, or carrying it on without profit; and growers of mulberry are rapidly withdrawing their lands from the cultivation of that plant, leaving it in the hands of rearers who are bound to provide food for their worms. The effects on the other classes interested are obvious. Many spinners are thrown out of employ; weavers must content themselves with the bare means of subsistence instead of the affluence of former days; and *zemindars must relinquish the high rental of the abandoned mulberry lands, or receive no rental at all on such lands* for some years, as they cannot generally be used at once for the cultivation of other crops."

All that is said above regarding the effect that depression has produced on the condition of all concerned in silk industry applies to the people of this part of the country, with the exception *that while all others have suffered, the zemindars have not.* There being no chittas and jummabundis, but only jumma-wasil-bakis, the ryots must pay the high rents for the mulberry and rice lands, or let go the whole *jumma* and be turned out of their paternal holdings.

General condition of the ryots in the tract under enquiry.

9. As may be readily imagined from the above, the general condition of the ryots of this part of the country, especially of those villages in which the mulberry was in former years grown extensively, is not at all good. In the course of my enquiry, I have come to know that in two out of the three villages, the rice of which was experimented upon, the ryots were largely in arrears. In *Kandi Gopinathpore* and *Raiabati* the zemindar has obtained many rent decrees against the ryots, some of whose holdings have also been sold. But as there were none to bid for them, the holdings have reverted to the zemindar, who has not yet found ryots to whom he could again let them out. Seeing the course of such sales the zemindar has very prudently taken from some of the judgment-debtors bonds for the amounts of the rent decrees, and as regards the others he has kept the decrees pending unexecuted waiting for better seasons. But though after a good rice harvest the zemindar may succeed in realizing his rents, the permanent decline of the silk industry will prevent there being any material improvement in the condition of the ryots.

In paragraph 16 of my report No. 36, dated the 8th ultimo, has been given the average rents per beegah as Rs. 2-8 for one of the villages, Kandi Gopinathpore. The averages for the other two villages experimented upon are Re. 1-13-6 for Raiabati and Re. 1-9-6 for Thira. The average values of the gross produce for the above three villages being Rs. 7-7-11 for Gopinathpore, Rs. 5-2 for Raiabati, and Rs. 7-4-8 for Thira (*vide* paragraph 13 of report No. 36, dated the 8th January 1883), the ratio of rent to gross produce is found as follows :—

	Rs.	A.	P.
Gopinathpore—			
Average rate	2	8	0
Average money value of average gross produce	7	7	11
Ratio of rent to gross produce, one-third	...		
Raiabati—			
Average rate	1	13	6
Average money value of average gross produce	5	2	0
Ratio of rent to gross produce, nearly three-eighths	...		
Thira—			
Average rate	1	9	6
Average money value of average gross produce	7	4	6
Ratio of rent to gross produce, nearly one-fifth	...		

It will appear from the above that the ryots of Raiabati suffer most from the pressure of high rents, and that this is the fact is proved by more holdings having been sold for rent decrees in this village than in any other. As might be expected, the ryots of Thira are comparatively better off. They are also in better accounts with the zemindar.

But it is not only the ryots of Gopinathpore and Raiabati that suffer from rack-renting: the ryots of most of the villages in the neighbourhood would seem also to suffer from the same cause. During the past two years, for which figures have been obtained from the Kandi sub-divisional office, while there were 286 and 226 notices of relinquishment, there were only six and one notices respectively of enhancement. The tract of country round Kandi Gopinathpore brought under the present enquiry is one of the most westerly parts of the Moorshedabad district. Speaking of the difference between the east and the west, the Collector, in

his administration report for 1872-73, extracted as page 265 of Mr. MacDonnell's Famine Report, says:—

"I have before remarked on the difference between the east and the west as regards surface, soil, crops, and inhabitants. I would here add that I believe the generality of the inhabitants of the east are in better circumstances than those of the west. The cause is not difficult to find. Singularly situated as the soil of the west—generally clay with small nodules of limestone—is for the cultivation of paddy, its cultivators are exposed to this disadvantage, that should there be a failure of their corps from absence of seasonable rain, or any other cause, they cannot expect to make up for their losses to any appreciable extent by means of some other crop. The *amun* rice is in fact their mainstay; though of course good crops of mulberry and sugarcane also add to their prosperity. In the east of the district, on the other hand, the cultivators do not depend on a single crop. If there be a failure of the *aus* rice, they can still hope much from their cold-weather crops; and it seldom happens that there are failures of crops at both seasons of the year."

As a natural consequence of the above, this part of the country has suffered more or less during famines. Though the intensity of the famine of 1873-74 was not very severe, that of 1865-66 was decidedly so.

It will be seen from the extract from the Collector's administration report quoted above that "the *amun* rice is in fact the mainstay of the people, though, of course, good crops of mulberry and sugarcane also add to their prosperity." I have in a foregoing paragraph described the present declining state of the mulberry crop. As regards the sugarcane, its cultivation here is of a very unimportant nature, and I have been told by the sub-divisional officer of Kandi that no sugar or *goor* is manufactured here for exportation, the *goor* manufactured being consumed locally. This is also what I have come to learn after enquiry. It appears from the analysis of the chitta of the typical village, Gopinathpore, that the area of sugarcane fields in this village is only 16 beegahs, while that of mulberry is 206 beegahs. The sugarcane cultivation has therefore no perceptible effect on the condition of the ryots of the selected tract.

Mulberry played an important part in the adjustment of present rents.

10. That mulberry played an important part in the adjustment of the present rents is evident from the fact that in Kandi Gopinathpore, which may be accepted as a typical upland village, 206 beegahs out of a total area of 2,000 beegahs has been entered under mulberry at the late measurements. Besides the above, 80 beegahs, now measured as *denga rubbi khanda*, seem to have been in former times also cultivated with mulberry, for the canoongoe papers shew no rate for *denga rubbi khanda* in this village. These lands seem lately to have been cultivated with rubbi crops in consequence of the decline of the silk industry. Now the canoongoe paper shows that the rates for mulberry were Rs. 8, Rs. 7, Rs. 6, and Rs. 5 per beegah, which gives an average rate of Rs. 6-8 a beegah. The rental on 286 beegahs of mulberry at Rs. 6-8 beegah, would therefore be Rs. 1,857. The total rental of the village according to the jumma-wasil-bakis filed by the zemindar is Rs. 3,128, so that the rents for mulberry form three-fifths of the entire rental of the village. Even if the 80 beegahs now measured as *denga rubbee* were excluded from the mulberry area, the rental of the remaining 206 beegahs would exceed Rs. 1,200. Such being the case, the present depressed state of the silk industry must affect the condition of the ryot very materially, and measures should be taken to grant him some relief in consequence of decrease in the value of mulberry.

The rule of proportion based on increase or decrease in productive powers, or value of produce, requires modification, and the benefit of 20 years' presumption allowed to ryots requires to be withdrawn.

11. The question ultimately becomes, how can a revision in the rents be made on the ground of increase or decrease in productive powers or value of produce when there are no means of comparing the present state of things with any preceding state, and when, again, the 20 years' presumption gives the ryot a right to hold on the present rents as fair and equitable? But, if the rent question is to be at all approached with a view to a satisfactory solution, the present law, which lays down an unworkable rule of proportion, based on increase or decrease in productive powers or value of produce, should be modified, and the benefit of the 20 years' presumption now allowed to the ryot should also be withdrawn. The present settlement, and not the permanent settlement, of which no information is available, should be made the basis of future adjustments. It is true that this settlement will be of a somewhat arbitrary character; but if it is judiciously conducted after thorough enquiries and measurements, there is no reason to fear that it will prove disadvantageous to either the landlord or the tenant. It will appear from paragraph 7 of this report that while in some upland villages the zemindar may be a loser by the proposed adjustment, in the low land villages he will be a gainer, and on the whole there will not be any material decrease in rents, but the only effect will be to distribute the burden more fairly and equitably among the ryots of the different villages belonging to an estate.

The preparation of ryotwaree jummabundis after cadastral surveys the only possible solution of the rent question for the tract under enquiry.

12. From all that has been stated above, it will be evident that the only true solution of the rent question for this part of the country is the preparation of ryotwaree jummabundis after cadastral surveys. But how, it may be asked, is this ryotwaree jummabundi to be prepared, seeing that there is no means of determining the rates of rents on which the present rentals were fixed? I admit that from want of former measurement papers there will be some difficulty in first making the classification, and then adjusting rents to classes. But the few jummabundis noticed in paragraph 3 of this report will be so many guide books. More such jummabundis will be forthcoming if the tract to be operated upon be larger than the present one. The village patwaris and mondals will be of service in comparing these jummabundis on the spot. The broad principle that underlies the system of classification followed in these places is the highness or lowness of a field, and the facility it enjoys for purposes of irrigation. Those rice lands which first receive the rain-water drained from the village or which are irrigated by natural flow from a tank on an outlet being made, are always classed high, lands irrigated from water artificially raised are classed lower, while those lands which are not within reach of any irrigating tank or other reservoir of water, and have to depend entirely on the rains, are classed lowest. Though rice is the main staple produce of this part of the country, still as a large proportion of the rents is derived from mulberry, the mulberry lands ought also to be separately classed. When the lands of a village have been measured and classified, the rents at present paid should be distributed among the different classes according to their productive powers. In this manner the present rates for different classes of land will be obtained. The next question will be to determine whether these rates deserve to be enhanced or reduced. In the determination of what should be fair and equitable rates for mulberry, the accounts and other papers of silk manufacturers and of English silk factories will be useful. But no hard-and-fast rules of proportion will answer. Keeping the maximum in view, the rents will be increased or decreased according as circumstances may require; but no violent changes will be made on any account.

Costs of cultivation greater than what are ordinarily supposed to be. Zemindars should be allowed a share of net profits.

13. It has been said on behalf of zemindars that the proposal to fix the maximum at one-fourth the gross value of produce is not fair to them, but that they are entitled to a larger share. It at first sight looks that a much larger share of profit is reserved for the ryot when only a fourth part of the gross produce is declared as the zemindar's share. My recent experience of the costs of rice cutting and husking, not to speak of the other costs of cultivation, leads me to believe that there is no reason to fear that a very large share of net profit will fall to the lot of the ryot under the present proposal. The expenses of cultivation are much greater than what are ordinarily supposed to be, and it is the net profit from which, in my opinion, the zemindar's share should be determined.

Transfer of occupancy rights; prevailing custom in the selected tract.

14. 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 zemindar 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 zemindars themselves also put such *jotes* for sale at execution of rent decrees. Baboo Bepin Behary Mookerjea, Moonsiff 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 zemindars object in court to the transfer of jotes by ryots. I have in paragraph 6 of this report spoken of ryots having more than one *jote* in their possession. The jumma-wasil papers of Gopinathpore shew that this custom of buying and selling *jotes* has been very general in the pergunnah. But though custom is thus in favour of the ryot, 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 ryots.

Tracing of the map of Kandi Gopinathpore submitted for inspection.

15. In order to enable the Board to form an idea of how the different descriptions of lands are situated in the villages of the selected tract, I have made a trace from the map of the typical village of Gopinathpore, prepared under the Nizamut Deputy Collector, which I beg to submit herewith. It will appear from this map that there are numerous tanks in the village. This seems from maps received from the Surveyor-General's office, which are also herewith submitted, to be the peculiarity of the villages of this part of the country. The tanks are mostly used for the purpose of irrigating the mulberry fields. They seem to belong to the ryots, though from the long lapse of time since they were excavated it is not possible to say to whom they belong. The area covered by tanks in this village is 194 beegahs, which is about one-tenth of the total area.

It will appear from the map that while the different descriptions of lands around the village sites are intermixed and are not well adapted for measurement in blocks according to character of soil, there are considerable blocks of rice fields of the same class, which could conveniently be measured according to the system proposed by me for the classification of land. But on the whole I am inclined to believe that my scheme is better adapted to the Eastern Bengal districts than to this part of the country.

Orders regarding further employment solicited.

16. In conclusion I beg to request that, as I have no more enquires to make, orders regarding my further employment may be issued without delay.

Endorsement by Officiating Under-Secretary to Government, Bengal,—(No. $\frac{752}{295}$ L.R., dated 3rd March, 1883).

COPY, with copies of the enclosures, submitted to the Government of India, in the Department of Revenue and Agriculture, for information, with reference to my endorsement No. $\frac{2804}{1088}$ L.R., dated the 11th December, 1882.

C. S. BAYLEY.

No. 79A., dated 1st February, 1883.

From—Secretary to Board of Revenue, Lower Provinces,

To—Secretary to Government, Bengal.

No. 36, dated 8th January, 1883, from Babu Parbati Churn Roy.
„ 59, dated 21st January, 1883, from H. M. Tobin, Esq.
„ 61, dated 20th-22nd January, 1883, from D. J. Macpherson, Esq.
Extract, paragraphs 6 and 7, from Babu Parbati Churn Roy's letter No. 86, dated 24th January 1883.

In reply to your demi-official letter of 30th January 1883, intimating that the Lieutenant-Governor is desirous of being informed of the progress made by the Rate officers in Murshidabad, Hooghly and Jeypur, and in continuation of the Board's letter No. 23A., dated 8th January 1883, I am directed to submit herewith copies of the reports noted in the margin, showing the progress made by Babu Parbati Churn Roy and Messrs. Tobin and Macpherson in the tracts assigned to them.

2. The reports from Hooghly are still of a desultory character, but it is probable that the report for the present fortnight may furnish a fuller summary of what has been done by Mr. Carstairs.

H. J. S. COTTON.

No. 36, dated Camp Kandi viâ Berhampore, the 8th January 1883.

From—BABU PARBATI CHURN ROY, on Special Duty,

To—The Secretary to the Board of Revenue, Lower Provinces.

I HAVE the honor to submit the following progress report of the work done by me during the fortnight ending with Saturday, the 30th December 1882.

2. *Pergunnah Gopinathpore does not form one compact block.*—It will appear from the one-inch maps (sheets Nos. 8 and 10 of Moorshedabad, and No. 5 of Beerbhoom), submitted herewith, that the lands of pergunnah Gopinathpore do not form one compact block, but are scattered over different parts of the district. I have been able to make experiments only in blocks Nos. I and II in sheet No. 10. The Board are aware that when I commenced the experiments, I had no maps to guide me in the selection of the area; but I now find that the tract of country in which I have conducted experiments forms the most important and the largest compact part of pergunnah Gopinathpore. In this area experiments have been made in two villages, namely, Kandi Gopinathpore including Raiabati and Thira (in the map written Kheera). The former represents the condition of a village close to the river with ordinarily high and low lands, and the latter that of one somewhat remote from the river, in which the low lands are of a beely character. Detailed accounts of the experiment made in these villages will be found in paragraphs 6 and 7 of this report. An experiment was also made on the rice of a field in a fourth village called Dengapara; but as I could not remain present at this experiment from its beginning to end, and as there was no time for making further experiments in this village (the rice having since been all cut), I have omitted to take this experiment into account.

3. *No jummabundis exist of Pergunnah Gopinathpore.*—In my last report, as well as in previous letters, I informed the Board that I had not received any jummabundis, and I have to state the same thing also in the present report. It will appear from the accompanying copy of a letter No. 152, dated the 19th December 1882, from the Nabab of Moorshedabad, that he has "not got the jummabundi papers of pergunnah Gopinathpore, as no jummabundi has ever been made of that mehal by the Nizamat." On my further application the Nabab has sent the jumma-waseel-baki or collection papers. A specimen copy of a page of one of these papers is submitted herewith for the inspection of the Board. It will be seen from this specimen that the jumma-waseel shews only the rent payable by each ryot, without any specification of the quantity of land held by him.

4. *No information available regarding rates or classification.*—Under paragraph 5 of the instructions, the first process for the rate officer is declared to be "to obtain the jummabundis of each village or estate for the purpose of ascertaining rent rates payable by occupancy and non-occupancy ryots for each separate class of soil now recognized in each village or estate comprised in the selected area." The principal reason why the estates of private zemindars were not selected for the purpose of the present enquiry, was stated to be that "there would be delay in the production of jummabundis, and further delay in testing their accuracy." The advantage of selecting the Nizamat lands appeared to the Board to be "that though the necessary information as to existing rents could readily be procured, the lands had been under ordinary zemindary management." Now, whatever might be the case as regards the other Nizamat lands, no information regarding existing rents which could help the present enquiry is, as has been stated above, available in pergunnah Gopinathpore, which is mentioned in the "memorandum on the preparation of a Table of Rates," as especially fitted for the present enquiry as the most compact portion of the Nizamat lands.

5. *Proposal to make experiments in several villages simultaneously abandoned.*—I need hardly state that the want of jummabundis has surrounded the enquiry with difficulties from its commencement. "Having procured the existing jummabundis, the rate officer is to proceed to classify the lands. He is then to take the best land in the tract under enquiry, and ascertain its actual gross produce." He is to go through the same process regarding the lands of other classes. The rate officer is in fact to be guided in his selection of the classes and qualities of lands to be experimented upon by the jummabundis. But not having the jummabundis, I was not able, previous to beginning the experiments, to find out the manner in which the lands of Gopinathpore pergunnah had been classified. I therefore selected for experiments fields situated in different parts of the village Kandi Gopinathpore, at which I first commenced to work. These fields were all classed as Anal in the chitta of the late measurements, though, according to the villagers, they belonged to different classes. As regards the other villages, it seemed to me that the best plan to form a correct idea of the productive powers of the different classes of lands in the different parts of pergunnah Gopinathpore was to conduct experiments in several villages. But as, in consequence of the short time within which it was possible to make experiments, I could not personally conduct all of them, I thought that, as I had not under me any officer of the grade of sub-deputy or canoongoe, the only way in which I could carry on simultaneously experiments at more places than one was by making a greater use of my clerks and mohurirs than was contemplated in the instructions. But as this plan did not recommend itself to the Board, it was abandoned, and no additional establishment kept for the purpose of making experiments, which were, with the exception of a few that had been made at the commencement, all conducted in my presence.

6. *Experiments in villages Gopinathpore and Raiabati.—Plan I.*—The village in which the experiments have been of an exhaustive character is Kandi Gopinathpore. I beg to submit herewith a plan (No. 1) showing the fields, on the rice of which experiments were made in Gopinathpore and the adjoining village called Raiabati. While the crops of fields Nos. 1, 2, 6, 7, and 10 were experimented upon, I could not, for want of a tent to live in, remain present at each experiment from its beginning to end, though I personally supervised the work several hours every day. But during the experiments on the rice of fields Nos. 3, 4, 5, 8, 9, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, and 18, I lived where I worked, having procured at this time two tents, in one of which I lived and in the other held office. The field marked (W) is the piece of ground on which the rice was stacked, threshed, winnowed, and weighed. On the adjoining fields 1 and 2, the rice of which had been previously cut, stood my tents. The threshing, winnowing, and weighing were done under my own eyes, while the cutting was done within my cognizance, *i.e.*, within easy distance of my tents and under my constant supervision. I always visited the fields while the rice was being cut, and a trustworthy amlah remained guard from beginning to end. All the rice after being cut was tied together in separate bundles, and these bundles were once counted on the field and again on the threshing ground. Thus every possible precaution was taken to prevent fraud. When all the rice of a field was threshed out and the chaff winnowed away, the paddy was weighed (not measured) with seers weighing 80 tolahs each.

7. *Experiments in Village Thira.—Plan II.*—On the completion of the experiments in Gopinathpore, I removed my tents to Thira (written Kheera in the survey map). When I arrived at this village, I found that the rice in the uplands had been cut and that those that remained uncut were in the low *beely* lands which formed the greater part of the area of the village. All the care and vigilence exercised at Gopinathpore were also exercised at Thira, where all the operations took place under my very eyes. Here too I lived where I worked, as will appear from Plan II, herewith enclosed, shewing the fields, on the rice of which experiments were made. On the plot of ground marked W, the rice was threshed and weighed, and here also stood my tents.

8. *Measurements of fields experimented upon how conducted.*—The fields shewn in Plans I and II were measured and plotted either by me or in my presence, and under my supervision, by a clerk who knows surveying. In order to secure more correct areas than could be obtained by adopting the scale (16″=1 mile) ordinarily used in settlements, measurements have been plotted on double that scale, *i.e.*, on the scale 32″=1 mile.

9. *Actual average outturn per bigha of fields experimented upon.*—The actual outturn of rice, together with the area of each field, will be found in the statement given on the margin of each plan where the outturn per bigha has also been given. It is not easy to strike an actual average outturn per bigha regarding the fields (Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 15, 16, 17, and 18) experimented upon in village Gopinathpore. All these fields, according to the chitta of the last measurement, belong to the first class; but this is denied by the ryots. As regards the character of the soil, I have not perceived much difference between one plot and another. But proximity to, or remoteness from, a tank is a material thing that decides in these places the quality of the land. My experience of the eastern districts of Bengal did not lead me to imagine that rice fields were irrigated. But here ryots do not, as a rule, fail to take advantage of the proximity of a tank in irrigating their fields, especially in years of deficient rainfall. But in arriving at an accurate idea regarding the productive powers of the soil, the accidental advantage derived from proximity to tanks should not be taken into account. Following the above principle, I shall not bring under calculation the outturn of rice of

fields Nos. 1, 2, 4, 5, 17, and 18, which were to a more or less extent irrigated with tank water. Fields Nos. 3, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 15, and 16 are the proper representatives of the class, the difference of their outturns being due to the different times of sowing and the different degrees of care and labour subsequently devoted to their cultivation. Field No. 16 is the instance of how a *bataidar* is apt to neglect the field he cultivates of another person on the condition of paying him by way of rent half the produce. The ryot to whom this field belongs is a Brahmin, and the actual cultivator (the bataidar called in these places bhagidar) did not think of cultivating it until he had finished his own fields, by which time the sowing season was over.

The actual average outturn per bigha of the fields experimented upon in Gopinathpore is therefore found in the following manner :—

Number of field in the plan.	Annual outturn per bigha. Mds.	Srs.
3	4	25¾
6	5	23¾
7	5	15
8	5	18½
9	3	37½
10	4	11
15	1	13½
16	5	25
Total outturn for eight bighas in eight fields	36	10
Average outturn per bigha in the village	4	21

Fields Nos. 11, 12, 13, and 14, in Plan I, belong to the adjoining village Raiabati. The average actual outturn for these fields is found in the same manner to be 3 maunds 4½ seers per bigha.

The fields of Thira (Plan II) belong all to the same class, and the average actual outturn for them is found to be 7 maunds 21 seers.

10. *No statistics of any previous enquiry available for estimating average outturn per bigha.*—The actual average outturn per bigha for the fields experimented upon in the three villages being found in the above manner, the next point for enquiry is the *estimated* average quantity of produce and of the price obtained for it by the ryot for a number of years. This is to be "ascertained by enquiry, and tested by such statistics as are available of the result of similar experiments, and by the conclusion arrived at by similar enquiries." For the purpose of section 23 (*b*) of the Bill the Board have ordered that "five years would be a reasonable period on which the average might be calculated." I have, accordingly, tried to estimate the average quantity of produce and the value thereof for the last five years. But, though I have obtained very accurate information regarding the price of rice for the last five years, I have not been able to get any information regarding the average quantity of produce for any previous year. No enquiries regarding produce were made at this place at any previous time, and so no data are available which might help the present enquiry. I have therefore been obliged to accept the guesses of the ryots as correct. These guesses may, on the whole, be not very far from the truth.

11. *Average outturn per bigha estimated from the statements of ryots, checked by rainfall register of Kandi Charitable Dispensary.*—I have been able to a certain extent to test the accuracy of the statements of the ryots regarding the yield of previous years with the aid of the rainfall register, for which I am indebted to the kindness of Babu Chundra Kumar Gupta, Assistant Surgeon of the Charitable Dispensary at Kandi. The following statement shews the monthly rainfall at Kandi during eight years, counting backwards from 1882 :—

Statement shewing the monthly rainfall at Kandi Gopinathpore in the years 1875 to 1882.

Year.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Total.
1882	...	...	0·01	0·35	5·50	11·55	5·12	7·37	9·24	7·41	...	...	46·55
1881	...	...	1·38	...	6·69	7·00	11·17	10·87	6·21	4·17	...	...	47·49
1880	...	5·64	0·89	2·14	5·22	7·43	6·02	11·62	10·49	4·81	...	...	54·26
1879	...	1·71	...	...	1·94	14·18	22·01	9·57	12·88	4·69	...	...	66·98
1878	0·37	0·50	0·17	4·78	5·97	5·79	6·38	16·34	18·37	1·21	3·83	...	63·71
1877	2·08	1·35	0·67	2·54	2·64	7·66	15·99	15·67	7·06	4·70	...	...	60·36
1876	...	...	0·52	1·30	2·92	6·88	17·76	13·03	6·47	3·35	...	..	52·23
1875	...	...	...	...	5·83	17·50	8·19	11·06	9·65	0·77	...	...	53·00*

* The register for the first four months of this year not forthcoming.

It will appear from the above statement that only 46·55 inches of rain fell in Kandi from 1st January to 31st October 1882. The normal quantity of rainfall for the district of Moorshedabad is 53 inches (*vide* page 266 of Mr. MacDonnell's report on the famine of 1873-74). There was thus a deficiency of 6·45 inches in the rainfall of the past year to make up the total normal quantity. The rains were also not seasonably distributed, the falls during the months of July and August, when the cultivators wanted them most for transplanting the young plants, were very small, being 5·12 and 7·37 inches respectively. In consequence of the above circumstance, the outturn of rice in the up-lands of this part of the district has been less than the average quantity (about eight annas less), while that in the low lands has been somewhat

more than the average. The ryots of Gopinathpore state that this was also the state of things in the two preceding years, 1881 and 1880. But the ryots of the more favourably circumstanced village, Thira, deny that the crops in 1881 and 1880 were so good as in 1882, though they admit that, on the whole, those were not bad years. Now, here again the rainfall register is of much use. This register shews that the total fall in 1881 was almost the same as in 1882. It was only 47·49 inches. But as the quantities for May, July, and August exceeded in 1881 the quantities for the corresponding months of 1882, the outturn for 1881 seems to have been as good as, if not better, than that which has been found from experiment in 1882. The rainfall for 1880 was 54·26, just the quantity considered normal for Moorshedabad; though the falls in each of the months of May, June, and July in 1878 hardly exceeded five inches. Under the circumstances of the case it may not be very far from the truth if the outturns for high lands be put down for 1878 and 1879 as having been 1½ times those for 1880, 1881, and 1882.

But if the difficulties in estimating the average outturn per bigha of ordinarily high land for 1878 and 1879 are great, those for estimating the outturn of low *beely* lands are still greater. The cultivation of low lands is attended with more risks than that of high lands. The floods, when too high or too long prolonged, do greater damage to the crops of low lands than the droughts of an equally excessive character do to high lands. Though all the lands of Thira are not low, and the low lands do not exactly form the bed of a *beel*, they are low enough to be damaged to a great extent by any excessive rise of water. It is admitted that the outturn in 1881 in the *beely* lands of Thira was as good as it was in 1882; but it is said that in 1880 the outturn was somewhat less, and that in 1879 and 1878 it was still less, not even half of what it is in ordinary years. Taking the above circumstances into consideration, the average outturn for Thira for these years may safely be estimated for 1880 at ¾, and for 1879 and 1878 at $\frac{6}{16}$ths of what it has been in 1882.

Now, calculating the average outturn for the past five years for the three villages, the crops of which have been experimented upon, the following results are obtained :—

Gopinathpore, called also Kandi Gopinathpore—

	Mds.	Srs.
Actual yield per bigha in 1882, found from experiments	4	21
Estimated yield per bigha for 1881, same as in 1882	4	21
Ditto for 1880, same as in 1882	4	21
Ditto for 1879, 1½ times the yield for 1882	6	31
Ditto for 1878, ditto ditto	6	31
Total estimated outturn of five years for one bigha	=27	5

The estimated average annual outturn per bigha for the last five years is therefore $\frac{27 \text{ Mds. } 5 \text{ Srs.}}{5}$ = 5 maunds 17 seers.

In the same manner the average annual outturn per bigha in Raiabati is also found :—

	Mds.	Srs.
Actual yeild in 1882	3	4½
Estimated yield in 1881	3	4½
Ditto in 1880	3	4½
Ditto in 1879, 1½ of 1882	4	26
Ditto in 1878, 1½ of 1882	4	26
Total estimated outturn of five years for one bigha	=18	25

Estimated average annual outturn for one bigha = $\frac{8 \text{ Mds. } 25 \text{ Srs.}}{5}$ = 3 maunds 29 seers.

Thira.

	Mds.	Srs.
Actual outturn per bigha in 1882	7	21
Estimated ditto in 1881	7	21
Ditto ditto in 1880, ¾ of 1882	7	26
Ditto ditto in 1879, $\frac{6}{16}$ of 1882	2	33
Ditto ditto in 1878	2	33
Total estimated outturn of five years for one bigha	26	14

Estimated average outturn per bigha for the last five years = $\frac{26 \text{ Mds. } 14 \text{ Srs.}}{5}$ = 5 maunds 10 seers.

12. *Average price of a maund of rice in the bazar of Kandi Gopinathpore for the last five years.*—The average annual gross produce per bigha being determined as above, the average money value of that produce has to be now determined. I am glad that in prosecuting this part of the enquiry, I have been fortunate enough to get very correct information from the khatas or account books of certain grain-dealers of Kandi Gopinathpore bazar. As the ryots of Gopinathpore, Raiabati, and Thira, in which experiments have been made, sell their rice at this bazar, which, as will appear from sheet No. 10, is close to their homes, the buying prices entered in the accounts of the shop-keepers may be taken as those at which the ryots sold

their rice in the months of December, January, February, and March, for which enquiries have been made. The analysis of the accounts of the shop-keepers gives the following results :—

	R.	a.	p.
Average price of a maund of common rice in the months of Poush, Magh, Falgoon, and half of Choitra of 1285 (B S.) corresponding to December of 1877, and January, February and March of 1878	2	6	6
Ditto ditto of 1878-79	1	9	3
Ditto ditto of 1879-80	1	3	0
Ditto ditto of 1880-81	1	3	8
Ditto ditto of 1881-82	1	6	2
Total of five years	7	12	7

Average price of a maund of rice during the past five years = Rs. $\frac{7\text{-}12\text{-}7}{5}$ = Re. 1-8-11.

13. *Average money value of gross produce per bigha.*—With the aid of the estimated average yield per bigha given in the preceding paragraph 11, and the average price of rice per maund, for the past five years, given in paragraph 12, the average money value of gross produce can be found if the proportion of husked rice obtained from a maund of unhusked rice or paddy as known. I have not yet been able to make any experiments at husking; but for the purpose of the present calculation, it may be sufficient if the ratio (28½ seers of rice to a maund of paddy), given at page 290 of the Statistical Reporter, be taken as also applying to the rice lately experimented upon.

This gives the following results for the three villages:—

Gopinathpore—
Estimated average outturn per bigha . . . . . =5 maunds 17 seers of paddy=3 maunds 34 seers of rice.

Raiabati—
Estimated average outturn per bigha . . . . . =3 maunds 29 seers of paddy=2 maunds 26 seers of rice.

Thira—
Estimated average outturn per bigha . . . . . =5 maunds 10 seers of paddy=3 maunds 29 seers of rice.

The average price of a maund of rice being Re. 1-8-11, the money value of the average gross produce in the three villages will be as follows :—

	R	a.	p.
Gopinathpore—			
Rice 3 maunds 34 seers, at Re. 1-8-11 per maund	5	15	11
Straw	1	8	0
Total money value	7	7	11
Raiabati—			
Rice 2 maunds 26 seers, at Re. 1-8-11 per maund	4	2	0
Straw	1	0	0
Total money value	5	2	0
Thira—			
Rice 3 maunds 29 seers, at Re. 1-8-11 per maund	5	12	8
Straw	1	8	0
Total money value	7	4	8

14. *Enquiries made regarding existing and previous rates.*—In paragraph 5 of your letter No. 1119A., dated the 15th December 1882, I am directed to proceed under paragraph 8 of the instructions in determining the average incidence on the bigha. This paragraph runs as follow :—

"Where the jummabundis or other papers of the estate do not specify the rates paid for each class of land, the rate officer will ascertain by local enquiry whether any such classification is recognised in the rent arrangements between the zemindar and his ryots, and if so, will record them. Otherwise he will only record such facts as that rents are settled without reference to such classification, the average incidence on the bigha being at such a rate."

I have agreeably to the above, previous to recording that the rents were settled without reference to classification, made local enquiries as to whether "any classification is recognised in the rent arrangements between the zemindar and his ryots." But the zemindar, the Nabab, has no information to give regarding rates, having made no jummabundis of the mehal. Gopinathpore was, I am informed, purchased by a relative of the Nabab Nazim, at a sale for arrears of revenue, about 40 years ago. During these 40 years there has admittedly been no change in the rents, which continue as they were previous to the purchase. No information as to how the present rents were fixed can be obtained from the zemindar. Some of the ryots, however, seem to *know from tradition* the rates of the different classes of lands held by them. But few will tell what those rates are, and as the statement of one does not agree with that of another, and there is no means of testing the accuracy of such statements, it is altogether hopeless to get at any correct information regarding the rates of rents on which the present rents were fixed.

Having come to know that there were in the Moorshedabad Collectorate certain rate papers of Gopinathpore and other adjoining estates, prepared by canoongoes under the old system, I applied to the Collector of the district for copies of those papers regarding pergunnah Gopinathpore, and the Collector has been kind enough to furnish me with them. It appears from these papers that there once existed in ancient time rates for different classes of land for all the villages of pergunnah Gopinathpore. It does not appear from the copies when the originals were prepared, or under what circumstances they were prepared; but there can be no doubt that as they were prepared under the old canoongoe system, they must be upwards of 50 years old. The rates given by the canoongoes were, as will be seen from below, too many, and in some cases rather too exorbitant, even considering that the productive powers of some of the lands were, 50 years or 100 years ago, much greater than what they are now.

The following are the rates given by the canoongoe papers of the villages operated upon :—

Kandi Gopinathpore.

	First class.			Second class.			Third class.			Fourth class.		
	R	a.	p.	R	a.	p.	R	a.	p.	R	a.	p.
Shali haimuntie dhan	4	0	0	3	0	0	2	0	0	1	8	0
Mustard, &c.	1	8	0	1	0	0	.....			.....		
Sugarcane	4	0	0	3	0	0	2	0	0	1	8	0
Mulberry	8	0	0	7	0	0	6	0	0	5	0	0
Bastoo	10	0	0	8	0	0	6	0	0	5	0	0
Udbastoo (garden)	5	0	0	3	0	0	2	8	0	.....		

Raiabati.

Dhan	2	0	0	1	8	0	.....			.....		
Sugarcane	2	0	0	.....			.....			.....		
Mulberry	3	0	0	2	8	0	.....			.....		
Bastoo	5	0	0	.....			.....			.....		
Udbastoo	2	8	0	.....			.....			.....		

Thira.

Dhan	1	4	0	1	0	0	0	12	0	0	8	0
Sugarcane	2	0	0	1	8	0	.....			.....		
Mulberry	3	8	0	2	8	0	.....			.....		
Bastoo	4	0	0	3	8	0	.....			.....		
Udbastoo	2	0	0	1	8	0	1	0	0	.....		

In the face of the above classifications of rates, on the basis of which the present rents may have been fixed at a time which cannot now be traced, but which nevertheless is very ancient, it will not be fair to proceed on the system of average rates, which at best must work unequally on ryots holding lands of different classes in different proportions, though it is impossible now to determine the classes of lands for which the rates were fixed.

15. *The principle of averages followed by Mr. Reily in the settlement of the Chanchal estate does not apply in the present case.*—As far as I am able to understand, the case of Gopinathpore is similar to that of the Chanchal estate in Maldah. But the method adopted by Mr. Reily in the settlement of that estate will not apply in the present case. In Chanchal, Mr. Reily first made "a rough calculation of the average rate per bigha hitherto paid for lands in a village" from the area under cultivation by each tenant. In doing this, he did not find much difficulty; but, "the real difficulty arose," he says, "in portioning off the different plots under the three respective classes, the ryots naturally objecting to have any of their lands included in the higher classes." Mr. Reily met this difficulty in each individual case when objections were raised, by instituting a sort of informal punchayet, &c." (*vide* paragraph 11 of Mr. Reily's report No. 258, dated the 15th October 1882). Now, it will be seen that the real merit of Mr. Reily's settlements lay not in adjusting *rates of rents* to *classes* of lands, but in arranging in each individual case, the classes of lands which a holding should comprise, in order to suit the rates of rents fixed by him. It is not that the lands were first classified according to their productive powers and the rates then fixed for each class, but the rates were first fixed and the classes arranged so as to suit the case of each individual ryot. Moreover, while Mr. Reily had not to accurately determine the rates previously paid in making what was in fact a new settlement, concluded in a somewhat arbitrary manner, the accurate determination of prevailing rates is indispensable in starting with the enquiry as to how far an increase or decrease in the present rates would be fair and equitable.

16. *Average rate per bigha determined from total rent and area.*—Following the instructions of the Board, I have tried to find in one of the villages, Gopinathpore, the average incidence on the bigha from rents and areas of holding; and I beg to give below the results

obtained according to this method in the case of a few of the ryots of Gopinathpore, whose rents, as entered in the jumma-waseel, have been verified after personal enquiry:—

Name of ryot.	Area of holding.	Total rent of holding.	Rent per bigha.
	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p
A	18 12¾ 0	37 1 0	2 0 0
B	1 15¾ 0	5 8 0	2 14 0
C	16 18 0	44 0 0	2 9 0
D	18 7 0	42 14 0	2 5 0
E	38 11 0	65 7 0	1 11 0
F	15 5 0	34 12 0	2 4 6
G	14 4 0	26 3 0	1 13 6
H	6 18 0	36 9 0	5 3 0
I	1 11½ 0	2 12 0	1 11 6
J	4 10 0	10 8 0	2 5 4
Total of ten holdings			24 12 10

The average rate obtained from the above is Rs. 2-8 a bigha, which may be accepted as representing the state of things in village Gopinathpore. But as there is often very great difference between the average rate of one ryot and of another, it may not be fair to accept Rs. 2-8 as the basis.

17. *Jummabundis of adjoining estates not yet referred to.*—I have not yet been able to refer to the jummabundis of the adjoining pergunnahs Futtehsing, Mahlundi, and Radhabullabpore. Some of the putwaries of Mahlundi, on whom I called for the jummabundi papers of the villages, the rents of which were collected by them, said that they had no jummabundis; that all the papers were with the zemindars themselves. If the Board should think that the jummabundis of the above-mentioned pergunnahs should be referred to in the course of the present enquiry, I beg to request that I may be authorized, under section 31 of Regulation XII of 1817, to call for those papers from the zemindars.

18. *Instruction solicited.*—In conclusion, I beg to state that, as under the circumstances described above, it is not possible to determine the rates on which the present rents were fixed, nor also the time when they were fixed, I do not know how to proceed further in the preparation of the table of fair and equitable rates which is the ultimate object of the present enquiry. Should the Board order me to proceed upon the principle of average incidence per bigha, I would request them to be good enough to instruct me as to the period to be embraced in the enquiry regarding increase or decrease in productive powers and value of produce, seeing that it cannot be traced when the present rents were fixed.

No. 59, dated Dumri, the 21st January 1883, *Viâ* Doomraon.

From—H. M. Tobin, Esq., c.s, on Special Duty, Shahabad,

To—The Secretary to the Board of Revenue, Lower Provinces.

In submitting my third fortnightly report I regret the delay that has arisen in despatching it; as I have already informed you demi-officially, this was owing to illness.

2. Since the submission of my last report, I have had the opportunity of consulting Mr. Nolan, the Collector of Shahabad, on the whole subject, and I beg to enclose a copy of a letter that I have subsequently received from him.

3. My last report referred to the southern portion of the tract assigned to me; and with reference thereto I drew the following conclusions:—

(*a*) That it is impossible to frame fair and equitable tables of rents, according to the rules framed and issued by the Board for any considerable portion of the tract.

(*b*) That in those villages where the existing rates are numerous, they are in many instances not in proportion to the real value of the land.

(*c*) That in those villages where there is uniformity of rates, the same rate has been applied to different soils indiscriminately without regard to their relative value; and consequently existing rates form no sound basis for the formation of a fair and equitable scale, as proposed by the rules.

(*d*) I point out that where the rates were uniform, there would be no difficulty in applying the laws of enhancement proposed in the Bill to the existing rents, and so constructing a table of rates of rent which could be demanded for the great portion of the village lands by the zemindars; but that such a table would not be the table of fair and equitable rates contemplated by the rules.

4. I now have to report on the difficulties in the way of forming fair and equitable tables of rates in the northern tract.

Before doing so I will ask your permission to correct a misconception which has arisen somewhat naturally from my last report, and which finds utterance in the 7th paragraph of your letter No. 23A to the Government of Bengal. I did not overlook the circumstance that the legal presumption arising by occupation at unchanged rates for more than 20 years has had the effect of turning each holding into one held at rates which are no longer liable to alteration. But I regret that I did not then bring more prominently to notice the circumstance of the large proportion of lands which the ryots are entitled to hold at fixed rates.

I have pointed out in my letter No. 45 that the occupancy ryots and those with the right to hold at fixed rates hold at one and the same rate. New ryots have been admitted to lands at the old prevailing rate, and though the rate has not been changed for more than 20 years, many of the existing ryots are new comers. Such ryots therefore could not be treated as holding at fixed rates.

It is at the same time much to be regretted that a tract was selected in which such a large proportion of the ryots (probably over 50 per cent.) are entitled to hold at fixed rates.

5. The northern tract is simpler to deal with than the southern, inasmuch as the rents in each village are less numerous, and every village has one or more prevailing rates of rent.

6. In almost all the northern villages the rates have not been altered for forty years. In fact there has been still less change here than in the southern tract.

7. In most of the villages the same difficulty, as is referred to in clause *c* of paragraph 3 of this letter, is met with, *viz.*, that the same rate prevails for several or all classes and qualities of land, and therefore existing rates form no sound basis on which to construct rate tables which are to be fair and equitable under the rules.

8. The lands in several of the villages have been affected by recent river action, and lands which were properly assessed at different rates years ago, as being of different qualities and classes, have now greatly altered in character.

I annex a list of the villages in the northern tract with the rates prevailing in each. In drawing up this table I have omitted any very small quantities of land held at rates other than the prevailing ones with the exception of dakmils; in no cases do such lands form more than a small proportion of the whole cultivated area, and in almost all cases it will be found that they are held under special circumstances, or that they could in a detailed settlement of the jamabandi fall under one of the prevailing rates.

9. To show how unreliable existing rates are in most cases for the purpose of forming a fair and equitable rate table even in a single village, I will give a few examples.

In Dohlia the men of one "tola" cultivate at Rs. 7-8 and Rs. 7-12 per bigha the same land that the men of another "tola" till at Rs. 3-12 and Rs. 5 per bigha. In Sirkhigdi Rajeh, forming part of Nag Singhanpura, the "deara" and "upermar" lands are both held at Re. 1-13. The former yields about 15 maunds per acre; the latter about 7½ maunds per acre. In Rani Singunpoora, tal land, yielding about 14 maunds per acre, and "buldhus" (high) land, yielding about 11 maunds per acre, both pay at the rate of Rs. 3-6-3 per bigha.

In Chakandi, forming part of Rampur Ukhori, in tal (low) lands the prevailing rates are Rs. 2-8 and Rs. 4; in some cases the lands held at these different rates give the same outturn, and in some cases the land at Rs. 2-8 gives a greater outturn than the other.

It is needless to multiply illustrations. The same state of things exists with regard to the majority of the lands in each village.

10. The rates, as the Collector has pointed out, are the ancient custom of the village, and now depend on custom and nothing else; though it is clear that in some villages (*e.g.*, Dea Man, Rampore Ukhari, Dumri, Khara tane, Nagurpura) some attempt was originally made to adjust the rents to the value of the soils.

In some of the uplands, where river action has not been so much felt, the variations of rates thus adopted according to the value of the soil still hold good, but the lands in which this is the case form a very small proportion of the whole.

11. I am satisfied, then, that it is impossible to form in this tract even for single villages fair and equitable tables as contemplated by the rules: still more impossible would it be to form them for larger areas. A glance at the map which I send herewith, on which the prevailing rates for both low lands (tal and deara) and high lands ("upermar") are given, or the perusal of table A annexed, will demonstrate this clearly.

There is no variation in the outturn from tal and deara lands corresponding to the variations in the rent, and the same remark holds good for the greater part of the "upermar" lands also.

12. I have therefore come to the conclusion that a table of fair and equitable rates, such as is contemplated by the rules, is an impossibility in the northern as well as in the southern tract.

Unless, therefore, I receive orders to the contrary, I shall not continue to attempt to prepare such a table.

13. While being of the above opinion I still think that the idea of the table of rates as originally intended by the Rent Commissioners (if I understand it rightly) might with some modification be applied with advantage to many villages in a tract like this, where there are uniform rates.

Existing rates were taken by the Commissioners as a basis, and the rules of enhancement and abatement proposed by their Bill were supposed to be applied thereto. Such a procedure could readily, and in conformity with existing law, be applied to most of the villages here.

14. The advantage of such a procedure is obvious: the rates for nearly the whole of a village (excepting these lands not now held at the prevailing rates) would be settled together, and the rate would be authoritative and hold good for ten years.

The Collector in his letter referred to above has stated (paragraph 6) that for such villages he would declare existing rates increased in proportion to the rise in the value of staple crops to be fair and equitable.

This is almost the same as I now propose to do, except where there is clear evidence of increase or decrease in the productive powers of the soil.

15. Where rates have been settled more recently, the new rates would be fixed on the same principles, but in the case of lands in which the existing rate has been settled during the last ten years, I would, following the principles of the Commissioner's draft Bill, leave the existing rate alone.

One point that would be unsatisfactory in this procedure is that the lands falling under each new rate could generally only be designated as "those hitherto paying such and such rates."

16. I await the orders of the Board as to whether they wish such a table to be drawn up for each village where it is possible.

17. In conclusion, I would refer to one or two other points of interest. The crops most grown in the northern tract of my area is peas, and it would be a staple. I have had some difficulty in obtaining accurate figures as to the prices of peas in past years. The price is not given in the weekly price current submitted to Government. In the case of other grains I have found the Gazette figures the safest to adopt for prices, as I find them on the whole far more accurate than those price currents which I have been able to compile from other sources.

18. With reference to Mr. Nolan's remarks about the good qualities of the Bhojpore ryots, I agree with him in what he says of their manliness, independence, and prosperity. I must, however, demur to what he says as to their industry and good cultivation. They have in past years held more land than they could cultivate properly; they generally select the crop that requires least cultivation, *viz.*, peas, although it commands a very low price and does not yield a greater outturn than other crops. In those lands where Brahmin, Rajputs, and Bhunhaes have been superseded by more industrious castes, I notice a marked difference in the care with which the land is cultivated. I will, however, refer to this matter when submitting my final report.

19. I shall now proceed to complete my enquiries for four villages which I have taken up in addition to those in my original list as approved by the Board, in your No. 1079A, dated 5th December 1882. I am also proceeding to complete and despatch the reports required on the subject of staple crops and special crops, and to complete my enquiries into the increase of prices during the last forty years which has necessitated careful search.

20. Meanwhile I await orders on the points raised in the earlier portion of this report.

21. The return of the maps is requested.

TABLE A.

Name of Village.	Total of land settled according to jamabandi.	Prevailing Rates for Upermar.		Prevailing Rates for Tal or "Deara."		Grand Total.	Remarks.
		Rate.	Quantity.	Rate.	Quantity.		
		R a. p.	Bighas.	R a. p.	Bighas.		
1. Dakaich, including—							
a.—Bagkerit Singh	1,955	3 4 0	51	...	...		
b.—Rampoor		3 1 0	25	...	...		
		2 14 0	507	...	...		
		1 8 0	206	...	...		
		1 0 0	132	...	...		
		2 0 0	509	...	...		
Total	...	...	1,430	...	...	1,430	
2. Daman Jakra	200	...	...	3 4 0	101		
		...	...	2 8 0	49		
		...	...	1 4 0	49		
Total	...	...	...	...	199	199	
3. Hathebpoor	...	3 0 0	47	...	...		
		2 14 0	12	...			
		2 4 0	8	...	...		
		2 0 0	138	...	...		
		1 8 0	44	...	...		
		1 4 0	14	...	...		
		0 8 0	13	...	...		
Total	...	...	276	...	...	276	

Name of Village.	Total of land settled according to jamabandi.	Prevailing Rates for Upermar.		Prevailing Rates for Tal or "Deara."		Grand Total.	Remarks.
		Rate.	Quantity.	Rate.	Quantity.		
		R a. p.	Bighas.	R a. p.	Bighas.		
4. Deaman	911	3 0 6	542	3 8 0	221		
		2 0 0	70	1 0 0	40		
Total	...	...	612	...	261	873	
5. Dea Permesser, including Monchepa	1,010	2 6 0	464	4 0 6	63		
		...	...	4 0 0	16		
		...	...	2 6 0	334		
Total	...	...	464	...	413	877	
6. Dumri, including Birarlumpoor	1,673	4 1 0	50	5 8 0	8		
		3 5 0	815	4 1 0	331		
		2 1 0	25	4 0 0	31		
		...	...	3 1 0	100		
		...	...	3 0 0	110		
		...	...	1 1 0	24		
Total	...	...	890	...	604	1,494	
Durasum	437	3 4 0	413	...	...		
Total	...	...	413	...	...	413	
Rampoor Ukori, including—							
a.—Chakandi	1,146	3 10 0	19	4 0 0	55		
b.—Ramdhunpoor		3 8 0	247	5 0 0	10		
c.—Misroulia		3 4 0	289	2 8 0	80		
d.—Salempoor		3 0 0	190	...	...		
e.—Pitamberpoor		2 12 0	74	...	...		
		2 8 0	25	...	...		
Total	...	...	844	...	145	985	
7. Khoba	...	...	...	4 0 0	48	...	This village has much bhaoli land, and except for the land entered the other rates vary from year to year.
8. Rani Singhanpoora, including—	537	3 6 3	200	3 6 3	220		
a.—Kusarha		3 0 0	97	...	...		
Total	...	...	297	...	220	517	
9. Kashi Singanpoora	173	2 6 0	...	2 6 0	...	122	
		2 4 0	...	2 4 0	...	11	
		1 11 0	...	1 11 0	...	17	
		1 1 9	...	1 1 9	...	8	
		1 0 0	...	1 0 0	...	13	
Total	...	...	...	...	...	171	
10. Nag Singhunpoora, including—							
Dhanejpoor	1,590	2 4 0	...	2 4 0	...	1,088	
Sirkhundi Bisa		1 13 0	...	1 13 0	...	479	
Sirkhundi Rajeh							
Ganowli							
Nag Emerta							
Narampoor							
Hurpoor							
Total	...	...	...	...	...	1,567	
11. Nagurpoora	215	2 4 0	102	2 4 0	10		
		2 2 0	85	2 2 0	7		
		2 0 0	9	2 0 0	2		
Total	...	...	196	...	19	215	

Name of Village.	Total of land settled according to jamabandi.	Prevailing Rates for Upermar.		Prevailing Rates for Tal or "Dhara."		Grand Total.	Remarks.
		Rate.	Quantity.	Rate.	Quantity.		
		R a. p.	Bighas.	R a. p.	Bighas.		
12. Bharkura	188	3 2 0	152	...	...		
Total	...	...	152	...	...	152	
13. Nag Inurta Khoord	...	... ...	... ...	4 0 0 3 0 0	80 272		
Total	...	...	...	...	352	352	
14. Kharataru	1,137	2 12 0 2 4 0 1 8 0 2 0 0	62 5 69 25	6 8 0 6 0 0 5 8 0 4 8 0 4 2 0 3 12 0	15 201 29 704 24		
Total	...	...	161	...	973	1,134	
15. Dhobha	377	... ...	... ...	8 0 0 7 12 0 7 8 0 6 12 0 4 0 0 3 12 0	2 91 146 12 58 34		
Total	...	...	...	...	343	343	
16. Ganguli	302	... ...	... ...	5 0 0 3 12 0	238 63		
Total	...	...	...	...	301	301	
17. Chatanpoora	40	... ...	... ...	5 0 0 4 0 0	21 19		
Total	...	...	...	...	40	40	
18. Lemua	108	2 8 0 2 0 0 1 8 0	36 4 34	4 2 0 3 12 0 ...	17 16 ...		
Total	...	...	74	...	33	107	
19. Nag Amarta Khoord	125	...	...	3 9 0	125	125	

H. M. TOBIN.

No. 17 CWT, dated Camp Betoute, the 15th-17th January 1883.

From—B. Nolan, Esq., Officiating Collector of Shahabad,

To—H. M. Tobin, Esq., on Special Duty, Bhojpore.

I do myself the honour to offer some observations on the subject of your enquiry as to the preparation of tables of rent rates in the selected tract of Bhojpore pergunnah, as to which we have had much communications while in camp together.

2. I agree with you in considering that there is not in this area as a whole, or in any group of villages within it, any thing which can be called a "prevailing rate" of rent within the meaning of Act X of 1859. The rent rates have been fixed by villages, not by larger areas, apparently at different times, and without reference to any common standard. The inequalities originally existing have been increased by time, which has altered the circumstances, while the rent has, for the most part, remained the same in the important matter of moisture in particular, according to their power of retaining, and their position for receiving which in clean soils are often classified. There has been a complete change, the Ganges and Kao rivers having shifted their courses, and the canal embankments having altered the whole drainage of the country, and raised the level of the sub-soil water. Moreover, the industry of the ryots has created farm, buildings, wells, gardens, and orchards, with other improvements, raising in various

degrees the value of the land. Such connection as at first existed between the rent rate and the intrinsic value of the soil has thus been altogether destroyed. The sole standard of the existing assessment is the custom of the village.

3. Such being the case, I believe that there can be no justification for any attempt to enhance the existing rents to the standard of any prevailing rate other than that of the village. There *is* no prevailing rate for any larger area. It would of course be possible to take the average of existing rates, and to enhance the more favoured holdings up to that. This would create a new average rate, up to which, after a period, the lower rents could be again raised, and this process repeated until all the land was subjected to the highest rate now paid anywhere. But I can see nothing fair or equitable in such a process. It would be an encroachment on the rights of property, subjecting the ryots to liability to enhancement on grounds which are not now valid, and were not valid when they purchased or acquired their holdings. And few would consider the augmenting of the Rajah's income a sufficiently pressing object to justify such an interference with the vested interests of almost all the other inhabitants of this area.

4. On the other hand, it appears that occupancy ryots are liable to enhancement in proportion to the rise in prices since their rent rate was last fixed or ascertained. You have not completed your enquiry as to the extent of this increase in prices, or that as to the length of time during which existing rates have prevailed. But it would appear from the papers collected by you, as far as they have been examined, that the existing rates have not in most villages been changed for some 37 years. When this is the case, the landlord, under the rule of proportion, seems entitled to an enhancement in the rates of the rise in average prices during that period. Thus if the price of stable crops has risen 30 per cent., the fair and equitable rent would be, under the proposed as under the existing law, 30 per cent., above the existing rent.

5. This differs from the rate suggested in paragraph 20 of your letter No. 4, dated 1st January, to the address of the Board. You say that if prices have risen 30 per cent. and 10 per cent. has been added to the productive power of the soil by irrigation, making an aggregate increase of 40 per cent., then the enhancement of rent should be half that, or 20 per cent. I believe that the landlord is entitled, under the rule of proportion, to an enhancement on the ground of the increase of prices proportionate to that increase, and not merely to half of such proportion as assumed by you. Such is the present law, which is in this respect re-enacted in the Bill. The rule laid down in the Bill that the ryot shall receive half the benefit of such unearned increment is not thereby violated, as in fact he receives more. If he paid Rs. 10 for a holding 37 years ago, which then produced wheat valued at Rs. 100, and prices having since increased 30 per cent., he is now called on to pay Rs. 13, the crop fetching Rs. 130; he will retain Rs. 117* of the unearned increment, the landlord receiving only Rs. 3. As to the addition of 10 per cent. on account of canal irrigation, I think it should not be allowed. The rent of an occupancy ryot cannot be raised on account of any improvement effected at his expense, and irrigation is such an improvement, as he alone pays the water rates, which are levied to cover the cost of the canals. This is the rule approved by the Board of Revenue for the Government estates of Nasigunge in this district.

*Year.	Value of crops.	Rent.	Value of ryot's share of crops.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1850	100	10	90
	130	13	117

6. There are some villages in which, I believe, the rates have already been raised, in porportion to the increase in prices, or somewhat more. In these I would declare existing rates fair and equitable; for the others the existing rate, increased in proportion to the rise in the value of staple crops.

7. With regard to the definition of staple crops, the only difficulty in the selected area, where there is little sugarcane, regards the high lands near villages, on which potatoes, opium, and other valuable crops are grown. On other lands, rice, wheat, barley, and peas, with some other crops in particular villages, are clearly staples. The question is whether a special rate should be fixed for the land generally called *deh*, where the best crops are cultivated. I think that this should not be done, and that opium and potatoes should not be considered as staples. The land on which they grow is no better than other land, and the great outturn is simply the reward of great labours, including incessant irrigation from wells on opium lands, and the use of manure for potatoes. The ryot sinks the wells indispensable for opium, and keeps the cattle, &c., which yield the manure for potatoes, while the labour is all his. He is therefore entitled to the increase in the value of the land caused by its vicinity to the wells and cattle sheds.

8. In paragraph 19 of your letter referred to, I notice the observation that "probably owing to former mismanagement in the Raj, the rate of rent paid by occupancy ryots in the tract is very low." I am satisfied that the occupancy ryots sublet their lands at from twice to ten times the "guzashta rate." I have to observe that the term "*guzashta*," which literally means only *old*, is here used in all civil and revenue courts to denote a permanent and transferable tenure at a quit-rent, which can never be raised. It is no wonder that such a tenure can be sublet at a great profit.

9. The peculiarity of the selected tract is that it is cultivated by ryots, of whom a considerable proportion have these *guzashta* 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 ryots of Bengal as a body rights of occupancy at moderate rents, which, they contend, would insure surperior 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.

10. I think that there can be no doubt to such a question. Sub-letting is not unknown in Bhojpore, and some of the cultivators are in debt; but these are exceptional cases. The general rule is that the ryots 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 50 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 12 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 Bhojpore wrestlers have a name throughout the country, and every man carries the large Bhojpore *latti*, 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.

11. 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.

12. 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 ryots that so many have considered the raising of rents a proof of business ability. In this instance the ryots 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 Doomraon 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 Maharajah and the present manager. I think the Rajah 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 recognised as such. 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 effect.

No. 61, Jaypur, Punchabibi, the 20th—22nd of January 1883.

From—D. J. Macpherson, Esq., c. s., Assistant Collector, on Special Duty,

To—The Secretary to the Board of Revenue, Lower Provinces.

I have the honour to submit, for the consideration and orders of the Board of Revenue, a report on the practicability of framing tables of uniform rates of rent in the Jaypur Government estates in the manner contemplated by Government. My remarks are based on such facts as I have ascertained up to the time of writing; but all the information I have been able to gather leads me to the conclusion that it is not at present practicable to frame for this tract of country tables of rates based upon recognised distinctions in the quality of soils.

General Principles applicable to this Tract of Country.

2. The object aimed at is "to adjust rent rates to classes of soils," and the summary nature of the enquiry contemplated by Government, precluding, as it does, "actual investigation and experiment on the fields themselves," necessitates our taking existing rates of rent as the basis for operation, these being "usually governed by two great principles—(1) quality of soil, and (2) production of special crops." In the Jaypur Government estates, however, we have not this basis to serve as a starting-point. There are here no rates of rent at all; and I think I shall be able to show that, even if fair and equitable rates based on soil classifications were framed, it would be impossible, in the peculiar circumstances of this tract of country, to apply them in practice. Rents are here determined by the operation of the principle of competition, in which the cultivators and not the proprietors of the land are masters of the position. And so long as this relation subsists between these two classes, the determination of the rents to be paid can hardly come within the purview of the Rent Bill. The provisions of that Bill relating to rates of rent were, I take it, framed with a view to meeting an entirely different state of things. "As to competition," the Commissioners remark in paragraph 45 of their report, "while population is sparse and land is plenty, when the supply of cultivators is limited and the demand for them is active, the ryots have the best of the position, and can secure favourable terms. As population increases, the tables are gradually turned, and where cultivation of the soil is the only means of subsistence, the ultimate effect of unrestricted competition must be that the landlords can dictate their own terms to the ryots who must either accept them or starve." And the conclusion the Commissioners therefore come to is that "Government could not consistently, with the proper discharge of its functions, leave the settlement of what we shall now call the rents payable by the ryots to the uncontrolled influence of competition." It will not be difficult to determine when the time has come for applying the principles of the Rent Law to the determination of fair and equitable rates of rent in this tract of country. That time can hardly have come so long as the ryots show that they can practically dictate their own terms.

Recognised Classification of soils.

3. In the Jaypur estates and the neighbourhood there is a recognised classification of soils, excluding *bastu* or homestead land into two main classes, upland and lowland, the latter being also called rice-land; and each of these ire sub-divided into three or at most four qualities. These sub-divisions into qualities are, however, understood only by the headmen and principal ryots—the mass of the peasantry sub-divide each of the two main classes simply into good (*bhala*), middling (*madhyam*), and bad (*manda*) soil. Sandy soil is always *manda;* but what they call middling soil one year, they may designate good soil the next, if it has been well ploughed and manured. So far as it is possible to discover traces of rates of rent based upon soil classification, no distinction has been made between the productive capacity of upland and of lowland. The outturn on the former varies with the degree to which it has been ploughed and manured; and it may therefore be said that there has been no attempt here to fix rates of rent (where such may be discovered) with reference to any other crop than rice. This is the preponderating crop in the tract. *Aman dhan* alone is ordinarily grown upon lowland, that is, on about 45 per cent. of the cultivated area, while *aus dhan* is grown upon 14 per cent. With reference to rice land, it may be observed that in villages liable to inundation the best land occupies a middle level and position between two sorts of land, each sort being sub-divided into second, third, and fourth qualities, the higher sorts are not liable to inundation, and their degrees of fertility vary with the readiness with which water collects upon them at the time most suitable for the rice crop. The lower sorts, on the other hand, are distinguished by their liability to such inundation as is sufficient to destroy the crop which is so liable to destruction that the ryots do not consider it worth their while to plough the land well; the water, moreover, usually rises so suddenly that the land is suited only for *dhan* sown broadcast. On the higher sorts the *dhan* is always transplanted. On the lower sorts the crop comes to maturity only in years in which the deficiency of rain is so great as to give but a poor outturn on the higher land, and in such years they produce better crops than the very best land, and that too in inverse proportion to the quality of the soil. On an average of years, however, the outturn of the lower sorts is equivalent to that of the higher sorts; and for practical purposes, therefore, only four qualities of rice land are recognised. It should be observed that land of a particular quality in one village is not necessarily identical in productive capacity with land described as being of the corresponding quality in another. In such village the best land after *bastu* is spoken of as being of the first quality, and forms the standard by which the remaining qualities that may be found in the village are determined.

Rates of Rent.

4. I come now to the consideration of the question of rates of rent. In 1865, Mr. Payter, the farmer of the Government estates, fixed rates of rent in each village, presumably based upon soil classification. This, however, he is understood to have done only in the case of holdings which were cultivated by ryots who had for some time been settled upon them. These rates may fairly enough have indicated the difference between the various qualities of soil found in a particular village; but there was no correspondence between them and those fixed in a neighbouring village in which the soil may have been substantially the same. In each village the

rates were really determined by what the ryots were willing to agree to, and generally it would appear that they varied according to the quality of culturable waste land in each village. Mr. Payter appears to have induced the settled ryots to agree to rates on the understanding that he would remit, as an act of grace on his part, about 10 per cent. on the rental. The sum so remitted was called '*hazat*,' and it was understood, I believe, that it might be collected in unusually good years; but, as a matter of fact, I am informed that Mr. Payter never actually collected anything on this account. It may be observed that other zemindars hereabouts have adopted the same arrangement, but generally with a view to ensure punctuality in the payment of rents through the risk the ryots would run of being sued for arrears at the full rates to which they had agreed, on the understanding that the *hazat* was not to be levied. Mr. Payter then was able to come to an agreement with the older ryots in 1865 as to the rates at which they should pay rent for the different sorts of land in their holding. In the cases, however, of holdings taken up shortly before that date, and of land subsequently taken into cultivation, it was impossible to apply these rates. In such cases a separate bargain was come to with each person who took up land, an average rate per bigha being generally agreed upon for the whole, irrespectively of the various qualities of soil which it might comprise. The whole holding taken up in this way at one time would be described in the *jamabandi* as belonging to that class of soil which, in the case of older holdings, paid a rate corresponding to the average agreed upon. Between 1865 and 1878 the cultivated area in these estates was found to have increased by 37 per cent., so that it may be taken for granted that over a very large portion the rates of rent paid in the latter year were no criterion whatever of the quality of the soil. During this period the rates of rent paid in the older holdings also must have lost almost entirely whatever connection they may have once had with soil classification. Owing to the abundance of fallow and waste land in this part of the country, which the ryots always bargain to get on favourable terms, they seldom occupy the same holding for more than 6 or 7 years in succession. I shall afterwards give figures showing the extent to which these relinquishments have taken place since the last settlement of 1878. Meanwhile, it will suffice to remark that, owing to this custom, rights of occupancy are almost entirely unknown in this particular tract of country, and that relinquished land can hardly ever be re-let at the same rates as the former occupants paid. Any evidence, therefore, which rates of rent may have afforded of the quality of the soil in 1865 must have been lost trace of before proceedings were adopted to effect the settlement of 1878, which was contemporaneous with the assumption by Government of the direct management of these estates. The same remarks are understood to be applicable to the estates of neighbouring zemindars. In them, as in the Government estates, there could really be said to be no *rates* of rent at all. And when the zemindars were called upon by the Settlement Deputy Collector to furnish him with the rates in adjacent villages, I am informed that they merely stated what, according to the existing rental, would fairly represent rates.

Effect of the settlement of 1878 on Rates of Rent.

5. At the settlement of the Jaypur estates in 1878, rates of rent themselves entirely vanished. Each ryot settled separately for a lump sum for his whole holding, stipulating at the same time that there was to be no subsequent re-measurement during the period of settlement, which was fixed for 15 years, and does not therefore expire until March 1893. The Deputy Collector commenced proceedings in 1874, and measured and classified all the plots in each holding. In classifying individual plots, he relied mainly on the farmer's records; but in many cases, as can readily be understood from what has been said above, he found that land was entered as being of a lower quality than it really seemed to him to be. This he corrected to the best of his judgment, without taking any steps to ascertain the productive capabilities of the lands whose classification he changed. Adopting the rates fixed in 1865, he found that these alterations produced an increase on the rental collected by the farmer of Rs. 3,624, or 10·5 per cent. He also found that the area under cultivation was 37 per cent. greater than it was when the farmer made his last settlement in 1865. This increase was represented by an addition of Rs. 9,787, or 28·5 per cent. to the rental. The farmer's rental was Rs. 34,253-9-6, of which he left unlevied on account of *hazat* Rs. 3,108-1-9, and the rental ultimately fixed by the Deputy Collector at the farmer's rates amounted to Rs. 47,665. Although the ryots found that the rates fixed so far back as in 1865 were not to be changed, they nevertheless objected to the proposed settlement. They declined to agree to any rates whatever, and disputed the correctness of the Deputy Collector's classification. They admitted, however, that their cultivation had increased perhaps to the extent disclosed by the measurements, and in view of this they were willing to pay some increase on their former rental. Each agreed to pay a lump sum for his whole holding on condition that no re-measurement or revision should take place for 15 years; and on this basis, and this alone, the settlement was finally concluded by Mr. Veasey, the then Covenanted Deputy Collector of Bogra, and by the manager of the khas mehals, and sanctioned by the Board and by Government. The rent ultimately agreed to was Rs. 39,199, but this included Rs. 100 for *hât* dues, and Rs. 251 for fisheries, so that the rental for cultivated land was really Rs. 38,848,—an increase of about 25 per cent. on the rental (excluding *hazat*) the farmer used actually to collect. Under the circumstances which led to a settlement, in which the ryots practically dictated their own terms, this increase in rental may be considered as entirely due to the increase of 37 per cent. in the area under

cultivation. Naturally the addition to the rental would not be proportional to the increase in the cultivation, as the latter area would yield a lower average rate of rent than the previous area under crops.

Reasons for abandoning any attempt to apply rates of rent at the Settlement of 1878.

6. Although the rental at which the settlement was concluded was 17 per cent. below that fixed by the Deputy Collector at the rates of 1865, it is doubtful whether, under the circumstances, any better result could have been obtained than was effected by the compromise which was agreed to. The position was summed up by the Commissioner in his letter No. 212Rct. of the 10th March 1879, to the Board of Revenue, and I cannot do better than quote a portion of his remarks, as they are in entire accordance with all the information I have been able to ascertain. In that letter the Commissioner invited special attention to the fact "that, owing to there being more land than ryots in the part of the district in which the Jaypur estates are situated, and to zemindars competing to a certain extent for ryots, the latter are almost masters of the situation; and if we do not come to an agreement with them as to enhancement, it is probable that we may not only get none at all, but in the course of a year or two, by attempting to enhance the rents in a perfectly legal manner, and to a most reasonable extent, cause desertion of the ryots for neighbouring estates, the owners of which are more willing to meet the ryots half way, and thus actually reduce our rent-roll, which would be a very unsatisfactory result, at the expenditure of a considerable sum of money in measurement operations. There is another point, too, to which special attention is necessary, namely, that owing to this strong position of the ryots they do not now really pay rent at any *rates* at all. The estates have been, until lately, let in farm, and it has been the custom to make a deduction of about 10 per cent. from the amount nominally payable by the ryots on account of what was called *hazat*, which was only paid in extraordinarily good seasons, and very rarely in full even then. Again, the ryots have held, with the farmer's full knowledge, more land than they paid rent for. Not only will the rates, if it is attempted to apply any, be found different in neighbouring villages in the estates, but in adjoining holdings in the same village, and in fact for some years past, it would appear that within certain limits the amounts paid have really varied in a great measure according to the strength of the ryot's character and influence ever others."

History of the Jaypur Government estates.

7. Whether owing to their general unhealthiness, as is usually supposed, or to some other reason, the population of these mehals, and with it the area under cultivation, appear to have always been comparatively small and to have been subject to considerable fluctuations. The estates became the property of Government a little less than half a century ago, simply because their proprietors were unable to meet their engagements. They are seven in number, and were purchased by Government at sales for arrears of revenue on the following dates:—

1. Lot Chhawalpara	March 1836.
2. Kishamat Saguna	November 1835.
3. Hudda Puranapail	February 1835.
4. Hudda Baguri	December 1831.
5 Hudda Balighata	August 1828.
6 Devkhanda	19th April 1837.
7. Dharanji	5th April 1837.

In 1837 and 1838 these estates were let in farm to Mr. Payter, with the exception of Dharanji, for which another farmer agreed in 1839 to pay a *jama* of Rs. 609-9 with a yearly increase of Rs. 10. As he failed, however, to meet his engagements, the farm of that estate was taken from him in 1841 and given to Mr. Payter at a reduced *jama* of Rs. 431-11-2½. It is instructive to note how the *jama* of these estates fluctuated with different farming leases. I have been unable to obtain this information with respect to Kishamat Saguna and Devkhanda; but the following table will shew the farming *jama* for the rest at different periods, of which I have obtained a record:—

Name of Estate.	Former Government revenue.	1838.	1841.	1847.	1854.	1863.	1868.	1873.	1874.	1878. Settlement Deputy Collector's *rental*.	1878. Ultimate (present) *rental*.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Chhawalpara	10,245	7,800	7,800	9,031	.....	.....	.....	9,122	15,284	31,507	25,809
Kishamat Saguna	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,938	.....	7,517	5,229
Puranapail	.....	2,200	2,200	2,200	2,200	2,222	2,222	2,222	2,419	3,485	3,539
Baguri	.....	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,010	1,010	1,010	1,268	2,141	1,631
Balighata	.....	1,800	1,800	1,800	1,800	1,018	1,018	1,018	1,018	1,654	1,187
Dharanji	680	609	431	431	561	561	583	597	583	1,130	871
Devkhanda	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	605	.....	1,653	893

The fluctuations in the jamas of lot Chhawalpara, Balighata, and Dharanji are particularly instructive in indicating what changes in the area under cultivation must have taken place. Mr. Payter did much for the improvement of the estates by introducing Bunas and others from Chutia Nagpur. The indigenous population are averse to hard labour of every kind, but thase Bunas are said to be capital hands at clearing jungle lands; which they got

from Mr. Payter on specially favourable terms, often with the addition of advances by way of supplying them with some capital. Still as much as 37 per cent. of the total area of the mehals is at present uncultivated, and of this only one-fourth is unculturable. The following table shews the cultivated and uncultivated area in each estate:—

NAME OF ESTATE.	Cultivated area in acres.	Uncultivated area in acres.	Total area in acres.	Present Government rental.
				Rs.
Lot Chhawalpara . . .	12,285	6,011	18,296	25,809
Kishamat Saguna . . .	4,838	2,935	7,773	5,229
Hudda Puranapail . . .	1,580	588	2,168	3,529
Hudda Baguri . . .	643	705	1,348	1,681
Hudda Balighata . . .	498	735	1,233	1,187
Dharanji	431	151	582	871
Lot Devkhanda . . .	557	888	1,445	893
TOTAL .	20,838	12,013	32,845 [=51 sq. miles.]	39,199

In Kishamat Saguna, Government only possesses a joint share with other proprietors and this varies in different villages. In the total rental is included Rs. 100 for *hâts*, and Rs. 251 for fisheries. At the last census the population of the mehals was returned as 19,694, or the average of 386 to the square mile. I do not know whether the necessary adjustments were made in the draft schedules from which these figures have been taken: judging from the state of the country, I should hardly have thought that the population was as much as nearly 400 to the square mile. Taking five as the ordinary size of a family, we get as the average size of each holding $5\frac{1}{4}$ acres or 11 local bighas. The number of tenants on the estates is, however, 5,115, which reduces the average size of a holding to a little over 4 acres or $8\frac{3}{4}$ local bighas. A local bigha is equivalent to $\frac{13}{28}$, or a little over half of an acre.

Reasons why no adjustment between Rent rates and Soil classification can be preserved in this tract of Country.

8. In view of the figures given above, it is not to be wondered at that there is competition rather on the part of zemindars for ryots than on the part of ryots for land, and that the latter frequently relinquish their holdings in the hope of securing better terms elsewhere. For the useful Bunas specially there is considerable competition on the part of neighbouring zemindars, and the promise of being allowed to hold any land they clear rent-free for, say, ten years, is generally sufficient to induce them to take up new land. I am informed that the promise on which they are induced to clear land in other zemindaries is occasionally broken, and in that case they readily migrate elsewhere, leaving the land they have cleared to be occupied by ryots who are willing to pay the zemindar a fair rent for it. But the indigenous population are quite as migratory in their habits, and they have but little affection for their homesteads, for it is the general custom to relinquish the whole holding at a time. They almost invariably succeed in obtaining good land on more favourable terms than their old holding. I observe from Mr. H. R. Reily's report No. 268 of the 15th October last, a copy of which has been forwarded to me by the Board, that in the Chanchal estates in Maldah also "land was too plentiful and the zemindars were only to anxious to entice away the tenants of their neighbours, to permit the screw being applied too severely;" but their tendency to relinquish their *jotes* and become *paikasht* tenants on neighbouring estates was restrained somewhat by the advantage their landlord was able to take of their affection for their homestead lands to raise arbitrarily the rates for these. In the western portion of the Bogra district the ryots do not appear to have any such affection for their homesteads as the Chanchal ryots have, and they frequently move from one village or estate to another. The following figures will shew what changes of this nature have occurred in the Jaypur estates during the three years that have elapsed since the last settlement was concluded:—

YEAR.	LAND RELINQUISHED OR ABANDONED.		RELINQUISHED LAND RE-LET TO				CLEARED AND UNCLEARED WASTE LAND TAKEN UP BY			
			Resident ryots.		Paikasht ryots.		Resident ryots.		Paikasht ryots.	
	Number of ryots.	Area in local bighas.	Number of ryots.	Area.	Number of ryots.	Area.	Number of ryots.	Area.	Number of ryots.	Area.
1879-80	170	1,253	95	452	44	328	175	477	74	296
1880-81	129	835	73	422	6	45	176	401	30	89
1881-82	190	1,201	120	653	21	69	160	450	46	222
TOTAL .	489	3,389	288	1,527	71	442	511	1,328	150	607

These figures are very instructive. They show that nearly 10 per cent. of the holdings have been vacated during these three years, and that no less than 1,320 local bigahs, or 622 acres of land, which was cultivated three years ago, have gone out of cultivation. The excess 615 bigahs of new land taken up over and above the quantity of land which has gone out of cultivation has, however, prevented the total rental from being reduced in the interval by more than Rs. 48; but the results vary considerably in different villages and from year to year. Under such circumstances, it is pretty clear why the ryots are "masters of the situation," and can practically dictate their own terms.

Diversity of rates in the Jaypur Estates.

9. That rents have hitherto been determined in this part of the country by competition, may be gathered from the great diversity observable in the rates of rent for different villages which were ascertained by the Settlement Deputy Collector. As has been already explained in paragraph 4 of this report, there were really no rates of rent at all based on soil classification; but the Deputy Collector ascertained what were understood to represent rates of rent in each village in the Government estates and in the vicinity, although the full rates were seldom actually levied. These rates disclose far greater diversity between village and village than could possibly be due to difference in soil and situation, and can only be explained on the understanding that they have been determined solely by competition. I subjoin a list of the rates found by the Settlement Deputy Collector in the Government villages, and those adjacent to them in two tracts of country—one the northern, and the other the south-eastern portion of the mehals. I have selected these tracts because in them villages belonging to other proprietors are found adjacent to the Government villages. The south-eastern portion is the best populated and cultivated tract in the mehals, and pays the highest rates of rent. The villages belonging to Government are underlined in the two tables, and the rates for them are those fixed by the farmer in 1865, and were considered by the Deputy Collector to be fair and equitable, although he gives no information from which his reasons for coming to this conclusion can be gathered:—

TABLE I.

Northern portion of Mehals.

NAMES OF VILLAGES.	Bastu.	First Quality.	Second Quality.	Third Quality.	Fourth Quality.
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Kalyanpur	2 0 0	1 4 0	1 0 0	0 12 0	...
Chak Prayag	0 15 7	0 15 7	0 15 7	0 15 7	0 15 7
Ramkristapur	2 0 0	1 12 0	1 4 0	0 14 0	0 10 0
Durgapur	2 4 0	1 8 0	1 0 0	...	...
Kariya	2 0 0	1 4 0	0 12 0	0 8 0	0 4 0
Alinagar	1 0 0	0 9 0	0 6 0	...	0 4 0
Baliyatoir, I	2 0 0	1 4 0	0 12 0	0 8 0	0 6 0
Baliyatoir, II	2 0 0	1 8 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0
Rabunapur	2 0 0	1 4 0	1 0 0	0 12 0	0 6 0
Bara Dhawagir	2 0 0	1 8 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0
Jaydubpore	2 0 0	1 4 0	1 0 0	0 12 0	0 8 0
Phutan	2 0 0	1 8 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0
Asharya	4 0 0	3 0 0	2 8 0	2 0 0	1 8 0
Srimukh	2 0 0	1 4 0	1 0 0	...	...
Ramnagar	2 0 0	1 8 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	...
Darpoil	2 0 0	1 8 0	1 4 0	1 0 0	0 12 0
Anantapur	4 0 0	3 0 0	2 8 0	2 0 0	1 8 0
Damudarpur, I	...	1 8 0	1 4 0	1 0 0	0 12 0
Damudarpur, II	3 0 0	3 0 0	2 8 0	2 0 0	0 12 0
Kristapur	2 0 0	1 12 0	1 8 0	...	...

Names of Villages.	Bastu.	First Quality.	Second Quality.	Third Quality.	Fourth Quality.
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Madakur	3 0 0	3 0 0	2 8 0	2 0 0	...
Chota Manika, I	2 0 0	1 8 0	1 4 0	0 12 0	...
Chota Manika, II	3 0 0	3 0 0	2 8 0	2 0 0	1 12 0
Damdama	3 0 0	3 0 0	2 8 0	2 0 0	1 12 0
Malancha	5 0 0	2 0 0	1 0 0	0 12 0	0 4 0
Kesubpur	2 0 0	1 8 0	1 4 0	1 0 0	0 8 0
Tigbahar	3 0 0	3 0 0	2 8 0	2 0 0	1 12 0
Taralpur	2 0 0	1 8 0	1 4 0	...	...
Dhawagir	2 0 0	1 8 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0
Parail	2 0 0	1 8 0	1 0 0	0 12 0	0 8 0
Shamshabad	2 0 0	1 8 0	1 4 0	1 0 0	0 10 0

Table II.

South-eastern portion of Mehals.

Names of Villages.	Bastu.	First Quality.	Second Quality.	Third Quality.	Fourth Quality.
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Gabarpur	2 0 0	1 8 0	1 4 0	1 0 0	0 12 0
Kaunpore	5 0 0	2 8 0	2 0 0	1 8 0	1 0 0
Parbari	2 0 0	1 12 0	1 8 0	...	1 0 0
Chah Gobinda	5 0 0	4 0 0	2 8 0	2 0 0	...
Munail	...	1 10 0	1 4 0	0 10 0	...
Srirampur	...	1 12 0	1 6 0	1 0 0	0 12 0
Gandharbapur	3 0 0	2 0 0	1 8 0	1 0 0	...
Syampur	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0
Chak Nizam	2 0 0	1 8 0	1 4 0	1 2 0	...
Shalbon	2 0 0	1 12 0	1 8 0	1 4 0	...
Ranahar	1 8 0	1 8 0	1 8 0	1 8 0	...
Nunuj	2 0 0	0 12 0	1 4 0	0 12 0	0 8 0
Kalachit	2 0 0	1 12 0	1 8 0	1 4 0	1 0 0
Chapadal	2 0 0	1 8 0	1 4 0	...	...
Matapur	2 0 0	1 8 0	1 4 0	0 12 0	0 8 0
Gangaprasad, I	2 0 0	1 8 0	1 4 0	0 12 0	...
Gangaprasad, II	3 0 0	2 0 0	1 8 0	1 0 0	...
Rukundipur	2 0 0	1 10 0	1 6 0	1 0 0	0 13 0
Jamalpur	4 0 0	2 0 0	1 8 0	1 0 0	0 12 0
Chak Jagutsing	2 0 0	1 12 0	1 4 0	0 12 0	0 8 0
Bazrug	1 7 0	1 7 0	1 7 0	1 7 0	1 7 0
Dadra	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0
Ainullah	5 0 0	3 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0
Chanda	2 4 0	2 0 0	1 10 0	1 8 0	1 4 0

The rates are the same for low land as for upland. In the case of some of the villages of private proprietors in the second tracts, the rates appear very high compared with those in the Government villages. These, however, the ryots pay willingly enough, as they have generally extended their holdings considerably beyond the quantity of land for which they pay rent: and if the rates pressed upon them in the least, I am informed that they would have no hesitation in relinquishing their holdings.

Calculation of what may be assumed to represent existing Rates of Rent.

10. The diversity disclosed by these rates is due to the varying demand for land in each village, and the comparative strength of the ryot's position. The effect of the last settlement in 1878, on the basis of terms dictated by the ryots, was to intensify this diversity. Although at that settlement rates were entirely swept away in Government villages, I have been able to calculate for each village on the basis of the farmers' rates fixed in 1865 and accepted by the Deputy Collector what we may assume to represent the rates now actually paid. The settlement records show the quantity and quality of cultivated land in each holding, and its gross rental as the rates accepted by the Deputy Collector. We may take for granted that the ratio between these rates was admitted by the ryots to be fair; and although they disputed the correctness of his classification of their lands, we may assume that what he gives as the quantity of the land of each quality in the village is a pretty near approximation to the truth—at any rate, it is as near an approximation as we can get. On these assumptions, I have been able to calculate for each village in the mehals what effect the difference between the gross rental ultimately agreed to by the ryots and that fixed by the Deputy Collector has made upon the rates accepted by him. This has been a laborious process, and my establishment has found great difficulty in obtaining the necessary *data* in the case of the 53 villages in estate Kishamat Saguna, as, besides holding a varying *izmali* share in each of these villages, the Government is full proprietor of numerous specific and ill-defined areas of land in them. But for these difficulties, I should have been able to submit this report on a much earlier date. In view, however, of the basis from which the present enquiries have to start, I deemed it necessary to make this attempt to get at existing rates of rent. I subjoin a table showing the *maxima* and *minima* rates of rent ascertained in this way, excluding, however, the abnormal case of the large village of Pahunanda, in which there is so much waste land that the cultivated area pays a uniform rate of only 1 anna 1 pie per standard bigha:—

Description of Land.	Rates per local bigah.		Rates per standard bigha.		Rates per acre.	
	Minima.	Maxima.	Minima	Maxima.	Minima.	Maxima.
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Bastu	0 11 0	2 11 8	0 7 1½	2 1 7	1 7 1	6 5 7
First quality	0 5 1⅓	2 6 2⅓	0 3 0	1 13 4	0 10 9⅓	5 8 9
Second ditto	0 4 0	2 0 9	0 2 5⅓	1 9 2	0 8 5	4 12 1
Third ditto	0 3 2⅔	1 13 0	0 2 2⅓	1 4 3	0 6 9⅓	3 13 3⅓
Fourth ditto	0 2 1¾	1 8 2	0 1 5⅔	1 0 11	5 4 5⅓	3 2 7⅓

The highest rates are found in the village of Srirampur and Chanda, in the south-eastern and best populated portion of the mehals, the uncultivated culturable land in the former amounting to only 4·3 per cent. of the area, and the latter to only 3·7 per cent. That even these, the maxima rates, do not press upon the cultivators, is shown by the circumstance that the gross rental which they voluntarily agreed to pay is in Srirampur 36 per cent. and in Chanda 19 per cent. above what the Deputy Collector fixed it at. The average rates fixed by him for the Government villages enumerated in the second table given in last paragraph are only Rs. 2-0-7, Re. 1-10-7, Re. 1-5-7, Re. 1-0-0, and Re. 0-12-7 per local bigah for the different qualities of soil; and the rents *ultimately* agreed to for the same villages give an average of only Re. 1-12-1, Re. 1-9-1, Re. 1-4-5, Re. 0-15-7, and Re. 0-11-1 per local bigah. These latter rates may be taken, therefore, as the prevailing rates in the most highly assessed portion of the mehals; they are equivalent to Re. 1-5-7¾, Re. 1-3-3¾, Re. 0-15-8¾ Re. 0-12-0, and Re. 0-8-6¾ per standard bigah respectively, or Rs. 4-1-4, Rs. 3-10-7, Rs. 2-15-7, Rs. 2-4-4, and Re. 1-9-11 per acre. Taking in a similar manner 21 Government villages in the north central portion of the mehals, in which the rates appear on the whole to be the lowest, I find that the average rates ultimately agreed to were:—

	Per local bigah.	Per standard bigah.	Per acre.
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Bastu	1 4 10	0 12 3	2 5 1
First quality	0 13 3	0 8 2	1 8 8½
Second ditto	0 10 8	0 6 6⅓	1 3 9
Third ditto	0 8 10	0 5 5	1 0 4½
Fourth ditto	0 6 3	0 3 10	0 11 7

The mean of these two averages for the areas of highest and lowest assessment gives the fairest average for the whole mehals, although the rates for the two lowest qualities strike me as being rather higher than the real average. An arithmetical mean between the maxima and minima rates would be entirely misleading, as the great majority have rates tending rather towards the minima than towards the maxima. The mean rates for the whole estates are thus found to be :—

Description of Land.	Rates per local bigah.	Rates per standard bigah.	Rates per acre.
	Rs. A P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Bastu	1 8 5½	1 0 11½	3 3 2½
First quality	1 3 2	0 13 9	2 9 7¾
Second ditto	0 15 6½	0 11 1½	2 1 8
Third ditto	0 12 2½	0 8 8½	1 10 4¼
Fourth ditto	0 8 8	0 6 2½	1 2 9

This gives an average rate per local bigah of one rupee, which is just about the result which the total rental of the estates gives after deducting *lakhiraj* and *istimurare jotes*.

Average value of the gross produce.

11. I now proceed to calculate what proportion these rates bear to the gross value of the produce. As has been already remarked, rice is the preponderating crop in these estates, *aman dhan* being grown on 45 and *aus dhan* on 14 per cent. of the cultivated area, and as no distinction appears to be made in this part of the country between upland and lowland for the purposes of assessment, we may fairly refer rates of rent, such as they are, to the productive capability of rice land alone. Unfortunately, owing to a failure of the rice crop this year in the western portion of the Bogra district, I have been unable to test, by experimental enquiries, the average outturn of rice on each quality of soil. It is estimated that, owing to want of rain, *aman dhan* has this year been grown only on about 25 per cent. of the area usually grown with that crop; and where it has been possible to produce a crop, the outturn must be very much less than it would be in ordinary years on the same land, except on lands where the crop is usually destroyed by inundation. How much less it probably is, it is extremely difficult to estimate; there is no criterion by which we can arrive at a conclusion, and it will be less in some villages than in others. On the other hand, where there is what has been described in paragraph 3, as the lower sort of rice land on which the crop is usually destroyed by inundations, the outturn has been better than on the very best land, and that too in inverse proportion to the quality of the soil. In most of the villages in the mehals there is some land of this kind, and in the southern portion there is hardly a village in which rice has this year been grown except on this lower sort of land. In all but one or two villages in the whole estates it was impossible to find a crop on more than two qualities of soil, and in two out of the four villages where I found rice on three qualities, I had for the purposes of experiment to cut two out of three specimens of the third quality out of one and the same plot. The result of the few experiments I was able to make was that in villages with *khiyar* (clayey) soil, the outturn of clean rice averaged 4 maunds 11 seers and 12 chittacks, and on *pali* (alluvia) soils of the higher sort 9 maunds and 35 seers per acre. These results show a very poor harvest, even although the experiments were made in villages with the best crop, for the best information I can obtain leads me to conclude that the average outturn of clean rice in ordinarily good years is at least 15 maunds. Judging as best as I can, I should say that the outturn this year on lower third quality land is somewhat less than that on first quality land in an ordinarily good year; that on lower second quality land somewhere between this and on higher second quality land; and that on first quality and higher second quality land about half and three-eighths of an ordinarily good outturn. But there is no certainty about this, and the estimate would not be the same for all villages. The year is an exceptional one, and the general impression seems to be that it is not much better than the famine year 1874. Even if the Rent Bill were already law, I do not think it would be possible to frame rates of rent in a year like this, or at any rate to test what proportion existing rents in each village bore to the average value of the gross produce. After having been over all the *dhan* villages in the mehals, I have been obliged to give up the attempt to ascertain, by actual experiment, the outturn of rice on the various qualities of soil, and to obtain some idea of the average produce. I have been compelled to rely on what information I have been able to gather from the most intelligent residents on the Government estates and in the neighbourhood. It is, however, very difficult to get reliable information on these points hereabouts, as almost all the *aman dhan* is usually required for local consumption, and few people have any occasion therefore to be acquainted with the bigah produce of their fields. Taking the estimate, however, in which

most of those who were able to give me any agreed, I find the average produce of *aman dhan* in ordinarily good years to be :—

Quality of land.	Outturn of Paddy.			Outturn of Clean Rice.		
	Per local bigah.	Per standard bigah.	Per acre.	Per local bigah.	Per standard bigah.	Per acre.
	Mds. S. C.	Mds. S. C.	Mds. S. C.	Mds. S. C.	Mds. S. C.	Mds. S. C.
First quality	15 0 0	10 19 6	31 28 10	10 20 0	7 13 9	22 8 2
Second ditto	11 10 0	7 34 8½	23 31 9	7 35 0	5 20 3	16 26 2
Third ditto	7 20 0	5 9 11	15 34 6	5 10 0	3 26 12	11 4 1
Fourth ditto	6 0 0	4 7 12	12 27 8	4 8 0	2 37 7	8 35 4
Average	9 37 6	6 37 13	21 0 8	6 38 4	4 34 8	14 28 6¼

The average outturn of 14¾ maunds of clean rice per acre is probably somewhat under the mark, as in ordinarily good years more rice land of the first and second qualities taken together is cultivated than of the third and fourth. I have taken the outturn of clean rice as $\frac{7}{10}$ths that of paddy, as this appears to be the proportion established for *amun dhan* by the experiments reported in the *Statistical Reporter*, volume I, page 290. The general result is about the same as that taken by Mr. MacDonnell as a fair average outturn from an acre of single-crop rice land in an ordinarily good year in the adjoining district of Rungpore, namely, 15 maunds (*vide* "Report on the food-grain supply of Bengal and Behar," page 233). This we may take as the average outturn. I find that the price of rice varies considerably at the different local hâts. The average price for the last five years during the months in which the ryots ordinarily sell their rice is Re. 1-9 per standard maund, and this, I understand, is a fair average general price. For three years following the famine the price was unusually high; but last year and the year before the price was very low, only Re. 1-1-6 and Re. 0-15-3 per maund respectively. Notwithstanding the facilities for export afforded by the railway, prices have declined during the last five years. That they have not been increasing is not wonderful, considering how little of the *aman dhan* grown in these mehals is available for export. Taking the daily consumption at ¾ths of a seer per head of the population as a rather liberal allowance, I estimate the quantity of rice required for local consumption at 1,34,700 maunds per annum. The area in *aman dhan* is about 9,400 acres, so that the annual outturn will be about 1,41,000 maunds, of which about 9,400 would be required for seed and will not have been husked. What is required for seed and for local consumption would absorb the outturn of *aman dhan*, but a portion of the local consumption of rice is supplied by *aus dhan*, and no doubt some *aman dhan* is exported.

Percentage which the supposed existing rates of rent bear to the value of the gross produce.

12. On the whole, we may take Rs. 1-9 as fair average price of rice, and at this price the following table shows what precentage of the gross value of the produce are :—(1) the maxima rates discoverable anywhere in the mehals; (2) the average rates in the tract most highly assessed; (3) the average rates in the tract where the assessment is lightest, and (4) the maxima rates. These rates have already been given in paragraph 10 :—

Description of Land.	Average outturn of clean rice per local beegah.	Value of produce.	Percentage of gross value of produce of—			
			Maxima rates.	Average higher rates.	Average lower rates.	Minima rates.
	Md. s. c.	Rs. A. P.				
First quality	10 20 0	16 6 6	14 5	10 3	5 1	1 9
Second "	7 35 0	12 5 0	16 6	10 9	5 4	2 0
Third "	5 10 0	8 3 3	22 1	12 2	6 5	2 3
Fourth "	4 8 0	6 9 0	23 0	12 0	5 9	2 0
Average	6 38 4	10 14 0	19 0	11 3	5 7	2 0

At the unusually low price of 15 annas 3 pies per maund, the percentage of rates to the gross value of the produce was for the various qualities of soil in the area of highest assessment 15·7, 17, 19·4 and 17·3 and in that of lowest assessment 8·3, 8·9, 11, and 9·7. The rates, therefore, are moderate, and it must be borne in mind that virtually it is the ryots themselves who fixed them.

Material condition of the peasantry.

13. As might be expected, the ryots in this part of the Bogra district, and particularly in the Government estates, are substantially well off. They appear to be a contented lot, and

they can afford to be very independent. A comparison of the average income and expenditure of an ordinary cultivator will furnish another test of the moderateness of the assessment for this purpose. I shall take the usual case of a family consisting of the cultivator, his wife and three children, the latter all under the age at which they would be able to assist their father in the labour of the fields, and so enable him to extend his cultivation in proportion to the subsistance required for his family. On a very liberal estimate the daily consumption of rice of such a family would be—

	Seers.
For the two adults	1¾
For the three children	1¾
Extra	½
TOTAL	4

The annual consumption of rice would therefore be 36½ maunds. The cultivator would be able, unassisted, to till 11 local beeghas of land, on which he would probably grow *aman* and of 1½ *annas dhan* The outturn in clean rice would be about 25 maunds of *aman* and 10 of *aus*. About three maunds would be set aside for seed and for provision for wastage, so that there would be surplus of about 5½ maunds after providing for subsistence, and it must be remembered that a liberal allowance has been made for that on one beegha of his holding the cultivator would grow *kesari* and *masuri*, but only sufficient for his own consumption. Half a beegha he would devote to the cultivation of chillis, potatoes, &c., with the sale-proceeds of which, after providing what he needs for his own consumption, he would be able to pay for all the salt, oil, fish, and other articles of food he might require. The whole of the produce of the rest of his land he can therefore afford to sell. This will usually be two beeghas of mustard (sharisha), half a beegha of jute, and half a beegha of sugarcane. The net value of the produce of these crops, after deducting all expenses for their cultivation and bringing them to market, would be—

	R	a.	p.
Mustard	10	0	0
Jute	6	0	0
Gur	12	8	0
TOTAL	28	8	0

Adding to this Rs. 7-10 as the value of the 5½ maunds of rice he has over for sale, he will have over Rs. 36 with which to meet all his other expenses. His rent at the average rate in these mehals will be Rs. 11 and his chowkidari tax Rs. 1. He own and his wife's clothing may cost him Rs. 6 and his children's Rs. 2. All his other neeessary expenses, such as the cost of purchasing agricultural implements and domestic utensils, and of getting his house repaired, will not amount to more than Rs. 6. Most ryots have two or three cows, from which they breed their own plough-cattle. There is no expense involved in maintaining any number of cattle the ryot may care to keep; good pasturage is abundant, and the *dhan* stubble is also used as food. What labour is required, except for the preparation of *gur* (and this has been already taken into account), has not to be paid for, as the villagers help each other in turns. At the outside, therefore, the cultivator's annual expenses cannot exceed Rs. 26, and to meet this he has an income of at least Rs. 36, leaving him with a surplus of Rs. 10. The estimate of expenditure is purposely a liberal one, and as most ryots have some one in their family who can keep them to cultivate a considerably larger holding than that which I have assumed, we may conclude that a ryot is generally a good deal better off than this estimate would make him out to be.

Impracticability of applying Rates of Rent in the present condition of the Country.

14. In every view of the circumstances, therefore, it seems to me that competition cannot yet have forced up rents in the Jaypur estates to the point at which it would be possible to apply the principles of the Rent Bill in order to secure their being fair to the ryots. To revise them in favour of the landlord, so as to make them fair and equitable to both parties, may be abstractly possible in accordance with the principles of the Rent Bill, but the application of the rates in practice would be difficult, and any adjustment which it may have been possible to effect between rent rates and soil classification would soon be disturbed by the interest zemindars would have in endeavouring to meet their ryots half way. Uniformity in rates would soon disappear according to the quantity of uncultivated land available, and the strength of the ryots' position. Even if the present settlement were about to expire, I do not think that since rents were last fixed in 1878, there has been any increase in the productive powers of the soil or in the value of its produce which would justify any general enhancement of rates. As to the first ground of enhancement specified in section 22 of the Bill, I can only remark that no such thing as a prevailing rate is discoverable, and the second ground of enhancement does not properly affect *rates* at all.

Further enquiries.

15. The remarks which I have made apply to the whole area of the Jaypur Government estates. I have been directed, however, in the Board's letter No. 47A, dated the

11th instant, to limit my enquiry, so far as these estates are concerned, to the northern portion, and with the permission of the proprietors to extend my enquiries to a number of villages belonging to some neighbouring estates in this part of the district. So far as I am aware, these other villages are in precisely the same condition as the Jaypur estates, and in view of the remarks I have made, the Board may perhaps think it unnecessary for me to analyse their jamabandis in the somewhat elaborate manner in which I have had those of the khas mehals analysed. What are called the rates may perhaps be easily enough ascertained. Those for contiguous villages are contained in the proceedings of the Settlement Deputy Collector, and I have already remarked that, where these rates may appear somewhat high in comparison with our rates, the ryots are willing enough to pay them, because, by consenting to do so, they are probably able to extend their cultivation as they please without being subjected to frequent re-measurements The Board may perhaps be disposed to deem it unnecessary for me to subject the jamabandis to more than a somewhat cursory examination, unless I may happen to discover a state of things substantially different from that prevailing in the Government estates. Should the Board be of opinion that I might profitably proceed to ascertain by experiments on the different crops as they become ripe for gathering, what is the average outturn on the various classes of soil in each village, I should be obliged by being favoured with instructions for prosecuting such enquiries. Without instructions for my guidance, of a more or less precise nature, I must be apt to be myself in that "maze of isolated facts" which the Government of Bengal anticipates as the probable results of desultory enquiries conducted in the absence of some such definite basis as existing rates of rent to serve as evidence of soil classification. The instructions issued for the conduct of settlement operations in the North-West Provinces, which I have not seen, might perhaps be useful to me in such enquiries. I presume, however, that the only object which would be furthered by making these investigations would be to discover what practical difficulties might be in the way of ascertaining how far uniform rates of rent might be framed for a considerable area *in the absence of existing rates based on soil classification.* Such enquiries would possess only an experimental character, even if they were to lead to the framing of uniform rates of rent. The time has not, in any opinion, come at which it would be practicable to apply these rates in this undeveloped tract of country. With reference to Baboo Parbutty Charan Roy's scheme for determining rent rates, I may here observe that I do not think it could be practicably applied in this part of the country. Its character is too diversified to enable us to predicate any such uniformity in the quality of the soil of a particular area, as appears to be indispensable to the successful application of his system.

Summary.

16. I may close this report, which has extended to a greater length than I had hoped it would, by summing up the results of my enquiries so far as they have already gone.

I.

There is in the Jaypur Government estates and in the neighbourhood, recognised classification of the soil into two main classes—upland and lowland; and each of these is sub-divided into at most four qualities; but neither for assessment nor for any other purposes is any distinction drawn between the natural productive capabilities of the two main classes. This classification is not, however, understood by the mass of the peasantry, who speak of their lands simply as good, bad, and indifferent, and that too without distinguishing between their natural fertility and the increase in their productive powers conferred upon them through their own agency. Similarity of nomenclature does not import identity of quality in the soil of different villages, as the best land in each village after homestead land, whatever its real capabilities, is designated "first class," and the other qualities are referred to as a standard.

II.

In 1865 Mr. Payter, who farmed the Jaypur Government estates, drew up rates of rent for the different classes of soil in the holdings of such ryots as were already settled down in each village. These rates differed from village to village, not according to any real difference in the quality of the soil, but according to the abundance of waste land available for cultivation, and the strength of the position the ryots were able to take up. The custom, moreover, prevailed then and still prevails hereabouts, by which ryots relinquish their holdings generally every fourth or fifth year in the expectation, almost invariably realized, of being able to secure better terms elsewhere, and such lands could seldom be re-let at the old terms, and often went out of cultivation altogather. Besides this disturbing influence, a great quantity of new land has been taken into cultivation since that date, and let out at no rates whatever beyond an arithmetical average, which ignored the qualities each separate lot might comprise. Any connection, therefore, which may have once subsisted between rent-rates and soil classification has long ago disappeared in these mehals, and the same may probably be said of all surrounding estates. Any readjustments, moreover, of the rates to the classes of soil would, in the present undeveloped state of these estates, be again similarly overridden by the operation of what is really the principle of competition, as the law does not profess to interfere with any contract arrangements which may be prompted by a zamindar's desire to promote his own interests by accepting terms practically dictated by, and therefore necessarily fair to, his ryots.

III.

At the settlement of 1878, when the Government brought the Jaypur estates under direct management, rates of rent themselves vanished, and each ryot virtually dictated his own terms, and settled for a lump sum for his whole holding, which was not to be subject to revision for 15 years. On this basis, and this alone, the existing settlement was concluded.

IV.

Owing to the abundance of new land available for cultivation, and to there being competition rather on the part of zamindars for ryots than on that of ryots for land, the latter are still masters of the situation, and can for some time yet secure favourable terms from the proprietors of land. Under such circumstances, any attempt which might be made at present to stereotype rates of rent based on soil classification would probably fail. Rents may therefore be left in the meantime to be governed by the principle of competition, and when the proper time comes, there will not be wanting indications by which the executive officers of Government can ascertain whether it would be both desirable and practicable to bring them within the enhancement clauses of the Rent Law in the interest alike of the zamindar and of the ryot.

V.

Even if it were at present desirable in these and other estates in the western portion of the Bogra district to frame rates of rent based on soil classification which would be fair alike to the zamindar and to the ryot, the only satisfactory means of doing so, in the absence of existing rates, would be actual investigation and experiment on the fields themselves—a method precluded by the summary nature of the enquiry contemplated by Government.

Extract from a letter from BABOO PARBATI CHURN ROY, *on special duty, to the Secretary to the Board of Revenue, Lower Provinces, No. 86, dated the 24th January 1883.*

PARA 6.—The following tables, A and B, show the results of the experiments made at husking. In table A is given the result of the experiments made for obtaining the atap rice, and in table B that for obtaining the ushna from the paddy. Two experiments were made for obtaining the atap rice, and four for obtaining the ushna. All the experiments were made in my presence, and in a most careful manner. The husking was done before my very door, and the weighing and measuring were done invariably in my presence. The atap rice is obtained by husking the paddy simply dried in the sun, while the ushna is obtained from paddy that is first steeped in water and heated over a fireplace. It is then dried in the sun before being husked.

The atap is not the rice in ordinary use among the people. As a rule it is used only by the widows of the higher castes. It is considered to be much purer than the ushna, and is hence also used in the worship of the Hindu gods and goddesses. The cleansing of the paddy to obtain this sort of rice takes up more time than that to obtain the ushna. The proportion of atap rice obtained per maund is 27 seers 9 chittacks, which is about a seer less than that obtained, 28 seers 6 chittacks, of the ushna.

It will be seen that, while the quantity of husks or chaff obtained in either way is nearly the same, the quantity of fine dusts from the inner coating is greater in the case of atap than in that of ushna. The reason of it is that in undergoing the process of cleansing, the atap rice is beaten more than the ushna, and hence it gives out more dust from its inner coating than the ushna. These fine dusts, called *koorah*, are eaten by the cattle with relish.

Equal *weights* of atap and ushna are to one another in *bulk* as 39 is to 40.

A comparison of the results of the experiments made by me with those recorded at page 290 of the Statistical Reporter, show that, on the whole, the results of both the experiments are the same. The small difference of about ¼ seer between the average of the two sets of experiments might be owing to the different sorts of rice experimented upon. The experiments made by me have been with the ordinary rice, which is rather coarse, while those made by Mr. Larymore seem to have been generally with the finer species. Mr. Larymore also does not state whether he obtained the atap or the ushna rice: very probably he obtained only the latter.

In bulk, it will be observed, the atap rice bears to the paddy a larger ratio than the ushna does. This is what was expected in consequence of the paddy being steeped in water and heated in making the ushna rice, which has the effect of increasing the bulk of the husk much more than that of the rice.

TABLE A.

Showing the result of two experiments made for obtaining Atap Rice, i.e., ***rice obtained by husking paddy simply dried in the sun.***

Number of experiments.	Quantity of paddy.	Quantity of rice obtained.		Quantity of chaff.		Quantity of rice dust obtained.		Wastage.		Ratio of rice to paddy by weight.	Ratio of rice to paddy by bulk.
	Maunds.	Srs.	Chs.	Srs.	Chs.	Srs.	Chs.	Srs.	Chs.		
1	1	27	14	9	9	2	7	0	11	·69	·54
2	1	27	4	9	9	2	8	0	11	·68	·53
Average per maund . .		27	9	9	4½	2	7½	0	11	·68	·54

TABLE B.

Showing the result of experiments made for obtaining Ushna Rice, i.e., ***rice obtained first heating paddy steeped in water, and then drying it in the sun previous to husking.***

Number of experiments.	Quantity of paddy.	Quantity of rice obtained.		Quantity of chaff.		Quantity of rice dust obtained.		Wastage.		Ratio of rice to paddy by weight.	Ratio of rice to paddy by bulk.	REMARKS.
	Mds.	Srs.	Chs.	Srs.	Chs.	Srs.	Chs.	Srs.	Chs.			
1	1	28	1	9	12	1	9	0	10	·70	·49	The ratio of rice to paddy in bulk given in the last column, is obtained from paddy given to be husked after being steeped and dried. The ratio of rice to paddy before the latter is steeped is ·57
2	1	28	9	9	9	1	2	0	12	·71	·48	
3	1	28	6	9	13	1	0	0	13	·71	·48	
4	1	28	9	9	9	1	8	0	11	·71	·48	
Average per maund .		28	6	9	11	1	4	0	11	·71	·48	

PARA. 7.—I have called for jummabundis and other papers from the zamindars of the estates included in the selected area. As yet no papers have been filed. It is said that most of the zamindars in this part of the country have no jummabundis, and that all that they have is the jummawasil of the kind filed by the Nabab regarding Gopinathpore. But I cannot pass any opinion on the nature of the papers they possess until I see them. The zamindars are not likely to produce papers easily, as they fear lest the fact of their not being in possession of jummabundis might go against them in future.

No. 1827-648 L. R., dated 13th July 1883.

From—C. W. BOLTON, Esq., Under-Secretary to Government, Bengal,

To—Secretary to Government of India, Legislative Department.

I AM directed to submit, for the information of His Excellency the Governor General in Council, the accompanying copies of the reports received up to date from some of the Judicial and Revenue officers in Bengal, containing expressions of their views on the provisions of the Bengal Tenancy Bill, and to state that a general report on the subject by this Government will follow in due course.

* 1. From the Commissioner of Bhagalpur, No. 1097R., dated the 20th June 1883, with enclosures.

2. From the Officiating Registrar of the High Court, Calcutta, No. 1835, dated the 27th idem, with enclosures.

No. 1097R, dated Bhagulpore, the 20th June 1883.

From—G. N. BARLOW, Esq., C.S.I., Commr. of the Bhagulpore Divn. and Sonthal Pergunnahs.

To—The Secretary to the Board of Revenue, Lower Provinces.

IN reply to your No. 351A, dated 29th March last, I have the honour to submit the report called for upon the Bengal Tenancy Bill. It is in the shape of minutes of the proceedings or a meeting of the Collectors of the Regulation Districts of this Division and myself, togethef with separate notes by the Collectors of Bhagulpore and Maldah.

Minutes of the Preceedings of a Meeting held at Bhagulpore on 11th " and 12th " June 1883, to consider the Bengal Tenancy Bill, 1883.

PRESENT:

G. N. BARLOW, Esq., C.S.I., *Commissioner of Bhagulpore, President.*
W. H. D'OYLY, Esq., *Collector of Bhagulpore.*
C. F. WORSLEY, Esq., *Collector of Monghyr.*
A. WEEKES, Esq., *Collector of Purneah.*
R. PORCH, Esq., *Collector of Maldah.*

CHAPTER I.

The definitions and rules contained in this chapter were carefully considered, and it was unanimously agreed that no alteration in them was required.

CHAPTER II.

Section 5.—It appeated that the effect of this section, as it stands at present, would be to convert into "khamar" all waste lands which, for twelve continuous years before the commencement of this Act, "might have been held by the proprietor in his own possession, and that such a result would be in direct opposition to the general principles and intention of the Bill. It was therefore unanimously agreed to recommend the substitution of the word 'cultivated' for the word 'held' in clause 1, and the addition of the words 'whether with his own stock, or by his servants, or by hired labour.'" The meeting was fully aware that the effect of this amendment, if adopted, would be to make all waste lands "ryoti," but was of

opinion that this was preferable to the former course. It was also unanimously agreed that, as the word "zeraut" is unknown in certain parts of the Bhagulpore Division, which are included in Behar, and as "kamut" is used in such parts in the same sense that "zeraut" bears elsewhere, the words "or kamut" ought to be inserted in clause 2 (*a*) and (*b*) after the word "zeraut."

Section 8.—It was observed that the Bill makes no provision for meeting the expenses of making surveys, unless power for that purpose is conferred on the local Government by authorising it to prescribe rules "for the conduct of such surveys." It was thought that, if the Government did not intend to defray these expenses, it should be made perfectly clear that the expression "conduct of such surveys" includes the "apportionment and recovery of expenses."

CHAPTER III.

Section 18.—Objection was taken to clause (1) (*a*) of this section on the grounds that recognition "of the special custom of the district" would promote litigation and false swearing by tempting zemindars to make innovations, and to describe them as existing special customs, and that crafty zemindars would persuade ignorant tenure-holders to accept reductions of rent in years of scarcity, and would thus destroy the character of their tenures. It was unanimously agreed to recommend the elision of clause (*b*), and the amendment of clause (1) (*a*) by inserting after the words "except on proof" the words "of liability to enhancement by the conditions under which the tenure is held." It was noted that in the event of this proposed amendment being adopted, it would be necessary to substitute the words "shall not be deemed a change of rent" for the last words of clause (2).

Section 32.—It was not understood on what principle a tenure-holder, who had failed for more than six months to make application for registration of a voluntary transfer of, or succession to, a permanent tenure, was required to pay "a fee of 20 per centum upon the annual rent of the tenure," &c., under section 27, clause (2), (*b*), while the zemindar who had refused, on insufficient grounds, to comply with an application, made as required by clause (1), could only be compelled by the civil court to grant registration. Having regard to the annoyances and expenses entailed by litigation, and to the requirements of ordinary justice, the meeting was of opinion that the following addition ought to be made to clause (3):—"In such case the court shall award costs to the transferee and special damages, at the rate of 20 per centum upon the annual rent of the tenure, provided that such damages shall not be less than ten rupees, or more than one thousand rupees."

CHAPTER V.

Section 47.—It was thought that, reading section 3 (6), and section 4 (*g*), illustration with sections 45 (1) and 47, it was not the intention of the Bill that an under-tenant should ordinarily be able to acquire a right of occupancy, but that if any doubt could possibly be entertained on this point from the wording of the two sections last mentioned, it ought to be removed.

Section 51.—In view of the notorious delays which occur in the serving of notices, it was unanimously agreed that for the words "he files the notice" at the end of clause (1), the words "the notice hereinafter mentioned is served on the zemindar" ought to be substituted, and that for the same reason the word "filed" should be replaced by the word "served" in clause (3). With reference to clause (4) it was unanimously agreed that "sales" made in contravention of the conditions prescribed in the preceding clauses ought to be pronounced null and void as having been made in violation of the law, and that it is unfair to make the landlord's right of interference contingent on his obtaining information of an illegal sale within six months from the date thereof.

Section 53.—To prevent fraudulent and collusive mortgages, it was unanimously agreed that after the words "redeem the mortgage" in clause (2), the following words ought to be added:—"or if such amount be considered by the civil court, on an application made by the landlord, to be in excess of the value of the holding, such sum as, in the opinion of the court, may be the fair value af the holding."

Section 54.—For the reasons previously given under section 51, it was unanimously agreed that the word "served" ought to be substituted for the word "filed" in clause (3), and that a gift made in contravention of clauses (1), (2), and (3) should be declared null and void in clause (4).

Section 56.—It was observed by the meeting that although at different times, and by different objectors, it had been urged that if an occupancy right were made transferable by law, zemindars or planters, or the mahajans, would buy up occupancy rights on a great scale; yet, on zemindars alone had been imposed the condition contained in this section. It appeared to the meeting that there was no sufficient reason for making such a distinction in any case where the landlord had executed and registered an instrument under clause (1) (*b*) of section 141, and the fact that, in the event of his estate being sold for arrears of revenue under Act XI, 1859, such a zemindar would (but for this section) at once become an ordinary occupancy ryot, with respect to those holdings which he had previously purchased, seemed a conclusive argument against the proposed restriction. Accordingly, section 56 was unanimously condemned by the meeting.

CHAPTER VI.

Part B.—It was agreed (Mr. Porch alone dissenting) that this part ought to be entirely omitted. The reasons on which the majority of the meeting came to this opinion were as follow:—

(1) The difficulty or impossibility of ascertaining rates in the way proposed.

(2) The necessity that would still exist, even if a table of rates were prepared and sanctioned for any area, of holding a local enquiry in each case for enhancement of rent in order to identify the class under which each field in the holding would fall.

(3) The want of proper establishments and experienced or scientific officers to classify the lands.

(4) The cost of making a local enquiry in each case.

The majority were further of opinion that a zemindar who does his duty by his land and ryots should have little difficulty in ascertaining approximately the average gross produce of every holding in his estate.

Section 78.—The meeting while heartily approving of this section, unanimously agreed that it does not go quite far enough, and that a landlord who has failed in a suit to obtain a decree for enhancement of rent, ought not to be allowed to bring another enhancement suit against the same holding for a period of five years. The meeting feared that there is nothing in the law to prevent a rich and powerful zemindar from bringing a vexatious suit in each year of a decade against a poor ryot, to whom it is only less costly and grievous to win a civil suit than it is to lose one.

CHAPTER VII.

Section 93.—There appearing to be some doubt whether clause (2), (*a*) is sufficiently explicit, it was unanimously agreed that, after the word "improvements," the words "made by such ryot in accordance with the Act" ought to be added.

It was further agreed (Mr. Worsley alone dissenting) that clause (*b*) ought to be struck out as being unfair upon the landlord.

CHAPTER IX.

Section 96.—It was unanimously agreed that an occupancy ryot ought not to be compelled to take up land added to the area of his holding, and that he should only be liable to pay additional rent for such land if he wishes to use it.

Section 100.—Reading this section with sections 189 and 229, meeting felt some doubt whether the acts here required to be done by the landlord may be performed on his behalf by a naib or gomastah, and considering the serious penalty that may be incurred by a landlord under clause (4), it was unanimously of opinion that while it would be hard on the zemindar to require him personally to grant receipts for rent, it would be unsafe to leave this duty, as it now is often left, in the hands of the putwaree. It was therefore unanimously agreed that the words "or legally constituted agent" ought to be added after the word "landlord." These remarks apply *mutatis mutandis* to sections 101 and 102, the zemindar being still held liable for his agent's omissions or irregularities.

Section 106.—It was unanimously agreed that any application for payment of a deposit ought to be exempted from stamp duty.

Section 114.—The meeting failed to see why a division of produce should be liable to be questioned in the civil court any more than an estimate or appraisement of a crop, the Collector's orders in the latter case being expressly declared final by section 115, clause (2), and was further of opinion that unless the proceedings of the revenue authorities are in every respect made final, it will be inexpedient to confer on them any jurisdiction at all.

CHAPTER X.

Sections 127 (2) and 128 (2).—Having regard to the state of relations generally between landlords and tenants in Behar, and to the possibility of works being undertaken without sufficient grounds, or for the purpose of causing annoyance, it was unanimously agreed that in the event of a difference of opinion arising between a landlord and tenant as to the utility of a proposed work (section 126), some provision is required for a summary determination of the question by the civil court or revenue authorities.

Section 138.—It was unanimously agreed that clauses (2) and (3) out to be struck out, and that in clause (1) the Collector's decision ought to be declared final.

CHAPTER XII.

Section 164.—It was observed that in cases other than those mentioned in clause (2) (*a*), no provision had been made for payment of expenses incurred under this Chapter. In the opinion of the meeting a section similar to section 163 was required.

CHAPTER XIII.

It was unanimously agreed that in view of the expense of initiating distraint, and of the difficulties of efficiently carrying out distraints in its new form, it is desirable to abolish the process altogether. It was believed that if the provisions do not become a dead letter by reason of the heavy initial expense of the distraint proceedings, the civil courts will be unable

to deal with numerous applications, and that, whether applications be many or few, the officers, *i.e.*, common peons, deputed by the court to make distraint, cannot be trusted to act honestly.

CHAPTER XIV.

It was unanimously agreed that in suits for arrears of rent, which involve no questions of right or title, and in which the only point for determination is the payment or non-payment of the rent, the procedure of the civil court in regard to the recording of evidence, &c., ought to be made as summary as is the procedure of Magistrates in summary criminal trials.

The meeting having no further proposals to make, was dissolved on the evening of 12th instant.

1. (Sd.) G. N. BARLOW.
2. (Sd.) W. HASTING D'OYLY.
3. (Sd.) C. F. WORSLEY.
4. (Sd.) A. WEEKES.
5. (Sd.) R. PORCH.

The 13th June 1883.

Memorandum of a few points on which I dissented from the opinions of the majority of the Bhaugulpore Divisional Committee, which met to consider the provisions of the Bengal Tenancy Bill, on 11th and 12th June 1883.

CHAPTER I.

Section 3 (5).—According to the wording of this clause, a ryot would no longer be deemed to be a ryot, should he use or sublet his land for any purpose other than one of agriculture, horticulture, or pasture. If, therefore, a ryot should, with the zemindar's consent, use his land, or sublet it for the purpose of brick-making, for the manufacture of saltpetre, or pottery, for extraction of kunker, or for any other purpose than those named in the clause in question, would he cease to be deemed a ryot? Would the relations between him and the person under whom he held the land cease to be the relations between tenant and landlord? If he cease to be a ryot, he loses his right of occupancy. Section 230 certainly allows the recovery of anything payable or deliverable in respect of any rights of pasturage, forest rights, rights over fisheries, and the like, but would this cover the rent of land used for all purposes other than those of agriculture, horticulture, or pasture?

CHAPTER III.

Section 18.—While agreeing with the rest of the Committee that clause 1 (*b*) should be struck out, I think clause 1 (*a*) should be retained, with only this modification that the word "locality" should be substituted for the word "district."

CHAPTER V.

Section 46.—I think an exception should be made in favor of settled ryots whose holdings may be cut away by diluvion. In many parts of the country it is the custom to re-instate ryots whose holdings have been cut away by a river, so soon as re-formation *in situ* occur. The Committee seemed to be of opinion, when I raised this question, that as such ryots could retain their rights by continuing to pay rents till their lands should re-form, no further protection was necessary. In this view I differ. It is manifestly absurd to compare zemindars with ryots. A zemindar whose estate has been cut away by a river can generally afford to go on paying the Government revenue till a re-formation *in situ* occur; but how many ryots could afford to continue paying rents for lands not in existence?

CHAPTER VI.

Sections 76, 77, 78.—Some exception should, I think, be made in respect of recently reclaimed lands. For example, after the passing of this Bill into law, a zemindar A wishes to get from his ryot B a *fair* rent for his holding. B has held this land as a ryot for, say, four or five years, at first rent-free, latterly on payment of a nominal rent of two annas per bigah; a concession granted to compensate B for the cost of clearance, &c. Should this Bill pass into law, the zemindar A can enhance the rent; but under the terms of section 76 the enhanced rent cannot be more than at a rate of four annas a bigah, *i.e.*, double of the rent previously paid; and by the terms of section 78 this rate of four annas per bigah cannot be raised for ten years, when it can be raised to eight annas per bigah, and after another ten years it can be raised to one rupee per bigah, and so on. Thus, supposing the land in, say, 1884 A. D. is equal to lands for which three rupees per bigah is paid as rent, the landlord will have to wait for 50* years before he can legally recover a fair rent!!! These remarks apply also to the provisions of section 59 (2).

* Year.	Rent. Rs.	As.
1884	0	4
1894	0	8
1904	1	0
1914	2	0
1924	3	0

CHAPTER VII.

Section 82.—I certainly think that the *zemindar* should *also* have the power to sue for the commutation of rents paid in kind into a money rent. When I was Collector of Shahabad, Mr. Walter Thompson of Beheea, who was justly considered to be a very fair and, indeed, a model landlord, told me that he had always found that "*bhowli*" lands were worse cultivated than those for which a money rent was payable. The cultivator of *bhowli* lands is not under the *necessity* of doing his best to secure an yield that would pay a money rent of, say, Rs. 3, Rs. 4, or Rs. 5, a bigah, and leave him something over. He is sure of half the produce, and will not be liable for any rent beyond the other half of the produce. It may be argued that every ryot will try and make as much out of his land as he can, but those who have really looked into the matter, who have made close enquiries, will find, as I have done, that very many of the ryots will not take the trouble to get all they can out of the land. There are good cultivators and bad cultivators, and the latter predominate, and among them generally are to be found those who pay rents in kind. I will give as an instance one out of *very many* cases of the kind which come under my observation in this district. I was making enquiries as to rates of rent, yield of produce, &c. I found very unequal yields even in lands of the same quality, the same soil, the same level, with equal advantages. In one particular field I found a very fine crop of rice, which in the next the crop was a *remarkably* poor one. Both fields belonged to one and the same ryot. The soil was the same in both, the facilities for irrigation were equal, and neither had an advantage which the other lacked. I questioned the ryot, and found that he had some 30 bigahs of land. Of these six or ten bigahs at the most were well cultivated, and were returning a good yield, the rest were comparatively poor. He told me that he could not bestow the same care and attention *on all*, so he did all he knew with as much of the land as he could, the produce would pay the rent of the whole 30 bigahs, and he could take what God gave him out of the remaining 20 bigahs; he simply sowed them broadcast and trusted to the rainfall. He had lands for which he paid a money rent, as well as lands for which he paid rent in kind, *the latter were not the best cultivated.* Why should the zemindar, I ask, be prohibited from getting a fair money rent if he wishes. Why should an idle ryot be allowed to hold lands on the payment-in-kind system, when he does not attempt to get the best return he can out of them. For my part, I should be very glad if large ryoti holdings could be reduced; if occupancy rights could be restricted to the actual cultivators.

CHAPTER VIII.

Section 85 (2).—I am very much afraid that it will be found in time that the effect of this section will be that *in some* villages all or a great portion of the bastu lands will belong to persons other than the cultivators. Then where is a zemindar to find house-lands for his ryots?

Section 95.—To this the remarks apply, which I have made under sections 76,77,78, Chapter VI.

CHAPTER IX.

Section 125 (2).—This is admirable so far as it goes, but it will not protect the zemindar's claim if the tenant's right be sold for less than the amount of rent owing, as might be the case, if the tenant owes three years' rents. I think the transferee should be made liable for any legally recoverable arrears not covered by the purchase-money, for he will have obtained the holding at less than three years' purchase, and it is a known fact that properties at public sale have fetched far below their proper value. The land should be the security for the rent, and when it is sold, it should be sold with the incumbrance of any rent due thereon. The right of pre-emption in such a case would not be sufficient; the zemindar would have to buy the right, and even granting that he might recover the price from a new tenant by way of salami or nuzzur, still he would have to give up the arrear rents as a bad debt. All that this proposal would effect would be the prevention of a sale of an occupancy right at less than three years' purchase.

CHAPTER XIII.

I think that the resolution of the Committee has not been quite correctly worded, as I understand we did not agree that it was *desirable* that this chapter should be eliminated, but that *in its present form* it would give no real advantages to landlords, and that, therefore, it would be *preferable* to eliminate it, *rather than keep it in its present form.* I myself think that the zemindars should have power to distrain *through the courts,* but I think that where a zemindar wishes to distrain the crops of *several ryots in one village,* he might be allowed to sue them collectively.

To have to put in many separate petitions, to examine the *same* witness in *each* case would make the procedure cumbrous and very expensive, both to the zemindar and also to the ryots. It has been openly asserted that one of the objects of the present legislation is to afford facilities to the landlord for the settlement and recovery of his rent, whereas there can be but little doubt that the recovery of rent has been made more difficult than it previously was. I do not advocate the retention of the provisions of the present law of distraint, but I think that the provisions proposed in the Bill should be made more workable and less calculated to make recovery expensive both to landlord and tenant.

W. H. D'OYLY.

BHAGULPORE,
The 17th June 1883.

Note on right of occupancy, Chapter V, section 50—Right of occupancy made transferable.

I approve of the principle of transferability of the occupancy right, and therefore have agreed to it in the report, but would like to see this incident gradually developed by extension under the order of the local Government, because in some parts of Bengal, when enacted, it will at once lean to a very general loss of these rights of occupancy holdings by the present generation of ryots, whose holdings will be at once bought up by the money-lending classes, and will pass into their lands, the ryots becoming rack-rented pauper-cottiers, or landless labourers. I would, therefore, like to see this extension of this incident of the right of occupancy holding made permissive, and depending on the discretion of the local Government to extend this to any village, estate, pergunnah, thana, or other division of the country to which it may be found proper, with regard to the solvency, independence, and enlightenment of the ryots, *viz.*, to extend these provisions by notice in the *Calcutta Gazette*, until which time the rights under section 50 (*f*), and the provisions regarding transferability and private sale and gift should remain in abeyance and inoperative, namely, 50 (*f*) and sections 51 and 54, and in lieu of the above, the following should be enacted as the extent of transferability to be at once recognised everywhere as operative until by notice in the *Calcutta Gazette*, the fuller provisions as to transferability, sections 50, 51, and 54, may be extended where found proper.

Section 50 (*f*).—"His interest in the land is transferable by sale on account of its own arrears, and not otherwise, except with the consent of the landlord. He shall have the option of forcing a sale of such interest if the landlord refuses to consent to a private sale falling into arrears, and thereby allowing the occupancy ryot, by the sale for arrears, to recover all money spent in improvements of the same, and the landlord to have a lien on the purchase-money for recovery of any arrears due on the same, or such sale not to take place until all arrears due on the occupancy holding are paid, or otherwise secured to the landlord. *It should also be enacted* that, when transferability of the occupancy holding by private sale is extended, the landlord should be, under severe penalties, prohibited from compelling the occupancy ryot to share the purchase-money with him. In Eastern Bengal I have known the landlord compel an outgoing occupancy ryot to pay him from half to two-thirds of the purchase-money paid for the occupancy holding. The transferability by the private sale, &c., might probably now, with safety as to the ryots' interest, be extended to the Chittagong and Dacca and Presidency Divisions, and to all Court of Wards' estates and properties under the direct management of Government, and afterwards to various parts of other divisions. At the next revision of the law the permissive section might be dispensed with.

Note on Chapter VI of the rent payable by occupancy ryots: (A) of money rents generally.

In order to prevent any interference with the custom of giving lands rent-free for a time, and with progressive rents to recoup outlay for bringing waste lands or newly formed lands into cultivation, or of creating other speculative holdings of new land or diyara land, I would add as follows to section 58:—

Exception.—Nothing in this Act shall release an occupancy ryot from liability to pay the enhancements under an engagement to pay a progressive rent for lands that are being newly brought under cultivation, provided that the rent for any year should not exceed the fixed legal maximum rent, *viz.*, one-fith of the estimated average annual value of the gross produce of the land in staple crops, calculated at the price at which ryots sell at the usual time of realizing their staple crops in money.

Regarding Chapter VI, Part B.

I am aware of the difficulties attending this scheme as to preparing a table of rates, and perceive that in case of suits for enhancement of rent, such tables of rates could not be relied on ordinarily, as conclusive of the fairness of the rate of enhancement claimed, and that careful local enquiry would still be necessary to enable a proper judicial decision to be arrived at in an enhancement case, still I should like to see a trial given to these provisions. Where there are large estates under the Court of Wards, and large khas mehals under Government and well managed private zemindars, very useful local table of rates of rents might be prepared for the information of the public, and for the general guidance of those concerned in regulating and fairly adjusting rates of rent, and in land management and for general agricultural purposes, which would be found to facilitate the objects and the working of this Act. For these reasons I would give them a trial, and would not now strike them out of the draft Bill.

Regarding Chapter X (b), Sections 133 to 138—Measurement.

I should like to see an addition to this effect—

Exception.—Nothing in this Act shall interfere (1) with the customary periodical measurements of hâl hâsila, utbandi and diyara and other lands, the settlement of the rents of which depends upon the measurement of the lands so cultivated, or (2) with the ryots' right to obtain measurement of his holding for reduction of rent whenever necessary from diminution of holding, from diluvion or otherwise.

MALDAH,
The 18th June 1883.

R. PORCH,
Collector.

No. 1835, dated Calcutta, the 27th June, 1883.

From—C. A. WILKINS, Esq., Offg. Regr. of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal,

To—The Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Revenue Department.

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of Mr. Bayley's letter No. 975—374L.R., dated the 19th of March last, forwarding, for an expression of the Court's opinion, as well as the views of the chief judicial officers under the control of the High Court, a copy of the Bengal Tenancy Bill, 1883, together with Statement of Objects and Reasons.

J. F. Stevens, Esq., District Judge, Saran.
W. F. Meres, Esq., District Judge, Midnapore.
J. F. Bradbury, Esq., District Judge, Backergunge.
A. C Brett, Esq., District Judge, Tirhoot.
C. B. Garrett, Esq., Officiating District Judge, 24-Pergunnahs.
R. Towers, Esq., District Judge, Tipperah.
Baboo Brojendro Coomar Seal, District Judge, Bankoora.
Baboo Mohendronath Bose, Small Cause Court Judge, Sealdah.
Baboo Amrita Lal Chatterjee. Subordinate Judge, Nuddea.
Baboo Mohendronath Mitter, Judge, Small Cause Court, Moorshedabad.
Baboo Bhugwan Chunder Chukerbutty, Subordinate Judge, Khulna.
Moulvi Syed Muzzum Hossen, Judge, Small Cause Court, Magoorah, Jhenidah, and Narail.
Baboo Nuffer Chunder Bhatta, First Subordinate Judge, 24-Pergunnahs.

2. In reply, I am to forward, for the information of His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor, the accompanying reports which have been received from some of the District Judges and Subordinate Judges who were asked for their views on the Bill. The reports still due will be forwarded when received.

3. I am to add that none of the Judges of the High Court have as yet sent their opinions on the Bill to the Government of India.

No. 209, dated Chapra, the 14th May, 1883.

From—J. F. STEVENS, Esq., Officiating District Judge, Saran,

To—The Registrar of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal.

In accordance with the directions of the Court in letter No. 1157B, dated the 23rd ultimo, I have the honor to submit the following report, after consulting Baboo Kally Prosono Mookerjee, First Subordinate Judge, Baboo Amrito Lal Pal, Second Subordinate Judge, and Baboo Krishna Chunder Das, Munsif in charge of rent suits.

2. I regret that the shortness of the time allowed me for my reply has rendered it impossible for me to devote to the subject the time and the amount of consideration which I could have wished.

3. It is obvious that in general the Bengal Tenancy Bill, 1883, has been framed with a view rather to the interest of the raiyats than to that of the landlords. It is doubtless true that to a considerable extent the interest of the rayats and that of the landlords are really in the long run not so completely separate as is frequently assumed; but while I recognise this principle, and I am not disposed to agree with my subordinates in condemning all limitation to the enormous arbitrary powers which the landlords at present can and do exercise, especially in certain parts of the province of Behar, I am inclined to think that in some particulars the Bill goes further in that direction than is either necessary or desirable.

4. I proceed to notice the provisions of the Bill in order.

CHAPTER I.

5. I think that an attempt should be made to define the terms "tenure" and "under-tenure." In Chapter III of the Bill, we find important provisions on the subject of tenures, but when we turn to the definition in order to ascertain what a tenure is, we only find that it "includes an under-tenure (which term is left altogether undefined), and the interest of every tenant of the class referred to in section 14." There is no definition of the term "under-tenure." The word "tenant" also does not appear to be satisfactorily defined.

CHAPTER II.

6. I strongly approve of the provisions for ascertaining and registering *khamar* land. I think that it is fair, in the peculiar circumstances with which we have to deal, to presume all land to be *raiyati* until the contrary is proved. I am decidedly in favour of limiting the power of the landlord to convert *raiyati* land into *khamar*; but I venture to think that the Bill goes too far in absolutely preventing the increase of the stock of *khamar* in future. I do not, for example, see why a landlord should be prevented from acquiring as *khamar* uncultivated land which he brings under cultivation by his servants or by hired labourers. It might be provided that no *raiyati* land now under cultivation should hereafter be converted to *khamar*; but that is the furthest that I would go. In any case of increase of *khamar*, I would provide that in any district, or part of a district, in which a survey and register of *khamar* land has been made, or ordered to be made, in accordance with the provisions of section 7, the landlord should be bound to register any land which might thereafter become *khamar*.

CHAPTER III.

7. All the provisions of this chapter seem to me just. I am not quite clear, however, as to the working of section 27 (3) and section 34, looking to the definition of the word "landlord" as "a person or *a number of persons*," &c. Is each individual, who goes to make up the

"landlord," in case the "landlord" consists of "a number of persons," to certify the copy under section 34 under his hand? It does not appear that the authority of a *naib* or *gumashta* under section 229 would extend to doing this.

CHAPTER IV.

8. Does not appear to call for special notice.

CHAPTER V.

9. *Sections* 45 *and* 47.—The provisions of these sections are undoubtedly very favourable to the raiyat. In as far as they are unfavourable to the landlord, he has principally himself to blame, for they have been necessitated by the devices which he has employed in order to make it as difficult as possible for the raiyat to acquire a right of occupancy, and to prove his right when he has got it.

10. *Section 46.*—Seems to me to be fair to both parties.

11. *Section 48.*—This is an entirely new provision of law. I should imagine that it will probably remain almost a dead letter; but there seems no harm in making it possible to create a right of occupancy by contract, if any proprietor or permanent tenure-holder chooses to do so.

12. *Section 49.*—Does not appear to me fair to the landlord. Its retention in the Bill would not improbably have the effect (which doubtless was not intended by the framers) of causing the landlords to take measures to render it practically inoperative by ejecting tenants from *khamar* land, or by at once entering into engagements with them for fixed periods in anticipation of the accrual of the rights of occupancy that would otherwise be acquired under its provisions.

13. *Sections 51 to 55 inclusive.*—Which relate to the landlord's right of pre-emption, appear to me to be equitable. The term "estimated value" in sections 51 and 54 is, however, not perfectly clear. By whom is the value to be estimated, and how far are the parties, or either of them, to be bound by the estimate?

14. *Section 56.*—Appears to me exceedingly hard upon the landlord. Its object is stated to be to prevent the landlord from buying up occupancy rights on a great scale, and locating ordinary raiyats on the land. I think that a less objectionable method of securing the same object would be to prohibit the purchase by the landlord of occupancy rights, except in the cases provided for by sections 51 to 55. It is scarcely likely that his purchases under those sections would be very considerable. At present, as the Second Subordinate Judge observes, as the Bill stands, all that a landlord is to get practically by his purchase is the power of keeping out a tenant to whom he objects, and this seems scarcely a fair and sufficient return for his outlay. If he is allowed to buy the occupancy right at all, he is fairly entitled to obtain, by his purchase, the full advantages that would be obtained by any other purchaser.

15. The provisions which render it impossible for a tenant to contract himself out of his occupancy right, as between the landlord and himself, are strongly objected to by Baboo Amrita Lal Pal; but they appear to me necessary, considering the relations which prevail generally in Bengal between landlord and tenant. The Subordinate Judge suggests that such contracts should be disallowed, only on proof of undue influence; but on the one hand, practically, a raiyat would seldom, if ever, be able to prove undue influence where it had really been exercised, while on the other hand he might frequently raise the plea in respect of perfectly fair transactions, if he afterwards repented of his bargain.

CHAPTER VI.

16. Has my general approval. It seems to me, however, that their should be some attempt to define the term "staple crops" which occurs in several places in the course of the chapter, as a good deal may turn on its precise meaning. If a general definition of the term is not practicable, there should be some means by which it should be authoritatively and publicly declared what are "staple crops," for the purposes of the Act, in different divisions or districts. The table of rates would be of great utility: it will be for the Revenue authorities to ascertain how far its preparation will be possible. The price-lists to be prepared by the Collector under the provisions of section 83 will be very useful, if care is taken to secure accuracy, or very mischievous otherwise.

CHAPTER VII.

17. *Section 86.*—I doubt the justice of giving compensation in the case of the ejectment of a raiyat, through his own fault, from *bastu* land.

CHAPTER VIII.

18. I should like to see it definitely stated what are the rights of an ordinary raiyat as to the use of the land. As regards the occupancy raiyat, it is provided in section 50 that he may use the land in any manner which does not render it unfit for the purposes of the tenancy. Is it intended to be implied, from the absence of such an express provision in the case of the ordinary raiyat, that his right to the use of the land is more restricted? This is a question of considerable importance in the indigo districts of Behar. An attempt is being made to get rid, as far as possible, of the old *thikadari* system, and to encourage raiyats to grow indigo independently entirely on their own account, as they would any other crop, in order to sell it to the factories. This system deprives the landlord of the advantage which he had over a factory, under the *thikadari* system, of being able to screw up the rent of the village leased to an amount far above what the rent-roll of the village would justify, because the factory would, if it lost the *thika*, have no means of growing or obtaining sufficient indigo plant for manufacture. It is accordingly naturally to be expected that certain landlords should not look very favourably upon it, and should endeavour to put difficulties in the way of its extension. I take it that the occupancy raiyat can undoubtedly, under the provisions of section 50, grow indigo if he pleases in spite of the landlord. Can the ordinary raiyat do so too?

19. *Section* 90.—It appears to me that the ordinary raiyat under the Bill acquires something very like a right of occupancy. Is a landlord never to let to an ordinary raiyat for a fixed term; and if he is to have that power, is not the raiyat to be liable to ejectment in execution of a decree for ejectment, passed on the ground that the term of the lease has expired? There is no provision apparently for such a case in section 90. Again, it seems to me only equitable that the landlord should have the power of ejecting an ordinary raiyat, after due notice, on paying compensation for improvements.

20. *Section 93.*—The idea of payment of compensation for disturbance is, so far as I am aware, altogether new to the country, and I do not think that the landlord should be burdened with such a condition.

CHAPTER IX.

21. I approve of the provisions of this chapter generally.

22. *Sections 100 to 102.*—The provisions contained in these sections should have a most beneficial effect. The difficulty and uncertainty now attending the trial of rent-suits in Behar, owing to the frequently utter worthlessness of the oral evidence and the prevalence of forgery on both sides, make the duty of deciding them most irksome and most painful to a conscientious judicial officer. The production of forged receipts is as common as that of false accounts, if not more so. I think, however, that it is very important that there should be some security provided against the substitution of forged receipts and counterparts. As long as either may be written on a scrap of loose paper, it will be open to the landlord to impugne the genuineness of the receipt, and to the tenant to impugne that of the counterpart. I think that the use of printed or lithographed cheque-books should be made compulsory, and that, in addition to the particulars specified in section 100, each receipt and counterpart should be required to be serially numbered. A similar provision would be useful in respect of the statement of account prescribed by section 101. It would be still better if it could be provided that only cheque-books supplied by Government should be used. Such books might be kept on sale at the district and sub-divisional revenue offices, as forms of application for copies are. At any rate, I am afraid that if receipts and accounts, and their counterparts, are to be written on loose scraps of common paper, we shall be very much where we are now.

23. *Sections 103 to 107.*—I suppose from section 106 that the "Officer" mentioned in section 103 is to be a Revenue Officer. If so, the word "Revenue" might with advantage be used in section 103. I am doubtful how far it is practicable or expedient for the officer receiving applications for deposit to exercise a discretion as to the receipt of the deposit. Where many such applications for deposit are made at a time, it seems to me that it would practically be impossible for him to come to a satisfactory decision on the matter at the time. I think that it would be better to receive all deposits tendered. Probably this is practically what it would come to in any case. I have no doubt that the present practice of requiring a declaration on solemn affirmation of previous tender is quite useless, and that the declaration has come to be a mere matter of form, if, indeed, it was ever anything else.

24. *Section 111* (2).—It has been held, in connection with the corresponding provision of Act X of 1859, that the period of grace may be extended at the discretion of either the Court of first instance or the Appellate Court. This question should be definitely settled.

25. *Section 118.*—It appears to me that the provisions of this section, if practically possible (which I doubt), are hard an the landlords, some of whom will have to send very long distances. If the papers are to be lodged in Government offices, I do not see why sub-divisional offices should not receive them as well as the office of the Collector of the district.

26. *Section 125* (2).—These provisions are very fair. The difficulty is, how the landlord is to know when the tenant's right, title and interest is brought to sale. Ought not a notice to be served upon him? There is the same difficulty as to section 52: I omitted to notice it in its place.

CHAPTER X.

27. I approve of all the provisions of this chapter.

CHAPTERS XI & XII.

28. Appear to me to be very useful.

CHAPTER XIII.

29. I could not recommend the retention of the provisions of the present law as to distraint. Those of the Bill do not appear to me open to the same objections. But I should think

it a question whether the landlords would not as soon see the right of distraint abolished altogether, as restricted to the extent proposed. As regards section 179 (1), the mention of the Board of Revenue appears to be a mistake. As the administration of the law relating to distraint is to be in the hands of the Civil Courts, the Board of Revenue does not seem to be the proper authority to make rules.

CHAPTER XIV.

30. *Section 188.*—Is considered by the Second Subordinate Judge and the Rent Suit Munsif as leaving it open to doubt whether a suit for rent, amounting to less than Rs, 1,000, due on account of land valued at more than Rs. 1,000, should not be instituted in the Court of a Subordinate Judge. I do not see the same difficulty myself, as in section 188 it is only a question of the *local limits* within which the cause of action shall be deemed to have arisen, and not of the court which is to have jurisdiction. I mention the point, however, in case it should be thought well to make any alteration to prevent misunderstanding.

31. *Sections 191 to 198.*—I think that the simplification of procedure in the simpler classes of suits is a great improvement. At the same time I do not think that it could be safely made more summary. I feel some doubt as to the expediency of the limit of Rs. 50 in section 198(*b*), and should be more inclined to adopt that of Rs. 10 originally proposed by the Rent Commission.

32. The provisions of the remaining sections of Chapter XIV appear to me to be equitable.

33. I have no particular remarks to make with respect to the remaining chapters of the Bill.

34. The First Subordinate Judge and the Rent Suit Munsif suggest that provision ought to be made for the case of suits where there are several co-sharers as the "landlord" and there is no common manager. I think that it would be well that this question should be dealt with, and that it should be settled under what conditions separate suits may be brought by the different co-sharers, if at all.

35. The First Subordinate Judge is of opinion that provision ought to be made for the forfeiture of tenancy by a tenant's disclaiming the landlord's title. I am of the same opinion. The tenant is amply protected by the Bill, and if he chooses to conspire with another person against his landlord's title, I think he ought to suffer for it. This remark should, perhaps, rather have come under the sections relating to ejectment, but the matter was overlooked by me at the time.

36 The Rent Suit Munsif calls attention to the hardship to which ignorant raiyats are subjected in consequence of *batwara* proceedings, the practical result of which is frequently to enhance their rents where their holdings come within the shares of more than one landlord. Though there is no professed enhancement, each sharer demands something more than his proper proportion of the rent previously paid, and as these demands are separately made, an ignorant raiyat is not in a position to contest them. It is only when he has paid them all that he finds that the aggregate exceeds the amount that he used to pay before the *batwara*. The Rent Suit Munsif suggests that the law should require the ameen employed on the *batwara* proceedings to prepare a list showing the *jamas* payable by the raiyats under the new arrangement. The evil is certainly a serious one, and the remedy suggested by the Munsif seems to me worthy of consideration.

Dated Midnapore, the 26th May, 1883.

From—W. F. MEREs, Esq, Judge of Midnapore,

To—The Registrar of the High Court, Calcutta.

I have the honour to submit the following notes upon the draft Bengal Tenancy Bill, 1883.

Section 3. "Raiyat."—It is to be regretted that the border line between a raiyat and a tenure-holder has not been drawn in the Bill. The definition as it stands in paragraph 5 would include the case of a person who takes a grant of waste land, and who, after clearing and embanking where necessary, sublets it to tenants. For instance, here in Midnapore there is along the coast a larg tract of land formerly occupied by Government for the manufacture of salt. At that time the land was waste and mainly covered with jungle. On the abolition of the salt manufacture, the land was surrendered to the zamindars in whose estates it lay. It has since been let by the zamindars in large or small blocks to mere speculators, sometimes for a term, sometimes without any agreement as to fixity of rental or period of tenure. The lessee sometimes, but not always, clears a larger or smaller portion, or perhaps throws up an embankment, and induces cultivators to take up small blocks and bring them under cultivation.

These small cultivators are fairly entitled to acquire occupancy rights against the speculator, but they cannot do so if he is classed as a raiyat.

The same state of things occurs in the jungle mehals of the north-west of this district. There the land is poor in quality and largely covered with sâl timber or small brushwood. The zamindar has granted a putni of a large tract of this country to an European firm. The putnidars, with a view to get the land settled up, have given vaguely worded leases, nominally of the better lands of a village only, often only of a few bigahs, but not settling with more than one tenant in each village area, unless the area is unusually large. There seems to have been a tacit understanding that the tenant, if he could, might bring the whole village under cultivation. A general rise of prices with increased pressure of population on the land has made it easy for these tenants to find cultivators ready to undertake the labour and risk of clearing and bringing under cultivation most of the land in the lessee's village boundary; and the putnidars on

re-measurement have repeatedly found the lessee in occupation of ten times the area mentioned in the lease.

From what I know of the districts of Balasore and Backergunge, I believe similar instances could be found there. As far as I know, whenever cultivation is spreading and inferior soils are being brought under tilth, some such system as this prevails. It is of great importance that the courts should not be left to decide the relative status of the contractor and the cultivator in cases of this sort. Generally it is not difficult for the contractor to decide for himself whether he shall prove that he is a tenure-holder or a raiyat. The basis on which he may enhance, or on which he may be enhanced, depends upon his own status with reference to the putnidar on the one hand, and to the tenant on the other. A good opportunity now presents itself of assisting courts in this difficulty; and even though it may not be best to define a raiyat, the Legislature, rather than the courts, should undertake this duty. The definition should be drawn so as to include the case of a man who takes up land for cultivation by himself, or by his family or servants, and it should exclude the case of a man who takes land merely to sub-let as a speculation. A maximum limit of a raiyat's holding is, therefore, necessary, and I may say that after 18 years' service in the Lower Provinces, I have never met with an instance of a genuine cultivating tenant who held 50 bigahs of arable land.

Section 3, clause 19. "Signed."—The definition is reproduced from the C. C. P. What does the last paragraph mean? The words are—"It also includes stamped with the name of the person referred to"—"referred to" where? In the first clause of the definition, *i.e.*, the marksman, or to the person whose name is engraved on the seal?

Section 26.—Why should ejectment of a permanent tenure-holder be limited to the case of breach of a written contract only, carrying that penalty? There may be no written agreements that the ejectment should be the penalty of denial of the landlord's titles, but this is the fitting and well-recognised consequence of such an attitude in the tenant. The same remarks apply to section 50, clause *d*.

Section 27.—The provision that the landlord shall give the tenure-holder seeking registration a statement in writing of the reasons, for his refusal to register will, I fear, in practice be found inoperative.

Section 32.—If the court's order is to have the force of a decree, and the court on the pleadings finds it necessary to try the claimant's title to the tenure of which he desires registration, what will be the effect, as between the parties, of the court's decision on the petitioner's title? Is there any pecuniary limit as regards jurisdiction? The section seems to contemplate local jurisdiction merely, irrespective of the value of the property involved.

Section 34.—Provision should be made to allow of the delegation of duty of signing certified extracts of the zamindar's register. In practice it will be found difficult for a female zamindar to "certify under her hand" the extract. If the zamindar neglects or refuses to furnish the copy, or to accept a tendered fee, by whom is the fine awardable under sub-section 35, clause 2, to be inflicted? Would it not be well to provide that the claimant may serve his notice of application through the civil court or the Collector on depositing the proper fee? I think it likely that parties will find it difficult, if not impossible, to move the zamindar to compliance, without official assistance, in applying for the certified extract.

Section 35.—To the last words of this section should be added "and the taking of copies under section 34." Speaking generally of the provisions of chapter 3D, I think there will be practical difficulties in making use of them. Except in very small estates, the zamindar never comes in personal contract with his tenants. Parties desirous of registration will find themselves, as now, obliged to deal with local agents whose interest it is to make as much as possible out of every change of ownership. Under-tenures commonly undergo division by sale and inheritance without reference to the zamindar. As long as the proprietors can agree amongst themselves, the rent continues to be paid under the old recorded proprietor's name. It is doubtful if zamindars, who can look to the tenure if the rent falls into arrear, will trouble to search for the actual tenure-holders under section 33, where the main result of the action in this direction will be to put fees into their agent's pockets. I can call to mind but one case of a tenure-holder seeking to enforce registration under section 6, Regulation VIII of 1879.

I regret that it has not been found possible to declare a rebutable presumption in favour of all ryots, being settled ryots, in respect of the land actually in their occupation at the time of the passing of the Act. It is hardly questioned that the vast majority of the cultivators have acquired occupancy rights under the existing 12 years' rule: why should the weaker party be put to the trouble of proving that he possess rights, the existence of which is hardly doubted? Why must he prove that he has occupied land in a village or estate for 12 continuous years? If any time is insisted on, why twelve years? why not a lesser number, as five or three? In practice it is difficult for ignorant people to prove facts which occurred twelve years ago. Although the use of receipts for rent is more common than formerly, still in many places in the interior they are hardly known, or not insisted on. I believe that there are new ryots in possession of genuine receipts for twelve years, all claims of rent having nevertheless been fully discharged.

Section 50.—May an occupancy ryot at his discretion fell timber of over twelve years' age standing on his holding?

Section 51.—What is the meaning of "*estimated value*" at 10 per cent., below which a landlord may purchase, in the case of an occupancy ryot selling without having first given the landlord notice of sale?

I think it questionable whether this rule, requiring notice to the landlord before a sale of a jote, will be of much service to the landlord. As a rule, they are not given to the purchase of occupancy rights. They sometimes ask permission to bid at sales for these rights in execution of decrees for rent, but they do this mainly for the purpose of bidding against the defaulter's relations, so as to prevent them from buying in far below the real value. This and the remaining sections of this chapter will, I fear, give trouble and delay to the ryot vendor, and will hamper dealings in land, which by section 50, clause *f*, are declared free.

CHAPTER VIB.

At first sight the proposals of this chapter are attractive, but after much consideration I have arrived at the conclusion that they are dangerous, and that in them lies what is likely to more than counterbalance the benefits conferred on the peasantry of the lower provinces by the rest of the Bill. The consequences of an error by the officer who prepares the table, in over estimating the normal produce of its average money value, or in fixing too high a minimum, will be nothing short of the ruin of the tenantry of the tract dealt with. As the draft stands, I doubt if the local Government, after directing at the time of publication the period for which a local area table is to remain in force, could cancel the table, if it desired to do so, on the ground that it was framed on erroneous data, or that it was otherwise inequitable. The difficulty of collecting really accurate data for the table of rates will be found to be very great. A notable instance in point has recently come under my own notice in this district. A very large property, known as the Majnamootha Estate, extending over several pergunnahs, has been lately re-settled by Government owing to the default of the proprietors. The settlement officer was specially selected as a man of considerable revenue experience; he was assisted by a special staff and was engaged for nearly three years on the work. While the settlement was in progress, it was found necessary to pass a local Act throwing the onus of disproving the settlement officer's rates on the tenants, who were dissatisfied with the assessment of the settlement officer.

If the table of rates has been published, and it is unfairly hard upon the tenants, the error will probably not appear until the mischief is done. The persistence with which ryots cling to their jotes is remarked by all who have had to deal with them. As a rule they hold on until both capital and credit are exhausted.

If this sub-chapter is to be retained, would it not be well to draw the settlement officer's attention prominently to the following, amongst other, considerations?

The incidence of the population on the soil, the rate at which this pressure is increasing—as to which see the last two census reports—the rate at which inferior soils are being brought under cultivation, therewith the consequential effects of diminishing the area of pasturage, first upon the cattle, draught and milch, upon which is sunk a large part of the agriculturist's capital, and secondly upon the population, and particularly upon the young, in diminishing supplies of milk and butter available to a people mainly subsisting upon a farinaceous dietary. Ought he not also to be reminded that the vast bulk of the land is capable of producing but one crop in the year; and that in a purely agricultural community the cultivator, as a condition of his existence, must have not only fair interest on his capital employed on his land, and fair wage for his own labour, but also enough to carry on from one harvest to the next?

CHAPTER IXC.

The provisions for giving receipts and accounts would be excellent if they applied only to large zamindaries of Government estates. But it seems to me hopeless to expect that the rules of this sub-chapter would be adhered to by petty tenure-holders or ryots who sublet, whatever the penalty might be for the breach of them. There are very few zamindaries which are not sublet in farm or in putni. These again are mostly sublet, and so on, until the person who actually gets in the ryot's rent is often little higher than a ryot or petty farmer himself. These are the persons to whom the rules would be applicable. I think it would be enough to provide that the receipt should shew date of payment, amount, payer, payee, the holding for which, and the year for which, the payment was made; and I would suggest that as an incentive to honest dealing, it should be at the discretion of the court to deduct double the amount of any payment which the tenant proved he had made, and for which credit had not been given in the plaint.

CHAPTER IXD.

The proposed rules for the deposit of rent are satisfactory improvements upon the existing ones.

CHAPTER IXE.

It would be well to state more plainly that the court is not bound to award 12 per cent. interest in all cases of arrears. The meaning of the words "liable to" seem plain enough, but I know that this is one of thr commonest errors made by young native officers, and with serious results to the unfortunate defendants.

CHAPTER IXF.

I fear the procedure laid down in this sub-chapter is too slow. What happens is that the landlord delays in attending at the division, perhaps from mere indolence, perhaps in the hope that the man who raised the crop may consent to an unequal division, rather than run the risk of bad weather and the consequent loss of all. The Act requires the party aggrieved to come to the Collector, who appoints a Commissioner: the Commissioner proceeds to the spot, and, with the assistance of assessors, makes a valuation: the Commissioner then reports to the Collector, the Collector hears objections, and may order a fresh enquiry. At every stage there must be some, and may be considerable, delay. The costs will also be of necessity relatively heavy. I would suggest that on application to the Collector by either party who complains that he is hampered in getting his share, a notice should be served by registered letter on the opposite party, directing him to attend and assist in the division within a time to be mentioned in the notice, at the expiration of which the party at whose instance the notice was served should be at liberty to remove the crop, and that it should be presumed that the amount of crop and its value mentioned in the application for the notice was correct.

CHAPTER XIII.

The right of distraint might now well be abolished. The proceedure laid down is too elaborate to be honestly followed. My own experience is that landlords are getting shy of making use of this right, unless they happen to be very powerful people, and have some object in view, as well as the getting in of the rent. The right is open to very great abuses. Under the present arrangement for the accelerated trial of rent suits, plaintiffs have very little cause for complaint as to delay. Thus in my head-quarters court a man may get an *ex parte* decree for arrears in about a month from the filing of his plaint, and in about 47 days from filing the plaint if the defendant contests the claim unsuccessfully. The plaintiff may verbally apply for execution as soon as his claim is decreed. This seems reasonably expeditious. I doubt if he would get in his money any faster under the distraint procedure. However, whether the chapter remains or not is not of great moment, as section 167 is calculated to make landlords hesitate about the use of the right.

I regret that I have not found time to consider the drafting of the Bill. Pressure of business has prevented me from giving as much time as I wished to this interesting measure.

No. 251, dated Burisal, the 2nd June 1883.

From—J. F. BRADBURY, ESQ., Offg. District Judge of Backergunge,

To—The Registrar of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal.

YOUR No. 1157D. of the 23rd April 1883.

I have the honour to subjoin my comments on the draft of the Bengal Tenancy Act, and to observe, *imprimis*, that the interpretation clauses are defective, in that they do not include a definition of a tenure. Clause 3 of section 3 defines it to include an under-tenure, and the interest of every tenant of the class referred to in section 14. The term "under-tenure" is misleading. Every tenure is holden of somebody, and under the person of whom it is holden. It may be rent or revenue-free, but in every case it is held of the original grantor or creator thereof, or his sucessors. The use of the term serves no object, and it may well be eschewed, and the word tenure exclusively employed in its stead. What, however, is a tenure? Does it denote an interest in land permanent, transferable and heritable, or is it intended to include all interest inferior to those of the proprietors of an estate? Apparently the former; for a distinction is made between a tenure-holder and a tenant.

2. The Statement of Objects and Reasons explains why a complete definition of a tenure (or under-tenure) has not been attempted, but the opportunity should be taken to remove certain doubts which have arisen under the present law. 7 W.R., 15, decides that the sub-letting of his land by a ryot does not alter the nature of a holding in its inception *ryoti*, nor necessitate its registration: and this principle it is proposed to enact by the explanation of clause 5 of section 3 of the Bill and section 50 (*c*).

The converse of this proposition has not, however, been enacted. Suppose the holder of a tenure, otherwise transferable, permanent and heritable, say one designated a *halawah*, to which in his district ordinarily, and in the absence of express stipulation to the contrary, are attached the incidents of permanence, heritability and transferability: suppose, I say, the holder of such a tenure cultivates the soil thereof himself, is he to be deemed a ryot or a tenure-holder? The revenue athorities in their proceedings under Act VIII (B.C.) of 1879 (sections 20 and 121 of the Bill) have, in this district treated such a tenant as a ryot, but from this interpretation of the law I dissent. The question can, and should be authoritatively settled now, and its decision not left to inferences from sub-section 6 of section 21. My opinion is that once a tenure-holder always a tenure-holder, and that, if the tenure be, from its nature, by custom, or by agreement with the original lessor permanent, transferable, and heritable, it is immaterial whether the holder thereof sublets or himself cultivates the whole or a part of the soil thereof.

3. The definition of an "arrear" is likewise defective, for frequently the rent is not payable in instalments, but in a lump at the end of the year.

4. In clause (*e*), section 4, the word "out" is superfluous.

5. *Section* 6—Is not happily worded. How and why is land which is admittedly not *khamar* but which is comprehended in a permanent, heritable, and transferable tenure within an estate, and cultivated by the holder of such tenure, to be deemed *ryoti* land of such estate?

The framers of the section seem to have ignored estates not consisting exclusively of *kkamar* and *ryoti* land. Section 13 is obnoxious to the same criticism.

6. What is intended by "terminable" in section 19: "determinable by notice," or "for a term?"

7. Is the application of section 20 to be confined to districts in no part of which land has been permanently settled, or is it to govern settlements of all land not permanently settled in whatever district situate? The language of the section is susceptible of the latter interpretation only, but the marginal note favours the former.

What is the express recognition contemplated by section 20? Must such recognition be recorded? How can the non-recognition of a right affect such right? Suppose the revenue authorities have in all previous settlemeut proceedings recorded the existence of a tenure, and at no date enhanced the rent thereof, are they at liberty to enhance the rent thereof whenever so minded, and by what restriction is the enhancement to be limited?

Again, who is an authority empowered by the Government to make definitively settlements? The Commissioners and the Board of Revenue confirm settlements, but make none. The Collector and his subordinates make them, but not definitively, for their orders are not final, nor, I believe, of any effect till confirmed.

Another question which some appeals recently heard by me suggest is this: sections 20 and 121 are designed to replace Act VIII (B.C.) of 1879, which the Bill proposes to repeal, but no portion of the Bill empowers the revenue authorities to enhance the rents of a tenant of an estate which is private property, but which is periodically settled by them, and the rents and profits of which they realise by reason of the recusancy of the proprietors who refuse to accept the terms of settlement offered by the Revenue authorities, and are content with the allowance denominated *malikhana*.

Sections 20 *and* 121—Do not provide for such a case.

8. *Section* 21.—What is "beneficial" rent? The term is novel in Indian law, and requires explanation.

9. *Sections* 25, 27, 29, 30, 31, 209.—What is a "permanent" tenure? One that is transferable at will and heritable? And is every right of occupancy and every tenure to which section 14 applies to be deemed a permanent tenure?

10. The order under section 32, having the force of a decree, will, I presume, be appealable; but how is it to be enforced? Under section 260, C. P. C.? But if the landlord continues recusant, and will not register in spite of the attachment of his person, or his property, or both, what is to be the remedy of the transferor or transferee? The simplest course will be to enact that the order shall have the force of a decree in a suit, and shall operate as the registration of the transfer or transmission of the tenure.

11. What will be the effect of non-compliance with the rules framed under section 35? Will any informality vitiate the registration, and is the transferor or transferee or successor to suffer therefor? Is the fine with which a breach is punishable to be recovered by a prosecution before a Magistrate?

12. Schedules 2 and 3 should be incorporated in chapter IV, and not relegated to an appendix.

13. "Whether before or aftor the commencement of this Act," in sections 45 and 46, should be amplified so as to express whether wholly before or after, or partially before and partially after such commencement.

Is a person to be deemed, for the purposes of section 45, to have held as a ryot *ryoti* land held as a ryot by a person whose heir he is, though such land may have, by devise or otherwise, passed to another?

14. *Section* 50.—Will a raiyat with a right of occupancy be entitled to fell or grow timber in the absence of express stipulation to the contrary.

15. To what Civil Court must the application under sections 51, 54, and 55 be made? Will a Small Cause Court have jurisdiction to ascertain the price, and will the order under those sections be appealable or not?

16. How are the notices prescribed by the chapters III and V and other portions of the Bill to be served; and where an application or some other act is required to be made or done by the person on whom notice is served within a fixed period, what course is to be pursued if he seeks to make or do it after the expiry of such period, pleading that the notice was never received by him? Real cases of non-receipt of the notice are sure to occur in practice, and the plea of non-receipt of the notice will assuredly be falsely put forward in many other cases. Some procedure for dealing with them should be prescribed, otherwise the prescription of a notice may be dispensed with.

17. Again, in sections 51 and 54 the application must be made by the landlord within one month of the filing of the notice in the revenue office; but if the notice is not served within the month, through oversight, designedly, or from other cause, what then?

18. Again, if after the ascertainment of the price to be paid under sections 51, 54 and 55, the person in possession refuses to convey the occupancy right to the landlord, must the latter institute a regular suit for the conveyance, or will the court, upon ascertaining the price, have power to direct the execution of a conveyance forthwith, and give effect to such direction under section 260 or section 261?

The latter procedure will reduce litigation; and if orders under sections 51, 54, and 55 are appealable, will be unexceptionable in every respect.

19. *Section* 64.—"About the time at which those rates were fixed." These words are somewhat obscure. They mean, I suppose, "about the time at which were fixed the rates in force at the date of the preparation of the table."

20. *Section* 85.—If, as is often the case, the homestead is a part of a non-occupancy holding, will the tenant have different interests in diffeaent portions of such holding?

21. *Section* 86.—I presume the tenant may be permitted to remove the materials of his buildings, and in such a case he will be entitled to recover as compensation only such amount as may recoup him for the trouble and expense of re-erecting the same on another site.

22. *Section* 87.—How is the enhancement allowed by the section to be effected—by suit after notice, or by suit following on a notice, or otherwise?

23. The language of clause (*a*) of section 90 requires modification, for I presume that the mere falling into arrears will not justify ejectment at the will of the landlord, but he must sue therefor.

24 What civil court is intended by section 91?

25. Must section 92 be strictly construed: in other words, will a landlord be bound to sue for ejectment, or may he sue to recover arrears at the enhanced rate, as at present?

26. *Section* 97.—Is such a thing as rent payable at the end of the year to cease? In the absence of any agreement or custom, surely the most convenient rule is that the rent should be payable at the close of the year for which it is demandable, as now; and I suggest that the parties be left by section 98 to settle the number and dates of the instalments, with the restriction that in no case shall the former exceed four. The object—and a very desirable one it is—of protecting the ryot from frequent demands for fractions of his rent will be amply secured by the restriction without the interference of the Board of Reveuue or any third party

27. *Section* 102.—I presume the fines exigible under the Act are designed to be recoverable in the criminal courts.

28. A revenue officer is clearly intended by section 103 (*vide* section 106), and this should be expressed.

29. *Section* 104.—How is the revenue officer to satisfy himself that the applicant is entitled under section 103 to make the deposit judicially, that is, after taking evidence or otherwise? Will not the mere application be ordinarily sufficient to justify the receipt of the deposit, the tenant making it being responsible for any illegality or irregularity?

30. *Section* 111.—What is a non-transferable holding? That of an ordinary ryot is, I believe meant, but suppose such a ryot holds under a lease susceptible of assignment, will section 111 apply?

31. *Section* 122, *clause* 2.—How and where prescribed? What will be sufficient notice? How is it to be published, and how proved?

32. *Section* 125.—If the landlord holds no decree, and the amount in arrear is disputed, or there is collusion between the landlord and the tenant, will the court have authority to refer the landlord to a suit in lieu of enforcing the charge to the detriment of another creditor?

33. *Section* 133.—Will one of several co-landlords be entitled to measure independently of the others, or against their wishes?

34. *Section 135*.—Will the order under section 135 be appealable?

35. *Section 140*—Is obnoxious to the same animadversion as section 111.

36. *Section 141, clause* (*b*).—How and by whom prescribed, and how is such publication to be proved?

37. *Section 144*.—What will be effectual service, and will the order under section 144 be appealable or not?

38. *Section 148*.—Will the order under section 148 be appealable?

39. *Section 157*.—How and by whom prescribed, and how is much publication to be proved?

40. *Section 166*.—"In addition to any other remedy to which he is entitled by law." May the landlord sue and distrain simultaneously for the same arrears?

In any case I conceive one of a co-proprietary cannot distrain for rent due to the whole of the co-proprietors jointly, and that should be clearly expressed.

41. *Section 168*.—Will the order under section 168 (2) be appealable?

42. *Section 191*.—Why are Courts, when disposing of suits of the nature described in section 191, to be debarred from ordering facts to be proved by affidavit? The provisions of sections 194 to 197 are now freely used, especially for the proof of service of process in suits heard *exparte*. Their application to such suits facilitates the rapid disposal of rent suits, and I fail to see what object is secured by enacting that affidavits are not to be used in the vast majority of suits under the Rent Law. Such enactment will merely prolong their duration.

43. *Section 195*—Is, I think, most objectionable. The law requires issues to be framed in every suit, but in practice issues are rarely recorded in rent suits, and when an appeal is preferred, it is only by reference to the written statement that the Appellate Court can usually ascertain what precise pleas the defendant took in the Court below. The judgment in the majority of rent suits does not state the issues, but disposes of the case summarily. The object of abolishing the right to present a written statement is to save time, but the presentation of a written statement occasions no loss of time whatever, and such a statement is frequently of the utmost value.

The present procedure in rent suits is as summary as it can be, while a record of evidence is indispensable, and section 196 is superfluous. Nothing more than a memorandum is now recorded, but even a memorandum takes time; and it is only by dispensing with a record of the evidence, and as a necessary corollary prohibiting appeals, that the trial of rent suits can be accelerated. Let the parties present what written statements they please. The mere reduction to writing of the pleas cannot delay. Why, therefore, prohibit it, except by leave of the Court?

44. *Section 199.*—If the defendant admits that a part only of the rent claimed is due, and that not to the plaintiff, but to a rival claimant, will section 199 apply? If not, section 199 will be a dead letter, as the defendant by pleading that the sum is one pice or one pie less than the plaintiff claims will be able to avoid the obligation of making the deposit.

45. *Section 203.*—"Before the date of his ejectment." Do these words denote the date of the actual ejectment in execution of a decree for ejectment, the date of the decree for ejectment, or the date of the institution of the suit for ejectment? Not the first, apparently, though that is the natural construction of the words, for it would conflict with the context of section 203 itself, and likewise with sections 204 and 206. Which of the others is the correct interpretation?

46. *Section 204.*—Will the rent payable under section 204 be assessable and recoverable in the course of the proceedings taken to execute the decree for ejectment, or will a separate suit be necessary? If the former, will the assessment and the order to pay the same be appealable? *N. B.*—Section 205.

47. *Section 208 (b).*—Will the tenure so recognized by the settlement authorities be inviolable and unavoidable merely during the term of the temporary settlement, or will it so continue always, even when the temporary is converted into a permament settlement?

48. *Section 208 (c).*—What are permanent buildings? Masonry structures alone, or will a building with mat or wicker walls, and a thatched roof, solid, well constructed, and of large dimensions fall within the category. I know it is difficult to define permanence; but at least it may be expressed that the phrase permanent buildings is not to be confined to those of masonary alone.

49. *Section 212.*—The officer who holds sales is the nazir, and the nazir never issues or makes a sale notification, or proclamation. That is invariably the work of the Court ordering the sale. Does section 212 intend any change in this respect? I trow not; but its language is not happy.

50. *Section 214.*—What proof of service will suffice? Much will turn on the service of notice, as the purchaser will be bound to avoid within a year from the date of his obtaining knowledge of the incumbrance set up, and the incumbrance will he annulled from the date of service only. Service by post is least likely to be disputed, and most likely to be real.

51. *Section 216 (c).*—Is any, and if any what, notice to be given to the tenant of the claim under section 216 (c), and when must the claim be made? As soon as the sale is confirmed, I imagine; but within what interval of such confirmation?

52. *Section 217* (3).—On what grounds can a plaintiff demand to have a sale set aside?

53. *Section 224 and Schedule IV, Part* III.—Where the judgment-debtor has by fraud or force prevented the execution of the decree, what will the limitation be? The Bill is silent on the point, and Act XV of 1877 does not supply the defect.

54. It is apparently the intention of the framers of the Bill that, with the exceptions enacted, all suits, appeals, and other judicial proceedings under the Bengal Tenancy Act shall be governed by Act XIV of 1882, but this should be expressly enacted to obviate misunderstanding. Similarly, the application of the Indian Limitation Act XV of 1877 to such suits, appeals, and proceedings should, not be left open to argument. Section 225 expressly excludes the operations of section 7, 8, 9 in certain cases, and section 224 likewise supersedes Act XV of 1877 in certain particulars. Are we to infer from this that in all other cases and particulars Act XV of 1877 will apply? Hitherto, this doctrine has never been laid down so broadly, though various provisions of Act XV of 1877 have been applied to suits, &c., under Act VIII (B. C.) of 1869. I suggest therefore that the new Bill distinctly enact the extent of the application of Acts XV of 1877 and XIV of 1882 to suits, appeals, and other proceedings under it.

55. Does section 222 govern such orders as those contemplated by sections 97, 98, 99, &c.?

56. The Court will observe that I have abstained from discussing the policy of the Bill and the amendments proposed of the present law. The main provisions of the Bill have been settled, and I conceive that it now only remains to so frame the Bill as to leave as little room as possible for discussion of the intention of the Legislature. I must, of course, have overlooked many points open to argument, which will strike others; but I trust that some of my comments have revealed defects in the language of the Bill, the correction of which may hereafter prevent litigation, and will certainly facilitate the interpretation of the measure by those who have to administer it.

No. 352, dated Mozufferpore, the 14th May 1883.

From—A. C. Brett, Esq., District Judge of Tirhoot, Mozufferpore,

To—The Registrar of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal.

In reply to your No. 1157E, dated 23rd ultimo, I have the honour to submit the following remarks.

The basis of the longstanding controversy, of which we have the outcome in the Tenancy Bill now before the Viceregal Council, is, in my opinion, the loose employment of such words as "owner," "proprietor," "malik," and the like, and the importation into India of ideas from feudal England. No single class of men can claim the same absolute ownership or proprietorship in land that a man has in (say) a plate or a box of matches. A piece of land is a portion of the crust of the globe we inhabit, and it produces the unearned increment which is the support of life. Ownership in it is therefore necessarily liable to be subject to limitation to co-ownership in fact. To apply this principle practicably, it is necessary to take workable portions of the crust of the globe, *e. g.*, a village. This practical application I believe to have been at the bottom of the distinction between *khudkasht* and *paikasht* ryots. The former were co-owners.

Occupancy right.—The fundamental idea connected by the word *khudkasht* was permanence. The test in old days of permanence was residence. The framers of Act X of 1859 kept to the fundamental idea, and varied the test in conformity with the altered conditions of the time to a holding for 12 years. I am glad to see that the period of 12 years is to be retained, and that it is not intended to travel as far as those enthusiastic gentlemen who proposed to act on the assumption that the legislators of 1859 did not understand the perpetual settlement. I cordially approve of that provision which lays down that a ryot who has held any land for 12 years (not necessarily the same land) in a village or estate should have the right of occupancy. I see that some who admit this principle wish to limit it to definite quantities of land, but I think this is inconsistent with the larger principle of co-ownership. When once a ryot has acquired the status of permanence, he is a co-owner in the village, and has the right to occupy whatever he holds.

Ordinary ryots.—As regards the "ordinary ryot" I disagree with the Bill. It is quite true that under the present law, if an ordinary ryot has received notice of enhancement and elects to stay, he cannot be compelled to pay more than a reasonable rent. This is, however, nothing but the Judicial statement of an equitable principle. The reasonable rent which he can be compelled to pay is for the time be actually stays. But he can be ejected. To tell a zemindar that he cannot evict without paying ten times the increment of rent demanded, is to tell him he cannot evict at all. The ordinary ryot should be left to make his own terms. We are supposed to be interpreting the permanent settlement, not altering it, and as I read it, the *paikasht* ryot (whose successor is the ordinary ryot) was not protected in any way.

Transferability of occupancy rights.—I have always held that these should be transferable, but with restrictions. I think a zemindar has a right to be protected from the incoming of an objectionable tenant. The proposed law strives to protect him by giving him the right of pre-emption, but it saddles this with the provision that the next tenant, whether a settled ryot or not, shall have a right of occupancy immediately. Unless therefore the zemindar is in a position to cultivate the land by his own ploughs, through his own servants (which is not often the case), the only way he can secure himself from an objectionable tenant is to throw away his money; and the operation may be repeated *ad infinitum.* I would allow of transfer in only two cases—(1) Voluntary transfer by the ryot (2) Compulsory sale by the landlord in execution of a decree for rent. As a remedy against the introduction of an objectionable tenant, I would give the zemindar a right of *veto* as to the transferee, subject to a summary appeal to the Collector or the Judge, who should finally decide whether the objection was reasonable or not. Pre-emption might remain as an alternative. Foreclosure and compulsory sale, otherwise than by the landlord, I would prohibit. There is no doubt that at least in Bengal occupancy rights have been transferred, and there is an inevitable tendency to attach the power of transfer to any valuable right. But at the same time the Indian ryot is not yet a fit man to be allowed to walk alone. The present Bill recognizes this in the restrictions it places on his right to contract. There is always the fear least he should fall, bound hand and foot, into the power of the money-lender, a useful man in his way, and one always ready to help a ryot through difficulties as long as the ryot has a holding, but who would swallow him up bodily if he lost this. I would protect the ryot's holding as if it were a plough or any other agricultural implement. It is said that no harm has come where transfers have taken place, but we have not seen the effect of proclaiming the absolute legality and unrestricted power of transfer.

Procedure for recovery of rent.—I entirely agree that there is no royal road to the discovery of facts, but I think that an incentive should be held out to all zemindars to keep really trustworthy accounts, by telling them that any zemindar who can satisfy (say) the District Judge that his accounts prove themselves will be allowed a summary decree. Details might be easily settled. A zemindar should keep his accounts in solidly bound books, with pages numbered, bearing a certificate signed and sealed by (say) a Registrar, and his receipts should be in counterfoil form, &c. On the matter of receipts, I am glad to see the proposed provisions. No one who has seen the loose jummabundi papers, and scraps of receipts which come up to be "duly attested," can help wishing for a reform. The only way to effect one is to show zemindars that it would be worth their while to be more business-like.

Enhancement of rent.—I consider that the proposed provisions on this subject constitute the most hopeful feature of the Bill. The task of framing records of rights, tables of rates, &c., is no doubt a formidable one, but in the resolute facing of this difficulty lies the only chance of success for a Rent law in this country, however equitable may be its spirit, and however scientific may be its drafting.

No. 486, dated Alipore, the 18th May 1883.

From—C. B. GARRETT, Esq., Officiating District Judge, 24-Pergunnahs,

To—The Registrar of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal.

In reply to your letter No. 1157F, dated 23rd ultimo, I have the honour to submit a report upon the Bengal Tenancy Bill, 1883.

I do not propose to enter into any general discussion as to the relations of landlord and tenants in this country, or to consider the necessity for introducing so drastic a measure as the present one. I simply propose to deal with the Bill as one that, with more or less modification, will certainly be passed next year, and to criticise the principal points in which the Bill seems to me advantageous or objectionable.

Section 21, sub-section 4.—This sub-section appears to press unfairly on the landlord. Surely in no conceivable case could it be fair that the whole net profits of a tenure, of which even the whole was unreclaimed when the tenure was created, should be perpetually enjoyed by the tenant. Surely the landlord, who owned the land before it was reclaimed, is entitled to something for the use of what I may call the raw material on which the tenant has operated his reclamation. For the words "whether it exceeds 30 per cent. thereof or not," I would substitute the words "not exceeding 70 per cent. thereof."

Sub-section 5.—The same objection, I think, applies to this sub-section. A tenure-holder who has made improvements is entitled, first, to the same amount of profit as if he had not made improvements, *i.e.*, not less than 10 per cent. and not more than 30 per cent. Then to a fair profit on his outlay by a fair profit on the outlay, I mean not merely the market rate of interest on the capital laid out only, but a profit which takes into consideration the increase of wealth won from the soil by the application of capital.

Thus, for instance, if by the application of £100 the produce of any quantity of land is raised from, say, £30 to £60, I consider a fair profit for that improvement to be not merely 5 per cent. or 10 per cent. on the £100, but a fair share of the increment, say roughly three-fourths. But the landlord is surely entitled to something for the "raw material" he supplies.

In this section, after the words "any share," I would therefore add "not exceeding 75 per cent. and not less than 10 per cent. of the balance mentioned in sub-section 3."

Section 24, cp. section 78.—I think this a most excellent rule; it deprives zemindars of the power of harassing their under-tenants by incessant litigation.

Section 49.—I think that this section is open to very serious objection. I am aware that it is founded on certain rulings which, although they may have correctly interpreted the law, have always appeared to me objectionable. The present section will affirm and consolidate these rulings. It will be a great disadvantage to the landlords, especially to small landlords in the Behar districts. I have known in these districts many small proprietors whose sole wealth was their *khamar*. I have always understood *khamar* land to be land which was admitted to be the peculium of the zemindar, and which he had every right to dispose of to the very best advantage that the state of the market allowed him to do. I do not think that we need be apprehensive that he will now-a-days be able to do more than this.

I quite accept it as a thing politically desirable (if economically unjust) that landlords should not be allowed further to increase their *khamar* lands, but I think that established *khamar* should not be interfered with, and that the tenants of *khamar* lands should not be permitted through the carelessness or ignorance of their landlords to acquire a right in this valuable peculium to the detriment of the landlord.

Section 50.—Does this mean simply that he may sublet a portion of his land, remaining liable to the landlord for the rent assessed on the whole, or he may at his option apportion his liability to his landlord? If the latter, I think it is a provision obviously unfair to the landlord

Section 56, Statement of Objects and Reasons, page 116.—After some fluctuation of opinion, I believe that this is a highly desirable provision. At first I was inclined to regard it as injurious to the ryot and likely to diminish the value of his occupancy right. I may say that, so far as the incoming tenants were isolated strangers, immigrants, or persons previously entirely unconnected with the land, I think that no great harm would accrue from their being assessed at the highest rate of rent which the landlord could obtain. Again, I do not believe it would be possible even for a very great zemindar to eject large bodies of his old ryots and supply their places with immigrants, or, what would amount to the same, to deport a whole body of cultivators from one village to another village within his estates. But I think it would be quite possible for him to take advantage of the needs or misfortunes of his tenants, and thus buy up their occupancy rights. Without some absolute restriction like the present, no legislative ingenuity would be sufficient to prevent his resettling the old tenants *swanami* or *benami* on the old lands at arbitrary rents. This is in fact often done now on small scale, and if done on large one would be a great political evil; therefore, I accept this as a salutary restriction.

Section 77.—I am inclined to think five years too long a period; it is rather an incentive to indolance and unthrift. Two years would be, I think, quite a sufficient time to allow. In the case of tenure-holders it is rather different. At tenure-holder finding his rent, say, doubled before he had time to increase the rents of his ryots, might be put to great inconvenience. A cultivating ryot, on the other hand, has only to work a little harder.

Section 85.—I accept entirely the principle of section 85, and the reasons given for it at page 121 of the Statement of Objects and Reasons, but I think such a right should be only co-extensive with the necessity. I would therefore so modify paragraph 2, so as to make it plain that although an agriculturist did not lose his right in his *bastu* land simply by ceasing to become a settled ryot, yet he did lose it by ceasing to be an agriculturist at all. A raiyat should not be able to sell all his *arable* lands and entirely abandon the occupation of husbandry, and still retain a permanent heritable and transferable right in his *bastu* in an agricultural village.

Section 93.—I think that this section is distinctly open to objection, as I believe it will make the exercise of the landlord's power to eject an ordinary ryot quite nugatory. I do not believe that, as a matter of fact, such a ryot would ever make any improvements for the cost of which he could not recoup himself within a year or two at the outside, but the existence of the section would enable him to raise all sorts of claims which must naturally be investigated, and which although, I believe, they would usually be unfounded, would still enable the ryot to harass the landlord and protract the litigation until the time for letting the holding would be passed, and the landlord would either be compelled to allow the old ryot to remain in possession, or would have the tenure thrown in his hands for a year without a tenant. I would make an exception in the case of the ryot having built ryot's ordinary dwelling-house, which any royot should, I think, be entitled to make, and for which, if ejected, he should be entitled to compensation. I think also that, although a tenant is fairly entitled to some small compensation for disturbance, ten times the increased rent would be excessive. I suggest three times the increased rent as a fairer rate.

Section 97.—I would go further than this section, and would make the rent payable in any local area on such dates and in such instalments as the Board of Revenue may appoint, saving only written contracts. It is a very common device for zemindars to harass their tenants to demand payment of rent in monthly kists, and in such cases I have always found it very difficult to ascertain what dates were customary, or in absence of any writing what dates had been agreed to by the parties.

Section 103, Clause c.—I feel very doubtful whether it is advisable to introduce a section like this into a Rent Act. I am inclined to think it will be very difficult to ascertain whether the ryot's doubts are *bonâ fide*, and as suitors in this country are always on the look-out for opportunities for tentative litigation, I fear that whenever there is disputes going on between different persons claiming lands as landlords that the ryots will be induced by one or other of the claimants to make deposits solely with the object of getting, if possible, a decision which will force the opposite side to go into Court as a plaintiff. If it were thought necessary to give the ryot this protection, I think it would be better to allow him to make such a deposit, simply stating the names of the claimants who should then be called on to interplead one another, and this deposit should have the effect of dismissing the ryot from the suit and protecting him against any further liability up to the amount of the sum deposited. In such a case zemindars could have little temptation to practice with ryots to make tentative deposits.

Section 128, Clause 2.—I do not think that an ordinary ryot should be allowed to make improvements against the wishes of the zemindar except to the extent of building a house. An ordinary ryot has, it appears to me, no right in the land except what the landlord chooses to grant, and in the case of the very small area in the settled districts of the Lower Provinces, wherein occupancy rights have not been acquired, I think the landlords ought to be able to select their tenants and limit their rights. Presumably such tenants will be strangers and not settled ryots of the zemindari (whose status is entitled to every respect), and I do not see they have any particular claim to consideration. If an ordinary ryot having a little capital is permitted to make improvements against the wishes of his zemindar, he might easily, as soon as he has entered on the land, make such improvements as would make it impossible for the landlord to eject him. At the same time I do not think landlords should be encouraged to refuse such sanction merely from caprice. If an ordinary ryot desired to make improvements against the will of the landlord, I think that he should be allowed to serve a notice on his landlord, and that, if the landlord refused him consent, it should operate at the option of the ryot as a permission to abandon the holding at once. In the case of this class of tenants only, I would save any written engagements by the tenant at the time of entry not to make improvements against the will of the landlord.

Section 141.—I should prefer to see the presumption reversed. It is seldom that it is to the interest of a landlord that a tenure should merge. I think the presumption should be that the tenure does not merge unless the contrary is shewn.

CHAPTER XIII.

I confess I should have been glad to see the power of distraint entirely abolished. I am convinced, however, it that would be unjust to the landlords to do so at present. My experience is that it is a power very greatly abused. At the same time I admit, when Collector and Manager of Wards' estates under Act XL of 1858, having had experience of villages, from which I could never realize my rents except by distraint. This was of course before Act VIII of 1869 (B. C.) came into force.

Section 209.—This section does not provide for cases in which the breach or damage cannot be compensated by a money payment. I would add after the words "breach" always provided it can be compensated by a payment in money.

The above are, I think, the only sections in the Act which strike me as objectionable or calculated to press unfairly on the landlord. The new Bill no doubt effects a considerable change in the relations of landlord and tenant, but in my opinion that change will be a beneficial one, and a change which, without unduly curtailing the rights of the landlord, will tend to raise and strengthen those whose interests it is the duty and the truest policy of our Government to cherish—the mass of the common people.

No. 571, dated Commillah, the 12th May 1883.

Form—R. TOWERS, ESQ., District Judge of Tipperah,

To—The Registrar of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal.

In reply to your letter No. 1157J, dated 23rd ultimo, I have the honour to submit the following remarks on the new Rent Bill.

2. The measure is no doubt an extremely able one, and shews a thorough grasp of all the vexed questions arising between the conflicting parties whose interests will be affected by it. It is clear, however, that it is conceived more in the interest of the tenant than of the landlord, and while the latter gains very little from it, the tenant on the other hand acquires substantial advantages at the landlord's expense, which in many cases exceed the tenants' demands, which are entirely novel in their character, and which appear to be derived rather from a consideration of what has been found expedient in foreign countries than from Indian law or custom.

3. Amongst these I would class (1) the easy terms on which occupancy rights are conferred; (2) the confiscation of the landlord's rights to deal as he chooses with land that has once been *ryoti* when it reverts to his private possession; (3) the almost entire abolition of the right of private contract between parties; (4) compensation for disturbance; (5) the power given to ryots to make improvements against the landlord's wish. I do not wish to be understood as meaning that many of these innovations (within proper limits) may not be justified, but they are one-sided in their character, and the other side is not compensated by any corresponding advantages. I admit the difficulty of conceding to the zemindar his main demand, greater facility in realization of his dues, but I am not prepared to say that it could not be satisfied to a certain extent. There is, however, hardly any attempt made to do so in the Bill.

4. The next general observation which occurs to me is that litigation will be enormously fostered by the Bill. The parties are driven into Court or before the Revenue authorities at every step; even where a ryot agrees to the addition of a few annas to his *jumma*, he cannot register his contract unless with the approval of a public officer. Transfer of occupancy rights will be almost entirely effected through the Courts: so will registration of transferable tenures. Preparation of tables of rates and produce, and records of rights (extremely desirable objects, no doubt), will require a large and expensive staff of officers, and the decision of claims for compensation, for disturbance and improvements will add largely to the business of the Courts. These are not all the provisions of the Bill which will increase litigation, and Government will have to make up its mind to a large addition to the number of Munsiffs and Subordinate Judges to deal with the new work that will be thus thrown on these already overburdened officers.

5. Then not a few of the provisions of the Bill seem unsuited to practical working. Among these I would instance the procedure regulating the transfer of occupancy rights, sections 51-5; the rules for the preparation of tables of rates, sections 62 *et seq*; those directing apportionment of expenses, section 72; rules for enhancement, sections 73-6, which seem very intricate. Those requiring delivery of a statement of account, section 101, chapter XI, which renders nearly all the labour and expense of the proceedings before the Revenue Officer liable to go for nothing, if either party chooses to resort to the Civil Court.

6. That there are many admissible provisions in it, I do not for a moment mean to deny. I have not in my remarks in detail referred to these, but when I pass them over, I mean it to be generally understood that I approve or do not object to them. Among others I would particularly mention sections 98, 100, 122, 125, 142, 148, 150, chapter XIII generally, 199, 200, 203 (*a*), 204, 205-7.

7. I now come to the details of the Bill.

CHAPTER II.

I think the expression "private" land is too vague and will give rise to difficulty. There is a good deal of land even in the eastern districts, which the proprietors let out for yearly cultivation, sometimes to one tenant, sometimes to another, in which no right of occupancy is ever claimed by the cultivator. Will this be considered *khamar*? I think it will be a hardship on the landlord if it is held to be *ryoti* within the meaning of the Bill. The survey and register under section 7 will, I believe, be a work of enormous difficulty. Every plot will be disputed, and there will be in effect a civil suit contested in every stage before the Survey Officer, the Commissioner, the Board, and Government.

It seems to me to be more expedient to allow each case to be settled by the Courts on its own merits in case of dispute, than to cause widespread discord by sending a roving commission about the country to agitate questions on which the parties concerned are themselves

quiescent. I believe there is no injustice felt in this part of the country, at all events, on this subject (whatever may be the case in Behar).

CHAPTER V.

The two chief points open to criticism in this chapter seem to be (1) the definition of occupancy rights in sections 45 and 47; (2) the provision in section 56 that any ryot taking land from a landlord, of which the latter has himself acquired the occupancy right, shall have a right of occupancy in it.

With regard to the first of these, the extreme care has been put that under the Bill a ryot who has held two *cottahs* of land in village A for 12 years, may acquire rights of occupancy in 200 bigahs in villages B, C, and D, though he may have had possession of the same land for only three or four months. The necessity of the provision has been maintained, on the ground that otherwise the landlord, by shifting the ryot from one plot to another, might prevent the acquirement of the right in any one plot. There may be parts of the country where this is done, but I do not believe in the existence of the practice in Bengal. It may be difficult to give a difinition of occupancy rights which would satisfy everybody, but I think the proposed one must be modified. If the landlord could shew that it was at the ryot's own request that he allowed him to change his land, I think possession of the land subsequently acquired ought not to count in continuation of the former holding. If the holding is made up of lands taken at different periods, only in those held for 12 years should the right be deemedto accrue. The burden of shewing the different periods and the area taken up at reach might be placed on the landlord, as matters peculiarly within his knowledge. If he keeps proper *jumma-wasil-baki* papers, he should have no difficulty in proving the particulars. The payment of rent is not made a condition to the retention of occupancy rights, which is a material departure from section 6, Act VII of 1869 (B.C). It was held in Narayan Roy *versus* Upiul Misser, 11 C. L. R. 417, that payment of rent is not necessary to the *acquirement* of such rights, but the Bill goes further still. The provisions against contract in sections 45 and 47 may be justifiable in some parts of the country. As a rule, I believe the ryots in the eastern districts are well able to take care of themselves in this respect, and they have the great safeguard of the Registration Land Act (III of 1877) in their favour. There need be little fear of ryots being entrapped into signing *kabulyats*, so long as the registration of *kabulyats** is compulsory. Should there not be an addition to section 50(*d*), allowing a decree for ejectment on the ground of forfeiture, *i.e.*, when the ryot repudiates his landlord's title and sets up an adverse one? *Vide* Article 12, clause 8 of Mr. Field's Digest.

* I Know that *kabulyats* for one year are not compulsorily registerable, but they ought to be made so. The omission has been a fruitful cause of fraud.

I have received some strong representations as to the delay which will be caused to the landlord by his not being allowed to eject an occupancy ryot for arrears of rent, his remedy under the Bill being the sale of the holding. This is one of the points where the zemindars asking for bread (*i.e.*, greater facility of realization) have been given a stone. But I think the arguments in favour of transferability are unanswerable, and it follows that sale of the holding and not ejectment is the proper remedy; even at present it has been held that if a ryot has a transferable interest in his *jote*, he cannot be ejected for non-payment of rent. *Vide* Kristendra Roy Chowdhry *versus* Aina Bewa, 10 C. L. R. 399.

Then with regard to section 56, except in cases of ejectment, section 50 (*d*), and lapse, section 50 (*g*), the only way in which the landlord can acquire the right is by purchase (the two exceptions will evidently be of very rare occurrence). But if he is compelled to treat any person to whom he subsequently lets the land as an occupancy ryot, what consideration has he had for his purchase money? It is said that he may keep the land in his own hands, and cultivate it by labourers or hired servants. But in many cases it might be extremely inconvenient for him to do so. It would require an amount of capital which he frequently would not possess, and even if he did, his tastes and habits might not lie in the direction of practical farming.

In my opinion there is an economic mistake, as well as a serious injustice, in the provisions of this section. I see no reason why land thus acquired should not be considered as the "private" land of the proprietor, the danger stated in the "Objects and Reasons," paragraph 42, seems only imaginary; the new ryots would come in with their eyes open, and even ordinary ryots are substantially protected by the Bill.

CHAPTER VI.

Sections 58-61.—Here again, I think, there is too much interference with private contract, and I think section 61, at all events, is not defensible. Why should a settled ryot, who wishes to take on more land than that in respect of which he has acquired his *status*, be allowed to hold any further land he may take from the zemindar on privileged terms? Of course the section is the natural outcome of the hard-and-fast distinction of all land into *ryoti* and *khamar*, but, as I have already said, it seems to me unjust that a landlord should not be permitted to turn *ryoti* into *khamar* if he has obtained the *ryoti* right to it by legitimate means. The preparation of a table of rates will be practically impossible in most places, the rates varying so much even in comparatively restricted areas.

Section 78.—The period of 10 years laid down in this seems too short. Any change ought, I think, to be absolutely prohibited for at least 20 years.

Section 79.—There ought to be a ground added to this section allowing the ryot to claim a reduction on the converse of the ground stated in section 74 (1), *viz.*, that the rent paid by him is above the prevailing rate payable by ryots of the same class for similar lands in the vicinity.

CHAPTER VII.

Under section 88 it is not clear but that an absconding ryot, *i. e.* one who has abandoned his cultivation in the village and gone elsewhere, may not still for an indefinite period retain his right to the hut which he has erected on his holding, and which has ceased to be of any use to himself or to any one else when he has abandoned it. Right to the *bastu* ought not to survive rights to the cultivable land when the latter is abandoned.

Section 90.—Ejectment for forfeiture should be allowed; *vide* note to section 50 (*d*).

CHAPTER VIII.

The provisions of this chapter are entirely novel, and most of them seem to me to furnish very reasonable ground of complaint to the landlord. The limit to the amount of rent demandable under section 89 (read with section 119) seems very low, and I question whether the law should fix any limit.

Section 90 (*b*)—Pre-supposes that there will be a written contract, which in most instances will not be the case; and compensation for disturbance imposes a penalty on the landlord for exercising an admitted right. With regard to compensation for improvements, there will, as a rule, be no improvements in Bengal, except the ryot's hut or homestead, which, though dignified with the name of an "improvement" in section 126, is a very questionable one from the landlord's point of view. It is not as if the ryot built a substantial farmhouse and out-houses as in Europe, which would be of use to an incoming tenant; it will consist only of a list of thatch and fencing and a *bhita* which the next comer will probably prefer not to take over at all, but to raise a new one for himself. Still the owner is entitled to something for it, and this provision is therefore, I think, equitable enough. If the principle of compensation for disturbance be retained, I think it should only be allowed where the Court considers the enhanced rent demanded to be grossly unreasonal le.

Section 91.—It has been suggested, I think very reasonably, that it should be declared that failure to prove service of the notice should not cause the suit to be dismissed. The service or non-service might be taken into consideration in determining the question of costs, or the time from which the enhancement should commence.

CHAPTER IX.

Section 96.—Alteration of rent on account of excess or diminished area *ascertained by measurement* seems to be left out of the Bill. Sections 18 and 19, Act VIII of 1869, specified them as grounds of enhancement and abatement. I do not know whether their omission from the Bill is intentional. I find no explanation of this in the "Objects and Reasons."

I would omit section 101 as tending to unnecessary trouble and complication. If the ryot gets the receipt specified in section 100, he cannot want anything more. The particulars required by section 101 seem to correspond very much with those contained in the ordinary *jumma-wasil-baki* papers, which the zemindar will probably keep for his own convenience; but if the ryot gets the receipt to which he is entitled by the preceding section, he should not be allowed to harass his landlord by putting him to the expense of an extra establishment for furnishing "extracts of account," and subjecting him to prosecution for neglect to do so. This section will operate as a real hardship on zemindars, with no corresponding advantage to the ryot.

Section 102.—My experience in rent suits has led me to the conclusion that there is nothing more important to the interests of the ryot (and indeed of the landlord too, though he does not always think so) than a proper system of receipts. The form in section 100 seems an admirable one, and the retention of the amount of *jumma* (clause *f*) should be insisted* on. I am sure I am within the mark when I say that three-fourths of the cases I have had to deal with in this district, between landlord and tenant, arise from dispute as to the amount of *jumma* in each case payable. Pottahs and *kabulyats* being unfortunately as yet comparatively rare, there is nothing to decide the point, but unsatisfactory oral evidence and such confirmation thereof as may be found in the zemindar's papers. The introduction of clause *f* will be a great boon to the ryots, and, considering the importance of it, I would make the punishment of the landlord much more severe than that laid down in section 102, which seems to me entirely inadequate. In most cases it will not be worth a ryot's while to put himself to the trouble of prosecuting for such a petty sum as double the few annas for which a receipt has been withheld. We may be sure that the costs he would obtain in the suit, even if he won it, would not reimburse him. The force of these remarks will be more evident if we bear in mind the exceedingly small *jummas* of most of the ryots; six millions out of 10 paying less than 5 a year—*vide* Mr. Justice Cunningham's minute. I would make the withholding a receipt for any sum a high misdemeanor, punishable with fine extending to (say) Rs. 500, out of which the ryot should be reimbursed full costs of suit besides penalty.

* NOTE.—*I* would modify this by adding "in the case of settled ryots." It has been pointed out to me that in some yearly lettings called *uthapara* in this part of the country, corresponding, I believe, with the *utlandi* in Nuddea, the rent depending on the area found on measurement to have been cultivated by the ryot, it is not usual for the landlord to prepare his jummabundi till late in the year. Payments will, however, have been made before that by the ryot, and in receipts given for such, it will not be practicable to enter the amount of the jumma.

Section 125.—There is no provision in the Bill corresponding to sections 57, 61, 64, and 65 of Act VIII of 1869. It ought to be distinctly laid down whether, in the case of arrears of tenure, the landlord's remedy is to be confined solely to the sale of the tenure, or whether he can also proceed against other property of his debtor, and if so, whether before or after sale of the tenure. In this connection, I would call attention to a recent important ruling of the High Court, I. L. R. VII, Calcutta, 748, which certainly interprets the law differently from the way in which it had been previously understood. The omission of all reference to the subject in the Bill may give cause to much difficulty, and there ought, I think, to be an authoritative exposition of the law on it.

CHAPTER X.

Sections 126-8.—I doubt whether either party will make much use of these sections. I must say that the provisions generally of the Bill hold out but little inducement to the landlord to make improvements (which others will reap all the benefit of), but the principle contained in these sections is undoubtedly novel. They may be beneficial, but they upset existing ideas. Permission to dig a well or excavate a tank has hitherto been held a high prerogative of the landlord. There will no doubt be loud complaints on this point. The principle is objectionable, chiefly, I think, because it confers a right on the ryots which they would never have thought of claiming themselves, and I think reforms in this direction should only be where the people themselves demand them.

Section 129.—I do not know whether the word "predecessor" in clause 1 is designedly in the singular number if it includes the plural, as it may, by section 2, Act I of 1868, I think. Some limit of time within which the improvement must have been made should be laid down.

Section 133, proviso.—In cases of increase or loss to his property by alluvion or deluvion, it might be a hardship to prohibit the landlord from measuring again within 10 years.

CHAPTER XI.

This chapter is intended to apply to *all* classes of ryots. I would, for reasons already given, exclude ordinary ryots from its operation. I think Government should not interfere with the zemindar's power of contracting with them on any such terms as may be mutually agreed on.

I confess I do not quite understand the distinction between rents subject to alteration by order of a Court and rents not subject to such alteration. Will the Revenue Officer have the power of deciding what tenants' rents fall within each class? His decisions in the latter class of cases will have little finality, their correctness being merely presumed until anybody shows the contrary in a civil suit. Litigation will therefore be hardly, if at all, prevented in this class of cases.

In the other class he should either not interfere at all, or his powers should be more extensive. It may be right that he should have a discretion to refer cases to the Civil Court under section 155, but I think the powers of revision given to the latter by section 160 are much too large. The matters referred to in clauses (*a*), (*b*) and (*c*) are surely ones in which the Revenue Officer, who it is to be presumed will visit the spot, measure the ground, &c., will be in a better position to decide than the Civil Court. The period of 10 years in section 160 should be extended to 20. It is of the utmost importance that people should not be harassed by liability to frequent change in these matters.

CHAPTER XIII.

I am not one of those who would recommend the abolition of distraint. It is in many cases, even in Bengal, absolutely necessary to the legimate security of the landlord, who ought to have a first charge on the produce of the land. I have observed in the printed reports of discussions in Council and elsewhere that very little objection has been taken on any side to the provisions of this chapter. Two of them seem absolutely necessary to be maintained.—(1) That the landlord must not himself be allowed to interfere in any way with the distraint (except in applying to the Court for it), wich must be entirely carried out by the Court's officers. (2) The penal provisions of sections 185-6 which are necessary to give effect to the former principle.

In section 167 (2), I think the court-fee should be eight annas only. That specified is too high a tax on the landlord. He has not yet the benefit of a full adjudication of his claim, as he may afterwards have to defend a suit under section 181 (4).

CHAPTER XIV.

The arguments against furnishing zemidars with any summary remedies for the recovery of arrears rent are certainly difficult to be answered. Chapter XIV simplifies the existing procedure a little, and section 199 is no doubt a wholesome provision; but still the fact remains that numbers of ryots withhold their rents with no excuse whatever, and Chapter XIV will not have much effect on them. They simply decline to pay until they are forced, and I have heard it explained how it pays them to do so. The first thing is that they gain time. They know there will be a good deal of delay before the landlord can get his

case ready for Court, and after the plaint is filed, they know there will be a good deal of further delay before they are called on to appear, and still more before the case is decided, especially as the Rent Munsif's files are so heavily blocked (I am of course now speaking of this district only). There then will be the time taken in appeal, and finally the chance of a successful claim by a friendly neighbour to the property attached in execution. The above proceedings may be easily spun out for a year, and frequently longer even in cases where there is absolutely no defence; and I am afraid that even under Chapter XIV the delay will not be much curtailed. The danger of allowing zemindars the summary powers exercised by the Collector in *khas mehals*, &c., under the certificate system, has of course been amply demonstrated. There is one suggestion, however, which I would make bold to offer, *viz.*, that in any suit where the zemindar produced a decree shewing that the *jumma* claimed by him had been awarded by the Court against the defendant within (say) three years of suit, with a declaration on oath that it had since been due and unpaid, and submitted his *jumma-wasil-baki* or similar papers to the Court's inspection as proof thereof, a decree for the amount should forthwith be passed, subject to the condition that execution be at once taken out, the defendant to be heard summarily on any objection made by him. Something like this would, I believe, work well in this district; the only defence would in nine cases out of ten be a plea of payment, which, under the now stringent rules as to accounts and receipts, ought to be settled at once without difficulty. There should be no appeal by the defendant unless he paid the amount decreed into Court.

Section 196.—Evidence should be taken down *verbatim* whether an appeal is allowed. If this section stands, Appellate Court will be placed in a very difficult position, somewhat as they are at present, in appeals in summary trials under the Criminal Procedure, where, on the meagre depositions on the record, it is often impossible to say whether the first Court was right or wrong. Abbreviation of the evidence will be no help, but the contrary, to the Appellate Court. If the section stands, I am sure there will be many remands on this score.

Section 198.—It is probably thought that the limitation of power to appeal is a provision which will operate chiefly in favour of the zemindars. My experience does not lead me to that conclusion. The Court of first instance (by which I, of course, mean the Munsif's principally), according to my experince, favour the ryots as a class more than the zemindars. Restrictions on the power to appeal would, I believe, be felt as a greater hardship, therefore, by the latter than by the former. The provisions in section 198 (*a*) seem unimpeachable. I almost think (*b*) would be better omitted. A Munsif so vested would be under great temptation to become either a "zemindar's man" or a "ryot's man," and the District Judges work would be enormously increased by the last proviso of the section, which would be sure to be worked so as to give him as much trouble as if there was an appeal in every case.

Section 200.—Nor would I allow a landlord to sell his right to the rents to any one but his successor in interest as landlord. Temporary tenure-holders, such as *ijaradars* and *durijaradars* for short terms, often sell to speculators their rights to the rents from the ryots for one, two or three years. This should I think be prohibited. Chapter VIII of the Transfer of Property Act seems to sanction the practice, but does not give adequate protection to the ryot.

CHAPTER XVI.

I would draw attention to the note in Mr. Field's Digest, pp. 56-7. It may be, if *exclusio mims* is *expressio alterins*, that section 225 may be held to mean that, with the exception of sections 7, 8 and 9 of the Limitaiton Act, the provisions of that Act generally apply to suits, &c., under the Bill. If so, there will be no difficulty, otherwise there ought to be an express declaration to that effect. It seems doubtful, however, whether it would be expedient to extend the provisions of the Limitation Act generally to suits, &c., under the Bill. Some sections of the Act no doubt ought to be so extended, such as section 5, paragraph 1, sections 12, 17, 18, 22 and 25. There are others which are more doubtful, *viz.* section 5, paragraph 2, which is opposed to section 103, Act VIII of 1869 (B.C.), and perhaps section 14.

SCHEDULE III.

There is such a remarkable unanimity amongst all those whom I have consulted on the necessity for the insertion of some provision to protect putnidars from exactions on the part of zemindars (or rather of their servants), that I have thought proper to notice the matter, though I myself thought section 14, clause 1, sufficiently provided for it. I have, however, been assured that the Collector does not consider himself at liberty to receive amounts tendered under that section, but refers the parties to the zemindar's amla, who invariably refuse to receive it, and stop the sale, except on receipt of a gratuity amounting sometimes to so much as 10 per cent. on the deposit

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No. 450, dated Bankoora, the 16th May 1883.

From—Baboo Brajendra Coomar Seal, District Judge of Bankoora,

To—The Registrar of the High Court of Judicature, Calcutta.

With reference to your No. 1157 J. of the 23rd ultimo, calling for an expression of opinion on the provisions of the Rent Bill, I have the honour to submit as follows.

2. The Bill is in some respects an improvement on the Bill drafted by the Rent Commission; and, generally speaking, I approve its provisions.

3. On going through the Bill, what has suggested itself to me I proceed to note for the consideration of the Court:

CHAPTER I.

4. *Section 3, clause (3), Tenure*—Ryots of the class described in section 14 ought not to be brought under the category of tenure-holders. Paragraph 13 of the Statement of Objects and Reasons explains that it is necessary to call them tenure-holders, simply because it is convenient to do so from the draftsman's point of view; but in course of time the ground on which they have been called tenure-holders would be lost sight of, and they themselves would lose the privileges of a ryot.

5. *Section 3, clause (10).*—Perhaps it would be better to put it in the following form: "Rent" means whatever is payable in money or deliverable in kind, &c.

6. *Section 3, clause (13).*—The definition, as contained in the Rent Commission Bill, I consider to be better.

7. Each of the members of a joint-family, consisting of five brothers, may grant a lease with respect to his undivided fifth share in any land. In such a case it would be doubtful whether the *holding* under each of the brothers would come under the definition of the *holding* as given in the Bill. The words "*a parcel of land*" are objectionable.

CHAPTER II.

8. *Section 6.*—The presumption contained in the latter part of this section, if allowed to remain, is likely to create difficulty. Thus A, a ryot, sues to recover possession of land, saying that it is his *ryoti* land; the landlord contends it is *khamar*: A, as plaintiff, ought to start the case. He would be able to prove that it is not *khamar* by producing an extract from the papers relating to the measurement provided for by the Act, as well as the landlord would. Under such circumstances, it would hardly be fair to call upon the defendant in the first instance to disprove the case set forth in the plaint.

9. *Section 7.*—Opportunity may now be taken of making provision for the registry of tenures and the occupancy ryot's holding, on the line of the Land Registration Act (Act VII of 1876). Every sub-divisional office ought to have a register of all tenures within its jurisdiction, and every rural Registrar's office a register of the holdings of all settled ryots, in the same way as the District Collector has in his office a register of all revenue-paying and revenue-free properties.

CHAPTER III.

10. *Sections 16 and 17.*—These sections ought to come under section 15 as Explanation I and Explanation II, respectively. That was the position accorded to them by the Rent Commission.

11. *Section 25.*—It ought to be made clear that the permanent tenure is also *heritable*.

12. *Section 27, sub-section 2, clause (b).*—The fee provided for by this section seems to be high. It will be sufficient if it is made double of what is laid down in clause (*a*).

13. *Section 27, sub-section (3).*—Some provision ought to be made when the landlord refuses to give his reasons in writing.

14. *Sections 28 and 32.*—Instead of Revenue Officer, I would prefer Civil Court; at any rate, a wider latitude may be left for the Local Government by substituting the simple word *Officer* for *Revenue Officer*.

15. Throughout the Bill it is provided that a map should first go to the Revenue Court and then to the Civil Court. This procedure will not only be expensive, but also inconvenient. The best course would be at once to go to the court where he will get the final relief. I say inconvenient, because the limits of the sub-divisional jurisdiction are oftentimes more expensive than those of the Munsifs, and therefore the sub-divisional offices are not as easily accessible to the people as the Munsifs are.

16. *Section 29.*—This section will clash with section 312 of the Civil Procedure Code. It will perhaps be better to leave the auction purchaser to follow the course laid down for a private purchaser. That will be reasonable, and it will at the same time secure uniformity of practice.

17. *Section 30.*—There ought to be an application to serve the purpose of a reminder, otherwise mistake is likely to occur in the case of owners of extensive properties like the Maharajah of Durbhunga or the Maharajah of Burdwan. It will be more business-like to make it incumbent on the purchaser to make an application, but without fee.

18 *Section 31*—Instead of jointly *and* severally, it would, I think, be better to say jointly *or* severally. When two persons are jointly *and* severally liable, both of them must be sued, and the decree may be joint and several; but it is doubtful whether the one or the other may be sued separately. My object in proposing *or* for *and* is to leave it open to the landlord to sue both or either. If the phrase "jointly *and* severally" would not stand in the way of a suit being brought against either the one or against the other, or against both, I have no objection to allow the section to stand as it is.

19. *Section 44.*—By custom, having the force of law, the phrase "*having the force of law*" has been used either as expletive or as definitive. If it has been used as an expletive, it is liable to be mistaken for a definitive phrase. If it has been used as definitive, it will create

difficulty in practice. I think it is better to omit the phrase, leaving simply the word "custom"—custom, to be valid in law, has its well-known incidents.

20. *Section 45, Notwithstanding any contract to the contrary.*—At one time I was of opinion that laws ought not to interfere with contracts, but I now think that without such a provision the object of the law is liable to be defeated. I therefore approve the section as it is.

21. *Section 46.*—One year seems to be too short a period. In anology to the limitation in cases of prescription, I would make it two years. Then "*ceasing to hold ryoti land as a ryot*" ought to be explained or illustrated, otherwise difficulties will arise in practice. When the ryot does not cultivate, but continues to pay rent, will he be considered to have ceased to hold as ryot?

22. The period of one year, or whatever the term may be, must be *continuous*. It is therefore desirable to add the word *continuous* before "period."

23. The Bill protects two classes of ryots, *viz.*, (1) ryots who have held lands in a village for a period of twelve years, though it may not be the same land, and (2) ryots to whom occupancy right has been granted by deed; but it gives no protection to a class of ryots who are, as a matter of fact, looked upon as superior in rank to many coming under the first class, *e.g.*, a tenant who has for twelve years held different lands of the same village as a *bhag* tenant, he will obtain the rights of an occupancy tenant; but one who has resided in the village for eleven years and cultivated the land of that village for eleven years, and has given ample proof that he intends to live permanently in the village, is not protected. The custom under section 4 would not help him, because, since the passing of Act X of 1859, there has been an interruption of the custom which protected *khudkasht* ryots, and one of the incidents of custom is that it must be uninterrupted. He may no doubt acquire the rights of an occupancy tenant by deed under section 48, but landlords are not likely to favour such grants.

24. I would be satisfied if a section were inserted between section 48 and section 49, to to say that, when a ryot cultivates the land of a village and lives there, and intends to live there permanently, he will also be considered settled tenant, with the right of occupancy, notwithstanding any contract to the contrary.

25. *Section 49.—Under a lease for a fixed period.*—A holds *khamar* land without any engagement for five years. After the expiration of the five years, he takes a lease of the land for a fixed period of thirteen years. Here, when the lease has run for seven years, A shall have held the land for a period of twelve years. He would not, under the section as it stands at present, acquire the right of occupancy, because he has held it for a portion of twelve years under a lease for a fixed period. The section ought to be made more clear, so as not to lead to such a conclusion.

26. *Section 50.*—I approve the rights proposed to be given to occupancy tenants. At one time I held that, to keep the ryots at a safe distance from the mahajuns, it would be wiser to make the interest of an occupancy ryot not mortgageable. I give up that idea and accept the incidents as they are laid down in this section. I object only to the proviso to clause (*g*) as being unwise and unstatesmanlike. The words "proprietor of the soil" in the Regulations of 1793 have given rise to a good deal of misconception. This proviso, which virtually makes the landlords represent the Crown in certain respects, is likely to give rise to further misconception in future. The practice, as it obtains at present, is that the Crown does not exercise its right by escheat with respect to *mal* land; that practice may be continued, and it will serve the purpose of the said proviso.

27. *Section 50, sub-section (1).*—Instead of the *Office of the Collector*, I would substitute *Civil Court*, as ultimately he shall under sub-section (3) have to come to the Civil Court. To go from one office to another for a matter like that would cause delay and trouble. The matter ought at once to be settled by the Civil Court.

28. Instead of *one month from the date on which he files the notice* in sub-sections 1 and 3, I would make it 15 days from the date of the service of notice, making it discretionary with the Courts to extend the period on satisfactory grounds.

29. *Sub-section (4).—Within six months from the date of sale.*—The period of the limitation ought to be the same as that fixed for cases of pre-emption (Article 10, Schedule II of the Limitation Act), *viz.* one year.

30. *At a price ten per centum below its estimated value.*—This is a very wise provision and I support it. It will serve as a self-adjusting safety-valve.

31. *Section 54, sub-section (1).*—For the office of the Collector I would make Civil Court.

32. *Sub-section (3).*—For *one month from the date on which the notice is filed*, I would make *fifteen days from the date of the service of notice.*

33. *Sub-section (4).*—For 'within six months,' I would propose one year.

34. *Section 55.—Claim to purchase from the legatee or any other person, &c.*—Exception ought to be made in cases where the tenant, with a desire that the property should remain in his family, bequeaths it to his widowed sonless daughter, or widowed daughter-in-law, who, though not heiress-at-law, are still the objects of his affection, and whom he looks upon as members of his family.

35. *Section 59, sub-section (1), Chapter VI.—"Approved of, and registered by, a Revenue Officer appointed by the Local Government in this behalf."*—The plan is not likely to work satisfactorily if the section stands as it is. I would modify it thus: "Approved by the Court in which a suit for the enhancement would lie, and registered under the Registration law after approval."

36. *Sub-section (2.)*—The standard is perhaps low; it may be raised to eight annas, one-fourth of the estimated average annual value of the produce respectively.

37. *Section 61, sub-sections (1)* and *(2.)*—I would omit both these sections. So much interference is not necessary.

38. *Section 62.*—The greatest care is necessary to prepare the table of rates, and the local area taken must be limited in extent. A table of rate made without due care and circumspection, and for large areas, is likely to do more mischief than good. The preparation of the table of rates ought to be entrusted to the Rent Suit Munsifs. Although provision is made for the preparation of table of rates by Revenue Officers under the superintendence of the superior Revenue authorities, much will depend upon the exertions of the officer doing the original work, and if that is clumsily done, the Appellate authorities will feel great difficulty in altering it without holding another local investigation.

39. Without detracting the least from the merits of the Revenue Officers, it can be confidently asserted that such tables are likely to be better prepared by Munsifs who have been accustomed to try enhancement suits than by officers new to the work. At any rate, for the present, for *Revenue Officer* in section 62, it may be put down simply *officer*.

40. Instead of the assessors being appointed by the Local Government, it will be better to leave it to the landlord and the ryot, each to select one assessor.

41. *Section 74, clause (2)—From causes not merely temporary or casual.*—Temporary or casual causes may produce permanent improvement. The language ought to be clearer.

42. I approve the rules contained in sections 76 and 78.

Section 79, sub-section (1).—Bonâ fide contracts entered into before the passing of this Bill ought to be saved.

43. *Sub-section (1) clauses (a) and (b)—Have decreased from cause beyond the ryot's control and not merely temporary or casual."*—The words "temporary and casual" have evidently been employed to mean that there has only been a temporary or casual decrease of the productive power; but according to the grammatical construction, the words temporary or casual refer to "cause." From temporary or casual cause there may be permanent decrease in the productive power. The language ought to be made clearer

44. *Section 82, sub-section (2), clause (b).*—Instead of five years I would make it ten. Sometimes high price prevails for years. There will be no difficulty in getting ten years' price-current, as the Bill provides that price-currents should be annually made and published.

CHAPTER VIII.

45. *Sections 91 and 92.*—If a section such as I have proposed in paragraph 24 be added, I have no objection to these sections; otherwise I would strongly oppose the applicability of these sections to the class of ryots mentioned in that paragraph.

46. *Section 93, sub-section (2), clause (b).*—The compensation for disturbance appears to be high: I would reduce it considerably. I would make it one year's rent, *i.e.*, the increased rent.

CHAPTER IX.

47. *Section 96, sub-section (2).*—The principle laid down in sub-section (3), regulating decrease, ought also to regulate the increase.

48. *Sections 97 and 98.*—In the absence of agreement and custom, the tenure holders ought to be made to pay their rent fifteen days and the ryots one month before the Government revenue payable on account of the estate to which the tenure or holding appertains becomes due; and when the tenure or holding forms part of a revenue-free property fifteen days or one month, as the case may be, when the road-cess on account of such property is payable.

49. *Section 100, sub-section (4).*—It will be useful to have the acknowledgment of the recipient on the counterfoil, when that is practicable.

50. *Section 102, sub-section (3).*—I would omit that sub-section, and substitute in its place a rule like this. If the landlord fails to produce with his plaint, in a suit for rent, the counterfoils for the previous three years, the plaint shall be rejected.

51. *Section 103.*—Payment of rent by post office money order ought to have legislative sanction. If a column in the money-order form be added to shew on what account the money-order is being sent, it would admirably suit the convenience of the ryots without causing any inconvenience to the landlord.

52. *Section 106, sub-section (1).*—In clause (*c*), section 103, is the officer to make any sort of investigation before ordering payment? In such cases the parties ought invariably to be referred to a suit.

53. *Section 108.—Liable to interest at the rate of 12 per cent. per annum.*—Some discretion ought to be left to the Court to meet exceptional cases; for example in years of famine, when the ryot is unable to pay, it would be very hard to decree interest at 12 per cent.

54. *Section 112.*—For Collector I would make Civil Court.

55. *Section 114, sub-section (2).*—First to the Collector and then to the Civil Court would be a tedious process, it ought at once to be disposed of by the Civil Court.

CHAPTER X.

56. *Section 128.*—An ordinary ryot is not likely to make any improvement, but his right to improve, in the same way as a settled ryot would, ought not to be restricted in any way by legislative enactment.

57. *Section 129, sub-section (4).—Unless it is shown that the landlord, &c.,*—I would omit that provision. That is likely to do more mischief than good.

58. *Section 130.—The Local Government may make rules with respect to assessors.*—The Bill itself ought to make provision for the appointment of assessors on the line of the Land Acquisition Act, and it ought not to be left to the Local Government to do.

59. *Section 133.—Except land entered in the general register of revenue-free lands prepared under the Land Registration Act, 1876.*—Landlords ought to have the right of measuring such lands when it is geographically situate within the limits of their estate. Without the measurement of the whole estate the *chita* cannot be complete. The measurement of such lands does no harm to the rent-free holder.

59. *Illustration to Section 133.*—So long as the putni continues, A ought not to have the right of detailed measurement, requiring tenants' attendance.

60. *Section 138.*—The Civil Court ought to decide it on evidence. If any officer under the Collector has special knowledge, he may be examined as an expert.

61. *Section 139, sub-section (1), clause (b).—"Unless the holding is let to another persor for the agricultural year following the surrender."*—I would add: *or the landlord brings it unden khas cultivation.*

62. *Sub-section (2).*—All such notices would at once be served through the Court.

63. *Section 141, sub-section (1), clause (a).*—This will have the tendency of making *ryoti* land *khamar.* I would omit section 141 altogether, leaving the matter to be governed by the general principles of law.

64. *Section 150.*—Transfer of portion of a holding ought not to be void in law. The old tenant and the transferee may be jointly liable for rent; or if the landlord does not choose to recognize the transfer of a portion, the old tenant's liability may continue.

CHAPTER XIII.

65. I approve the rules contained in this chapter. Ghatwali lands have been declared by the Privy Council not to be liable to sale even for arrears of rent. The provisions of this chapter will be of great use to the receiver of the rent of ghatwali lands.

66. *In section 167, sub-section (2),* the court-fee proposed to be charged ought to be reduced to half.

67. *Section 179.*—The officer holding the sale ought not to be allowed to distribute the sale proceeds; the Court ought to do it.

CHAPTER XIV.

68. *Proviso to Section 198.*—'Substantial error' is a very vague expression. It ought to be explained that a wrong estimate of the evidence is not a substantial error, otherwise District Judges will be moved in almost every case to call for the record. To discourage useless applications, court-fee for applications to call for records ought to be levied, as in petition of appeals.

69. *Section 199, sub-section (3).*—This sub-section may be omitted as unnecessary. When the money is deposited under sub-section (2), it may be looked upon as a deposit under section 103 (*c*).

70. The provisions of section 202 I consider to be very salutary.

71. *Section 214.*—The notice ought to be served through the Civil Court.

72. *Schedule IV, Article 2, column 3.*—Instead of date of deposit, ought to be date of service of notice, as in section 31 of the present Rent (Act VIII (B.C.) of 1869.)

73. In conclusion, I regret that I was not able to send this report on the 14th instant.

No. 63A, dated Sealdah, the 15th May 1883.

From—Baboo Mohendro Nath Bose, Judge, Court of Small Causes, Sealdah,

To—The Registrar of the High Court, Calcutta.

With reference to your letter No. 1157K, dated the 23rd ultimo, I have the honour to submit the accompanying few hasty remarks on the Bengal Tenancy Bill.

2. The time allowed was short, nor could I deal with the subject as it deserves. I have simply jotted down my opinion on the provisions generally, hoping the same would be acceptable to the Court.

Bengal Tenancy Bill, 1883.

The scheme disclosed in this Bill is, to my apprehension, simply for the protection of the ryot. Its object is to protect him from ejectment and from undue enhancement.

2. With reference to ejectment, it proposes for the separation of ryoti lands from the *khamar* lands by cadastral survey; and provides that the ryoti lands should ever remain as ryoti and could never be turned into *khamar* by the zemindar. Such lands have therefore been made transferable by sale, and if the zemindar be the purchaser, it is provided that he should let these lands again to ryots.

3. The ryots again have been divided into what are called settled and unsettled ryots, but the tendency of the provision, as far as I can see, is to make them all settled ryots, with right of occupancy and power of transfer in course of time.

4. Such is the scheme, and I can only say that it vitiates very much with the law as current, and the traditions and ideas of men on the subject. This is in fact turning the ryots in a body into present proprietors. I do not know how this would work in the country, but in my opinion it bodes no good. The independent peasantry without a local controlling power is likely to abuse this privilege, would prey on each other, and may in an odd hour rise against the Government.

5. Again I see much difficulty in the way of dividing the lands between the ryots and the zemindars. As far as my experience goes, there are several lands which cannot be so divided, such for instance the *shashun, vagar, debattar,* and *gochurun,* &c., which enter so much in the economy of almost all Bengal villages. These are what may be styled the *commons* of every village, and these ought not to be placed into the *khamar* at the absolute disposal of the zemindar. Again there are waste lands, and lands lying uncultivated which are taken up by ryots at option, and are assessed by the zemindar at the time of harvestry; such as is the case of *atbundi* lands so prevalent in Nuddea and other districts. These lands are neither *khamar* nor ryoti, but became one or the other according to circumstances. Again in Behar the *basget,* the *bagat,* the *tar,* &c., lands do not bear any rent, but are held and enjoyed by the ryots at the option of the zemindar. If these lands are placed in the category of *khamar,* as they no doubt are, incalculable mischief would be done to the ryots. These and several other similar considerations which I need not dilate here, incline me to believe that the contemplated survey would be to a very great extent a failure.

6. Next as regards enhancement, I need not say anything regarding the enhancement of rent of tenure-holders, as these seldom occur and are generally regulated by the contract between the parties. As regards the other class namely the settled ryots, the provisions in the Bill do not appear to be adequate, where there is no ascertainment of the rates by the Revenue authorities; the old formula of proportion is to regulate, and where there has been ascertainment of the rates, the Courts to assess according to a maximum and minimum scale. So that for some time, at least until the Revenue authorities settle and ascertain the rates, the same state of things would continue, and the irritation between the landlords and ryots in no way be abated.

7. The most important feature of the Bill, and whose want was much felt, is the limiting of the enhanced rent to double the former rent, or to a fifth of the gross produce in money value. I think this is fair and just to all parties. But I would have better liked if the share had been a fourth than a fifth. A *chowth* is the customary rate, and the zemindar has always laid claim to such a share in the case of trees grown by the ryots and in the sale of ryoti land.

8. *Section 119* provides for the conversion of the rent in kind into rent in money. Hitherto the landlords enjoyed and the ryots ungrudgingly paid them a half share of the produce of lands which are never permanently taken up by the ryots. The section limits such share to a five annas of the gross produce. Considering that these lands do not yield produce every year, and that the ryots cultivate them more as a speculation than otherwise, I do not see why the zemindar should not have his eight annas as before, when the produce is more the result of accident than exertion of the ryot. There are many swamps and marshy lands that are let away in this manner. Ryots who let out their lands to under ryots in the *vag* form, deserve a greater share of the produce when they themselves have to pay more than three annas to landlord according to the scheme proposed.

9. The Bill ignores private contract in many places. This is to be regretted. The privilege of demand and supply ought to regulate lands as in the case of other property. If the zemindar has the absolute property in any portion of the land comprised in his zemindari, I see no reason why the law should step in to regulate the disposal of such property. Waste lands and such others which belong to no ryot ought to be left at his absolute disposal, when the reclamation of such entails much outlay of capital. If encouragement is not held out to the zemindar in such cases, there will be a cessation of all improvements in the future.

10. In conclusion, I think some power ought to be left to the zemindar in dealing with the ryots, instead of turning them to mere rent collectors. They have ever been an honoured class, and the ryots have ever looked upon them for advice, protection, &c. It is not politic that such a class be reduced into insignificance. Disaffection and disturbance, I fear, will be the necessary result, and the country will not fare the better in the long run.

Dated Krishnagore, the 25th May 1883.

From—Baboo Amrita Lal Chatterjee, Subordinate Judge, Nuddea,

To—The Registrar of the High Court, Appellate Side.

With reference to your letter No. 1157M, dated the 23rd April 1883, I have the honour to make the following remarks on the Bengal Tenancy Bill.

After the discussion which the matter has undergone in the press, in the Council, and in the several Commissions appointed by Government, it is idle now to question the necessity for legislation on the subject.

The Government by introducing the Bill, has clearly admitted such necessity, and the Hon'ble Krishna Das Pal, the representative of the zemindars in the Council, has also admitted it.

The only point of difference between the Government and the zemindar on this question, is that the former holds that there is necessity for a general revision of the law of landlord and tenant, whereas the latter contend that legislation should be confined to the point of giving facilities to the zemindar for the speedy realization of rent, and effective enhancement thereof.

The zemindars loudly complain that the machinery of the Courts is not sufficiently effective to enable them to realize their rents in time to pay the Government revenue, and that the present law for enhancement of rent is practically unworkable.

The ryots unquestionably an ignorant set of people have no organ in the press, nor a representative in the Council, still their complaints are sufficiently loud to reach the authorities.

The complaints embrace the following points—arbitrary evictions, imposition of abwabs and illegal cesses, illegal attempts to increase rents, withholding of proper receipts for rents, and in some places the abuse of the power of distraint.

I think it has been pretty well established that the complaints of both parties are generally speaking not without foundation. Those who have any experience of the mofussil, know that it is almost impossible for the zemindars now to enhance their rents through the machinery of the Courts, and that in consequence they resort to all sorts of illegal means to accomplish their object. The result of all this is that illegal exactions and arbitrary evictions have not at all diminished. It is believed by some, who are competent to form an opinion on the subject, that these have increased in some places.

These oppressions are not unfrequently practised by landlords in cases where they have not the slightest shadow of a right to claim enhancement of rent.

Far be it for me to say that all zemindars are oppressive, or even that all the most oppressive landlords come from the class of zemindars, properly so called.

Besides the zemindars, there is the great body of the talukdars and other tenure-holders, who own interest in land, intermediate between the zemindars and the cultivators.

These intermediate holders are both rent-payers and rent-receivers; they are tenants as well as landlords. It is not unoften the case that the greatest oppressors of the ryots belong to this class of intermediate holders.

When the complaints of both parties, on so many important points, are generally well founded, it is clear that a general revision of the law of landlords and tenant is imperatively necessary.

Whatever opinions may exist as to the details of the Bills now before the Council, the general principle which underlies it seems to me to be sound.

The two main objects of the Bill are (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 rents.

From what Rai Krishna Das Pal, Bahadoor ,has said in Council, it is quite clear that even he is prepared to admit that the Bengal ryot is entitled to have what is popularly called the three Fs. secured to him. But what he contends is that the three Fs. have their fullest operation here.

That is a question in which different people may entertain different opinions. But what I am at present concerned with is in shewing that even the representative of the zemindar practically admits that, notwithstanding the provisions of the permanent settlement recognizing the zemindars as the absolute proprietors of the land, the ryots are entitled to have the three Fs. secured to them. The Hon'ble Member does not deny the authority of the Government to legislate for the protection and welfare of the tenants and ryots. When he admits that the permanent settlement regulations constitute the charter of both landlord and tenants, and when chapter 1, section 8, Regulation 1 of 1793, provides that the Governor-General in Council will, whenever he may deem it proper, enact such regulation as he may think necessary for the protection and welfare of the dependent talukdars, ryots, and other cultivators of the soil, the conclusion inevitably follows that the Government is bound to interfere for the protection and welfare of the ryots and dependant talukdars when the circumstances of the case require such interference.

The only question, therefore, that remains to see is, whether the circumstances of the case require such interference.

The result of the several commissions shews that there is necessity for such interference.

It is contended on behalf of the landlord that the principle involved in the Bill is a redistribution of property; but the answer which His Excellency the Viceroy has returned that this Bill is a Bill for the restoration, rather than for the re-distribution, of property, is complete and conclusive.

The Bill involves several questions of a complicated nature. Land questions are always and everywhere complex and difficult of solution. They are more so in a country like India, where the known principles of political economy can hardly have free play; custom, caste, and religious prejudices offering so many obstacles to their having full scope. I cannot, therefore, venture to handle the large economic questions involved in the Bill.

John Stuart Mill in chapters 6 and 7 of the Second Book of his Principles of Political Economy has dwelt on the advantages of having a body of peasant proprietors. But in the permanently-settled provinces of Bengal, peasant proprietors entitled to the enjoyment of the whole rents, profits, and wages cannot exist.

But I submit that that is no sufficient ground for disallowing to the great body of occupancy ryots the advantages which they can enjoy consistently with the spirit of the Permanent Settlement Regulations.

With regard to the question of the right of occupancy, I admit that the rule laid down in the Bill is a fair attempt to settle the complicated question. But I beg leave to submit that the rule is, in my humble opinion, open to some objections, the principal of which are, *first*, that it is not wide enough to reach the cultivators of the soil who hold their lands under occupancy ryots, and *secondly*, that it gives to the settled ryot the same rights with regard to lands which he has held for a year as to those which he has held for upwards of 12 years. I propose to deal with the second objection first.

I submit that it is not fair to allow a settled ryot of a village or estate to acquire all the rights of an occupancy ryot in any ryoti land which he may happen to hold as a ryot in that village or estate, irrespective of the time for which he has been in occupation of it. I am fully alive to the force of the able arguments of Mr. Justice Cunningham against the rule which leaves the right to accrue by a precarious growth through a series of years. But this objection would be obviated if the settled ryot were only protected from ejectment and arbitrary enhancement in respect of such lands. When the proposed right of occupancy carries with it under the Bill the incidents of transferability and sub-letting, this provision seems to me to unduly favour the ryot at the sacrifice of the interests of the landlord and the community.

A settled ryot may thus one year manage to rent a piece of ryoti land for a short term for nothing, and in the next year he may be desirous of selling it to another. The landlord, if he wishes to exercise his right of pre-emption, will have to pay to the ryot the market price of occupancy holdings, although the ryot may have done nothing to merit this reward. Some settled ryots may make it a profession to rent ryoti land for a year or so and then sell it for value. Even if transferability of such land be allowable, sub-letting is clearly objectionable; for sub-letting, practically, means rack-renting.

I would, therefore, beg leave to propose that with regard to these lands the incidents of transferability and sub-letting be not annexed to the right of occupancy, unless the ryot has held the land for more than 12 years.

There can be no reasonable objection, however, to clauses, *A*, *B*, *C*, *D*, *F* and *G*, applying to a settled ryot in respect of such land.

With regard to the second objection, I beg most respectfully to observe that the discussions during the negociation of the permanent settlement, shew that it was accepted as a general maxim that the immediate cultivator of the soil, duly paying his rents, was not to be dispossessed of the land he occupied.

In the letter to Lord Cornwallis, dated 19th September 1792, the Court of Directors observe:—"Our interposition, where it is necessary, seems also to be consistent with the practice of the Monghul Government, under which it appeared to be a general maxim that the immediate cultivator, duly paying his rents, should not be dispossessed of the land he occupied.

Lord Cornwallis, in his Minute of 3rd February 1790, observed:—"Whoever cultivates the land, the zemindar 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."

The above passages make it clear that the intention of the authors of the permanent settlement was to prohibit the wanton and arbitrary evictions of ryots, or actual cultivators of the soil.

It may not be either proper or advisable to invest all cultivating ryots alike with the statutory right of occupancy; but regard being had to the intention of the authors of the permanent settlement, it may not be improper to restrict, within certain limits, the right of the landlord to evict a cultivator from his land.

In the present circumstances of the country, a large portion of the immediate cultivators of the soil are kerha, or under-ryots; and when the Bill recognizes sub-letting by occupancy ryots, the number of these under-ryots will gradually increase.

Sub-letting by occupancy ryots is practised all over the country and has been recognized by our courts. It is neither expedient, nor possible, therefore, to abolish the practice by a legislative enactment.

In an agricultural country like India, where the great bulk of the population are agricultural tenants, whose sons must, in the present circumstances of the country, necessarily live upon and by agriculture, it is almost impossible to abolish by a legislative enactment the sub-letting of land by occupancy ryots. The population of the country is increasing under the beneficent rule of the British Government at an enormously rapid rate, but the area of culturable land has almost reached its natural limit.

The excess agricultural population must, therefore, derive their lands from the existing holdings: there will, therefore, be either sub-division, or sub-leases, of the holdings, and probably both.

Those occupancy ryots who have sub-let their lands and have, therefore, ceased to cultivate them, are clearly in the position of middlemen; the drone of society, and the sub-ryots under them, who are the actual cultivators of the soil, are the really useful members of society; they are, therefore, entitled to favourable consideration at the hands of the legislature.

Much discussions took place among the several members of the Bengal Rent Commission as to what advantages should be given to such cultivators.

In the 22nd meeting of the Commission it was decided by the majority of the members that the sub-ryot under an occupancy ryot "shall be protected against arbitrary ejectment by his landlord so long as he pays" his rent.

Mr. Mackenzie proposed to give the sub-ryot sub-occupancy rights, good against the occupancy ryot, but not against his landlord.

The Bill allows sub-letting by occupancy ryots, but it contains no provision protecting the under-ryot from arbitrary ejectment by the occupancy ryots.

I humbly submit, will it not be proper, therefore, to make some provisions for the protection of these classes of ryots; 1st, because on account of their weakness they are specially entitled to the protection of Government, and also because they come within the words used in the letter of the Court of Directors, and the Minute of Lord Cornwallis, referred to above.

I beg leave to suggest that they be allowed to have some sort of sub-occupancy rights which will protect them from ejectment so long as they duly pay their rents. They should, however, be absolutely prohibited from either transferring or sub-letting their lands. As to enhancement of rent, the same rules should govern them that govern the occupancy ryots; but the rate of rent payable by these sub-occupancy ryot ought not to be equal to the rate payable by occupancy ryots.

The provisions in the Bill, prohibiting the parties from contracting themselves out of the land, seems to be judicious. When one of the parties is so unequal to the other in education, wealth, and general intelligence, there can be, properly speaking, no freedom of contract between them.

Instances are not rare where ryots have been cajoled to give up their valuable rights for nothing.

In dealing with what are called the ordinary ryots, the Bill does not go far enough.

In the Statement of Objects and Reasons it has been stated that after a full consideration of the position, it has been determined that the legislation to be undertaken by the Government shall proceed on the assumption that the occupancy right is to be recognized as appertaining only to such tenants as may be shown to be, in some special sense, settled or permanent.

It proposes, however, to fetter the landlord's right to evict an ordinary ryot, with certain conditions.

The rules laid down in section 90, chapter C of the bill, for the protection of these ryots from arbitrary evictions, appears, however, to be opposed to the notions of the people, and unsuited to the circumstances of the country.

The bill authorizes the landlord to evict an ordinary ryot from his holding, in execution of a decree, if he does not agree to pay the enhanced rent demanded, on condition of the landlord's paying to the ryot, within a certain time, compensation for disturbance, in addition to compensation for improvements.

There can be no question about the fairness of the provisions, giving compensation to the ryot for improvements made by him, but the provision, allowing compensation for disturbance, involves a new principle foreign to the custom of the country, and not yet recognized by our legislature in dealing with the questions between landlord and tenants.

If the landlord has a right to evict the ordinary ryot, even when the latter agrees to pay fair rents, the former certainly is not bound in equity to give the ryot any compensation for disturbance.

If, on the other hand, the landlord has no right to evict such ryot, so long as he duly pays fair rents, compensation for disturbance will be no adequate remedy to the ryot for such evictions.

I submit that some rules ought to be formed regulating the enhancement of rent of such ryots, and allowing evictions in such cases only if the ryot fails to pay within a limited time the enhanced rent decreed by the Courts.

In the framing of such rules, the legislature might give the landlord more advantages, and the ordinary ryot, less favorable terms than those given in the case of occupancy ryots.

If, however, the legislature do not think it proper to interfere betweeen such ryots and the landlords, in respect of the enhancement of rent, save as is provided by section 119, I submit that the clause allowing compensation for the disturbance of the ryot, may be left out altogether.

With due deference, I beg to submit that the registration system ought to be extended to occupancy holdings.

The extension of this system to these holdings will, in the long run, tend to diminish litigation by preserving a permanent record in the zamindar's sherista, of the transfer of, and succession to, such holdings.

There may be some difficulty, at the outset, in bringing home to the ryot the details of the system but in time the difficulty will be overcome.

The harm which is likely to arise from the extension of the registration system to such holding, will be infinitely less than that wnich will probably accrue from the non-extension of that system to, such holding.

Even if the legislature were not to make the provision of chapter IIID expressly applicable to occupancy holdings, the court would in many cases make the transferers liable for rent accruing, due subsequent to the transfer, on the ground of want of knowledge of such transfers.

Thus, the transferring ryots will in many cases suffer a disadvantage, without the transferee enjoying probably, in any case, the privilege of registering the transfer in the landlord's sherista, and thereby making his title secure. The registration fee in such cases should, however, be lowered.

Without full statistics on the point, it is difficult to say in what parts of the country occupancy rights are saleable by custom, and where they are not. But this much I can say, that even in those parts of the country, where the question of the existence, or otherwise, of the usage, is hotly contested in our courts, people do, as a matter of fact, buy and sell such right, in and out of court. Not only are occupancy rights sold in this manner, but even lesser rights. Such terms are thus constantly made the subject of sale. Even zamindars are not un-often found to be the purchaser of such rights.

Lest the sales are invalidated by our coarts, the kabalas generally falsely describe the occupancy right as a mourasi jote, and, where a zemindar is the purchaser, he invariably insists on this description, but otherwise his conduct shews that he recognizes the existence of the custom.

The statement published along with the report of the Bengal Rent Commission shews, however, that ryots' holdings are, almost everywhere throughout the country, sold at execution sales. It is only in Pubna, Purneah, Sarun, Balasore and Cuttack that occupancy rights are very seldom sold at such sales. Thus, it is clear that occupancy rights are generally sold in the greater part of the province. It will therefore be only proper for the legislature to recognize the fact and legalize the custom.

The provision in the bill giving the landlord the right of pre-emption, is certainly a judicious one, as it will enable the landlord to avoid an inimical tenant. But the rule contained in section 56, unless modified, is, in my humble opinion, likely to be prejudicial to the landlord.

The landlord will have to pay for the occupancy holding, but a ryot to whom he will let out the land wil get an occupancy right in it for nothing.

I think thalt a ryot in such a case should acquire a right of occupancy, only if he would pay the amount at which the landlord purchased the holdings.

A Patnee under the bill, includes a darpatnee, and other similar under-tenures; the provisions for the summary sale of a patnee of the first degree have not been thought proper to be made applicable to darpatnee, and the rest, I think, however, tbat the extension of those provisions to all degrees of inferior patnees, will be a boon to the superior patneedars, without producing any appreciable injury to the darpatneedar and the rest. It will facilitate the recovery of arrears of rents due in respect of such tenures.

The zamindars justly complain that the present law for enhancement of rent has become, to a great extent, a dead letter.

The present bill proposes to deal largely with this subject, but I am not without doubts as to the sufficiency of the proposed rules to make legitimate enhancement an easy matter.

The Purgunahs rates have, in most parts of the country, long ceased to exist. The rates will have to be properly ascertained by competent revenue officers for each village. That is not an easy matter to accomplish, and it is doubtful if it will be accomplished without much trouble, expense and time. For some years at least, the officers dealing with the question of enhancement will have to work without the aid of the tables. In such cases the difficulty will remain as before.

I beg to suggest that so long as tables of rates are not prepared, the question of enhancability or otherwise be determined by the civil courts as now; but that the question of proper rates be decided by competent revenue officers, after holding a local investigation on the spot.

Inducements ought also to be held out to both landlord and tenants to have recourse largely to the provisions of chapter XI.

Section 125 provides that the rent of a tenure occupancy holding or bastu holding shall be a first charge on the same.

In the 16th meeting of the Bengal Rent Commission, it was unanimously held that a landlord having obtained a decree for arrears of rent due upon any transferable tenure or holding, shall be bound to bring such tenure, &c., to sale in execution, before taking out execution against the person, or other property of the judgment-debtor.

It appears to me that this is a fair and equitable provision.

No reason has been assigned for omitting this provision from the bill.

The present law, as settled by the High Court, is that a decree-holder after having obtained a decree for arrears of rent, may proceed against any property of the judgment-debtor he likes. The High Court has come to this conclusion on a question of construction, but I do not think that the Hon'ble Court maintains that this is an equitable doctrine.

It is necessary that the legislature should define what particular acts of disclaimers should work a forfeiture.

The Hon'ble Krishna Das Pal complained of the tendency of the Bill being to promote and foster litigation, and set class against class.

There will be some ground for making the charge if the record of rights promised by Government be not complete or accurate.

If, however, the record be both complete and accurate, half the litigation between the landlord and tenant will be unnecessary; one cause of the increase of litigation certainly is the uncertainty of the rights of the several parties interested in a particular subject matter. It will, I think, be very uncharitable to suppose that people resort to the courts simply because they love litigation for its own sake. They go to the courts in most cases simply because the rights of the contending parties are not certain.

In whatever degree the record of rights will be complete, accurate, and accessible to the

public, in the same degree litigation will diminish and good feeling will exist between the parties, between whom feelings the very reverse of which now subsist.

I would therefore earnestly solicit the Government to begin at once with the preparation of the record of rights.

The word land requires to be defined.

I do not think there can be any reasonable objection to making chapter IXD applicable to the ground rent of bustee, and shop, and other lands. I know from my own personal experience as a Small Cause Court Judge that tenants of bustee and shop and other lands labor under a very great disadvantage in consequence of the absence of any provision for the deposit of rents payable by them. I therefore beg to suggest that the provisions of this chapter IXD, be made applicable to these classes of tenants also.

Section 139. The following words, I submit, ought to be added after chapter B, "or the landlord himself cultivates the land."

Section 177. No delivery should be made before payment.

Section 181. After the words "if at any time" the following words, "before an order for distraint has been made," should be added.

Dated Calcutta, the 14th May 1883.

From—Baboo Mohendro Nath Mitter, Judge, Small Cause Court, Moorshedabad,

To—The Officiating Registrar of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal.

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 1157O, dated the 23rd April last, and in compliance with the request contained therein, to submit the following observations on the provisions of the Bengal Tenancy Bill, 1883, to the consideration of the Hon'ble Court.

2. The avowed objects of the Bill are to improve the status of the ryots, to afford every facility for the acquisition of the right of occupancy, to simplify the procedure for enhancement of rents, and for the realization of undisputed arrears, and in general to place the relations between landlords and their tenants on a sure and satisfactory footing. In view of these objects, many new provisions have been introduced into the Bill which trench upon the legal, and hitherto undisputed, rights of landlords, and will, I am afraid, prove injurious to the interests of both the parties, cause much trouble and litigation, and in the end disturb their relations more than ever.

3. I will take up the several chapters of the Bill in their order. In chapter I, the terms "tenure-holder" and "ryot" have not been sufficiently defined for the purposes of the Bill, and cases as apprehended in the "Statement of Objects and Reasons," will arise when the difficulty will be to draw the line of distinction between them. Then again, no denomination is given to persons who may own only bastu or homestead land without being settled or ordinary ryots, nor are their rights and liabilities dealt with in the Bill. Thus a large class of persons, such as barbers, blacksmiths, weavers, potters and other artisans, who may not hold land for the purpose of agriculture, horticulture or pasture, are excluded from its operation.

4. In chapter II, provisions are made for ascertaining and fixing the quantity of khamar land in each village, with the object of preventing landlords from increasing it hereafter. The definition of "khamar land," as given in this chapter, seems to be arbitrary, and the provisions made therein are a clear infringement of private rights. A landlord can now increase the quantity of his khamar or nij jote land according to his discretion, as opportunity offers. If a ryot absconds, or surrenders his holding, or is ejected therefrom, the land may be converted into khamar, and there is nothing in the law to prevent the landlord from doing so. It is altogether a matter affecting his own interest, and no good and sufficient ground is shown why he should be restrained in the exereise of his undoubted right.

5. In chapter III, section 17, in case of land held at a fixed rent, from the time of the permanent settlement being amalgamated with other land into one holding, the character of the tenure will generally be lost, and it will be difficult to ascertain whether the rent had varied or not. Again, in section 18, if by "a tenure" is meant a tenure held at a fixed rent from the time of the Permanent Settlement, then its liability to enhancement of rent on the grounds stated in clauses (*a*) and (*b*) will be a matter of great hardship to its holder, who will scarcely be able to stand against a mass of false evidence that will usually be brought by his more powerful adversary to prove a custom or a condition. The expression in clause (*b*) "and that the lands are capable of affording it" is vague.

6. Sections 27 to 35 relating to the registration of transfers of, and successions to, permanent tenures, are decidedly an improvement on the present law. In section 34, provision should be made for the granting of certificates of copies of entries in the register, by the landlords' authorized agent also. I think this registration system might with advantage be extended to occupancy holdings. The proposal of the Rent Commission on this point ought to be adopted, for experience has shewn that the evils attending non-registration of transfers of such holdings are grievously felt by a larger class of people, than the holders of permanent tenures.

CHAPTER IV.

7. Relating to patni tenures, does not call for any notice, as the present law is left substantially unchanged.

CHAPTER V.

8. Is an important chapter in the Bill. The acquisition of a right of occupancy by a settled ryot as defined in section 45, holding any ryoti land, notwithstanding any contract to the contrary, is a startling innovatiou made in the existing laws and usages of the country. And I do not see any justification for it. The ryots for whose special behoof this innovation is sought to be made, do not wish that the established law on this subject should be unsettled. The landlords, on the other hand, have good reason to protest against this invasion of their rights. In this state of things, where is the necessity for enforcing a law which the people do not want? Why disallow contracts duly made and interfere with the rights of private property? All that is contended for by the ryots is that the right of occupancy is, and should be, a transferable right. And on this point the Bill very properly gives them the relief they require. Transferability, as an important incident of this right, is generally unfavourably looked upon by the landlords, but custom favours it, and they have no right to complain of the provisions of section 50, when a right of pre-emption is reserved to them by the subsequent sections.

9. *Section 56*, which purports to confer at once a right of occupancy on a ryot to whom land purchased under the pre-emption sections by a landlord is let, appears to me to be objectionable. It is said in the "Statement of Objects and Reasons" that this will prevent a landlord from buying up on a great scale the occupancy rights on his estate or tenure, with a view to locating ordinary ryots on the land. But you cannot prevent him from converting the land into khamar or nij jote. If that be so, the provisions of chapter II of the Bill would be null and void, and in course of time the quantity of such land shall increase to the detriment of the tenantry and the agricultural prospects of the country.

CHAPTER VI.

10. Is another important chapter in the Bill. Sections 59 to 61 are open to grave objection. If an occupancy ryot agrees to pay a higher rent than that previously paid by him or by his predecessor, no such restriction as is sought to be laid down in these sections ought to be imposed by law. All that can be reasonably insisted upon, to protect him from the consequences of his ignorance and credulity, is that such agreement shall be in writing, and registered under the Indian Registration Act in force.

11. *Sections 62 to 73*, which deal with the preparation of a table of rates and produce, and suits to enhance rents, when such a table is in force, seem to me to be of questionable efficacy. Considering the variety of the rates of rent usually paid by occupancy ryots in one and the same local area, I am of opinion that the preparation of a general table of rates by a revenue officer with any degree of accuracy will almost be an impossibility. Of the three grounds for enhancement of rents under the present law (section 18, Act VIII, B.C., of 1869), the most difficult to deal with is the second ground, *viz.*, "that 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." The rule of proportion laid down by the High Court, in "the great rent case," has, it is true, practically become unworkable, owing to the complicated nature of the enquiry it involves, and the want of reliable materials to work upon. To meet this difficulty a less ambitious table, shewing only the average value of produce, and the average quantity of produce, and cost of production per beegah, in staple crops, of any local area, at the time of the enquiry, as compared to any other time back, which may appear to be fair and equitable, might be prepared with greater accuracy and less trouble and expense, leaving the Civil Courts to determine upon evidence whether or not the increase, if there be any, has been brought about otherwise than by the agency, or at the expense of the *ryot*. The other two grounds for enhancement are clear enough, and do not present much difficulty.

CHAPTER VII.

12. Gives a permanent right in bastu land to a settled *ryot* of a village, notwithstanding any contract to the contrary. This is a new provision quite opposed to the law in force. If a ryot wishes to build his dwelling-house on a particular piece of land, it is his look-out to take a proper lease from, or come to proper terms with, his landlord; and there seems to be no valid reason for setting aside a contract duly made between the parties. In section 86, the provision for compensation does not appear to be just and reasonable; for, if a tenant is liable to ejectment for breach of contract, it would be a hardship to his landlord to pay compensation to him for any dwelling-house and out-offices erected on the land. All that the tenant can fairly ask for is their removal within a stated period.

CHAPTER VIII.

13. In *Section 93* the provision for compensation appears to be also unjust and unreasonable.

CHAPTER IX.

14. In *Section 98* a wholesome provision is made, fixing four as the maximum number of instalments in which rents of ryot's holdings are to be paid. This will prevent much harassment and trouble, to which the ryots are subjected. Sections 100 to 102, regarding receipts and accounts to be given to tenants, will also prove beneficial to them as well as to their landlords.

15. *Sections 103 to 107*—Relate to the deposit of rent by a tenant in a public office, clauses (*b*) and (*c*) of section 103 are certainly good additions to the present law; but clause (*a*) will become a source of great annoyance to the landlord. It is better that there should be a tender and refusal, for otherwise tenants will, in the majority of cases, refuse to go to the landlord's cutcherry to pay rents, and the landlords will be put to much trouble and expense in drawing the money deposited. The feelings of the parties, moreover, will be more and more estranged as this clause is more and more resorted to.

CHAPTER X.

16. *Sections 126 to 132*—Which deal with improvements on ryots' holdings, are wholly unnecessary. They will only introduce complications into the relations between landlords and tenants, and cause much harassment and litigation to both the parties. Sections 142 to 148, which provide for the appointment of a manager on behalf of co-owners of an estate or tenure, are, as has been pointed out in the "Statement of Objects and Reasons," an improvement on the present law.

CHAPTER XI.

17. Which treats of the settlement of rents by a Revenue officer, might be made available for the purpose of Government settlements; but the application of it to private estates without the instance of landlords, would be an usurpation of their rights, and lead to much discontent and disaffection. This and the following chapter, which are introduced into the Bill with one and the same object, appear to be quite uncalled for. The landlords, as a rule, will not apply for the enforcement of their provisions, and if they be enforced at the instance of the tenants, or for the settlement of an agrarian dispute, they will resent, offer every obstacle to the proceedings and carry litigation to the bitter end. And the result would be ruinous to both the classes. Facilities for realizing undisputed rents and for enhancing them under the law in force are only sought for by the landlords in Bengal. The tenants, on the other hand, are already sufficiently protected from illegal impositions. They know how to unite and assert their rights. Their occupancy rights are made freely transferable by this Bill, a reasonable limit has been fixed to the number of instalments in which their rents are to be paid, and the receipts and accounts they are to receive from their landlords will supply them with all evidence they might require in defending rent suits. They have nothing more to complain of. The only point for consideration is, how are those facilities required by the landlords to be given? The provisions of the Bill regarding receipts and accounts will as well help them in recovering their rents, and a simpler procedure than that which now obtains will ensure their speedy recovery. As to enhancement of rents, the preparation of a table, such as that indicated in paragraph 11 of this letter, would remove the main difficulty. Why then introduce these chapters and other novel provisions when nobody asks for them, and unsettle the minds of the people and the law of the country?

CHAPTER XIII.

18. Very properly gives a modified power of distraint to the landlords, and ought to be retained. I would, however, suggest that section 172 be so altered as to give at least 7 days' time to a defaulter or the owner of distrained property, where he is not the defaulter, to make the deposit under section 181; and to prevent abuses, provision should also be made for the owner of distrained property, when he is not the defaulter, to institute a suit to contest the legality of the distraint within the specified time without making a deposit, provided he can shew any sufficient cause for not making it.

19. The procedure applicable to suits between landlord and tenant (chapter XIV) has been as much simplified, as it possibly can be, with a due regard to justice. In section 202 the maximum period during which it shall be open to the defendant to pay compensation, or where the damage or breach is declared to be capable of remedy, to remedy the same, should be fixed, and not left to be determined by the court at its discretion. And in section 203, clause (*b*), the words "together with reasonable interest on that value" ought to be omitted, for in a decree for ejectment it does not appear fair and equitable to compel the landlord to pay interest over and above the value of the labour and the capital expended by the tenant in preparing his land.

CHAPTERS XV, XVI, AND XVII.

Do not call for any remarks.

No. 82, dated Khulna, the 21st May, 1883.

From—BABOO BHOGOWAN CHANDRA CHAKRAVARTI, Subordinate Judge of Khulna,

To—The Registrar of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal.

Agreeably to your order conveyed in your letter No. 1157J, dated the 23rd ultimo, I have the honour to submit the report therein called for.

The question of the relation of landlord and tenant in this country involves in itsel many problems which are of considerable difficulty, and indeed although they engaged patienf attention of the Legislature for many years, the practical solution of some of them is stilt distant. The present Rent Bill is an embodiment of the practical rules of law which attemptl to remove those difficulties. As it is the result of thought and research of many eminent

lawyers and practical men of business, and as it has had due publicity and evoked honest opinion and criticisms from all parts of the country, I think it will not be necessary for me to dwell on the subject in detail. I will confine my remarks on the cardinal points of the Bill.

The provisions of Act X of 1859, subsequently and substantially embodied in Act VIII of 1869 (B.C.), have failed, as experience tells us, to bring about the desired effect on all subjects regarding the relation of landlord and tenant. It is found that law courts can do little or nothing with the cases of enhancement and settlement of rents, and enhancements are introduced by tortuous acts and illegal means, where the landlords are strong and raiyats weak, and on the other hand just demands of rents are successfully resisted where the raiyats are strong and the zemindars weak. Such a state of things must be put down. It is, therefore, necessary that there should be such a legislative measure as would give facilities to the landholders for recovery and enhancement of rent, and afford protection to the poor raiyats.

The distinction between tenure-holders and raiyats has not been clearly drawn. Cases may and often occur in which it will be difficult to ascertain whether a tenant is a tenure-holder or a raiyat.

The definition of tenure in section 3 is too general and vague, and may lead to confusion.

CHAPTER II.

Section 5.—The distinction between *khamar* and *raiyati* land has been properly made, and they should be defined and registered as proposed in the Bill. I do not see any reason why the raiyats occupying *khamar* lands should have better right than those occupying *raiyati* land. In my humble opinion, if the land is defined and registered as *khamar* or private land of the proprietor, the raiyats occupying it should be allowed to acquire right of occupancy without the consent of the proprietor.

CHAPTER III.

Sections 21 *to* 25.—Provided (1) that rent may be enhanced up to the limit of customary rate; (2) where there is no customary rate, it may be enhanced to such limit as shall appear fair and equitable, but the profit of the tenure-holder shall in no case exceed 30 per cent. To prevent these provisions from working hardship, the following limits have been proposed. (*a*):—Enhanced rate shall not in any case be double of the previous rent. (*b*) The rent shall increase yearly by court's order during any number of years not exceeding five. (*c*) The rent once enhanced shall not be altered for ten years.

These limits, I believe, will seriously tell upon enhancement. The economical condition of the country and the quality of the land may be so changed that the limits (*a*) and (*c*) would not be applicable. Such limits as proposed above would stand greatly in the way of progress. Neither the tenant nor the landholder would be induced to bring on improvement on the land.

Section 59.—Enacts that money rent payable by an occupancy raiyat may be enhanced by contract in writing, approved of and registered by a Revenue Officer, who will be absolutely debarred from registering any contract by which a raiyat engages to pay more than six anuas in the rupee, higher than the existing rent or more than one-fifth of the estimated gross produce. This section is supplemented in 61st section by somewhat similar provisions, and its tendency is to hamper free contract as much as possible.

Sections 76, 78.—Provide the same limits as are found in sections 21, 25, and the same remarks that have been made above as applicable to these.

The suits for enhancement of rents of occupancy raiyats have been sub-divided into two classes, *viz* (*b*) of chapter VI for suits to enhance money rents where a table of rates has been prepared, and (*c*) for such suits where a table of rates has not been prepared. (*B*) contains only tentative measures which will have their operation when the tables will be complete. What the results of these tables will be, is a matter still in the womb of futurity, it is well known that there are many parts of the country where recognized rates of rent have no existence, and even if there be so, the soil of the country is so various that it would be difficult, if not impossible, to prepare the table within a reasonable time; perhaps when the table will be prepared the relation of landlord and tenant might be such as would not require the assistance of such a table. As for the sub-division (*c*), the rules of enhancement have been left where they were before. Practically it will be as difficult to enforce these rules, as when the rules under Act X of 1859 were in force.

CHAPTER V.

One of the most important chapters of the Bill. The right of occupancy is the creation of Act X of 1859, and having been recognized since then, it cannot now be ignored. There is already in the country a class of raiyats who enjoy such a right, and it is high time that that right should be defined and protected. The framers of the present Bill, however, not content with recognizing the incidents of the right of occupancy already existing, have attached some others, which are new and hitherto unrecognized. The right of occupancy is acquired by settled raiyats holding *raiyati* land, notwithstanding any contract to the contrary. This is contrary to the principles of the law of contracts, and is too great an interference with the freedom of parties. The reasons assigned for such a measure are that the zamindars as a body are so powerful that they can induce or coerce poor raiyats to enter into wrongful contracts.

There may be, no doubt, oppressive zamindars who, by illicit means, might induce the raiyats to enter into illegal contracts. But such instances are rare, and it cannot be said that a practice of getting into illegal contracts obtains, as a rule, throughout the country. If there be a small class of raiyats who might be induced to enter into wrongful contracts, should principles of equity be sacrificed for the protection of that small minority? I humbly think that such a saving clause is not necessary. Besides, if the freedom of contract be repressed altogether, somehow or other it may burst out in another, and probably worse, direction. The following are some of the incidents, of right of occupancy as proposed in the Bill that call for notice:—(*a*) The raiyats may subet; (*b*) his interest is to be transferable and hereditable. The right of sub-letting and transferring without the consent of the landlord, sanctioned by law, is, in my humble opinion, objectionable. It will be readily admitted that if the raiyats who are proverbially improvident and unthrifty be left to mortgage or sell their tenures, they will easily spend large sums of money to celebrate marriages of children, &c., by mortgaging or selling their tenures, and thus contract debts and fall into the hands of unscrupulous money-lenders. It is well known that sub-infeudation is the cause of misery to the raiyat, and if the occupancy raiyat be allowed to sub-let, the pressure will no doubt at last fall on the actual cultivators; transferability shall have the same baneful effects. The powers of transferring and sub-letting recognized by the Bill, will in time bring on a state of things in which the great bulk of actual cultivators would not have the advantage of becoming occupancy raiyats, but under-raiyats, having but little protection from the law. Section 56 confers the right of occupancy on a mere squatter—a provision which requires but little comment. The evils arising from transferring have been sought to be mitigated by giving the powers of pre-emption to landholders, but this power, I submit, will not be a sufficient safeguard against too frequent sales and mortgages. The transferability of such tenure has, no doubt, grown almost into a custom in some of the districts, but its consequences are, I believe, *nil*. The present miserable condition of the Bengal raiyat is a sufficient evidence of the evils of that custom. The ultimate results of this transferring and sub-letting will, I fear, be that a new class of men, quite unmanageable, will be thrust into the lands of the zemindars. The conferring of the right of occupancy on a raiyat who has occupied the land purchased by the landlord by his power of pre-emption is a restriction which militates against pre-emption powers.

CHAPTER VIII.

The principles formulated into law in this chapter are new, and quite foreign to the ideas of the people; if the provisions will be enforced, they would embitter the feelings of the landlord and tenants. If the landlord has the right to eject, his powers should not be clogged by making him pay compensation for enforcing it. If he has not the right no money payment ought to be sufficient to give it to him. If these at all pass into law they should be restricted. If the tenants fall into arrears and make three successive defaults in payment of rents, the landlords should be justified to eject them.

CHAPTER IX.

Instalments in which money rents are payable should be uniform, and should tally with the instalments by which rent or revenue is payable by superior landlords.

Sections 100, 101 *and* 102.—Impose penal damages for refusal or neglect to give receipts (*dakhilas*) and statements of accounts prescribed in them. The principles involved in them, however correct, would practically work hardship on not a small class of petty landowners, most of whom are ignorant men and women, who cannot possibly keep accounts and give receipts in the forms prescribed.

Sections 103 *to* 107.—The provisions for these sections give direct means in the hands of the raiyats to deposit rent without tendering it to landlord, which will give them full acquittance of their payments. Their effect will be to make the tenants refractory.

CHAPTERS XI AND XII.

Contain measures, some of which have a tendency to trench upon the jurisdiction and powers of the civil court. I submit that all questions of a civil nature that will arise before a revenue officer engaged in the settlement of rent should be referred to the civil court for decision.

CHAPTER XIV.

The procedure as laid down in Chapter XIV can hardly be made more simplified, for in rent suits in this country questions of right frequently arise, which cannot be coped by summary procedure.

Section 200—Enacts that applications for execution of decrees for arrears obtained by landlord shall not be made by an assignee of the decree holder; its effect would be to throw obstacles in the way of executing large number of decrees. There may not be unfrequently cases in which widowed females and ignorant men, not conversant with the rules and practices of the Court, and who are in extreme need of money, look upon decrees as moveable properties and sell them. It mitigates, no doubt, one class of evils; but it fosters another.

Sales.—If occupancy right be made transferable by law, I submit that too many sales and mortgages may be checked by imposing the condition upon all sales that take place in execution of decrees for rents, that they should avoid all encumbrances.

Section 224, Limitation.—This section is objectionable, on the ground that it remedies one evil, but creates another. It protects minors against accumulations of rents but exposes them, helpless as they are, to the rapacity of unscrupulous landlords.

Lastly, I beg to suggest that retrospective effect should not be allowed to be given to any new provisions now made.

No. 17, dated Alipore, the 13th June 1883.

From—NUFFER CHUNDRA BHATTA, First Subordinate Judge, 24-Pergunnahs.

To—The Registrar of the High Court, Appellate Side, Calcutta.

I have the honor to forward herewith a few observations on the Rent Bill, prepared hastily, as I had no sufficient time at my disposal.

Bengal Tenancy Bill.

I think the Bill, with its sections 45, 47, 49, and 50 except clauses (*a*), (*b*), (*c*), and (*g*), 56 and 57, will be hard upon the landholders generally, and upon the tenure-holders of limited means specially. The fear of ejectment makes the ryots punctual in payment of rent. A decree for rent, coupled with an order for ejectment, if the arrears are not paid within 15 days, as passed now under the present law, is far more readily obeyed than a bare decree. If 90 per cent. of the ryots have already acquired right of occupancy, the remaining 10 per cent. will obtain it as soon as the Bill is passed. Then the sale of the transferable tenure will have to be almost universally adopted. But sale, with its previous enquiries into claims by third parties, and objections to set it aside on the grounds of irregularity, and so forth, is a very cumbrous and dilatory proceeding. Ryots have seldom valuable moveables, and such as they have are easily removeable from the ken of a decree-holder. The most tangible portions of them, such as draught cattle and implements of husbandry, cannot be seized under the law.

I fear no valid custom of transfer of the occupancy right could yet arise, as Act X was passed only in 1859, and custom, in order to be valid, must be immemorial. Where the landlords have acquiesced in such a custom, transfer of the right, as it at present exists, is not very injurious to them. The right subsists "so long as rent.....is paid," and transfer cannot change the nature of the right itself. So that, when transfer takes place, the landlord has yet the option of either bringing the jote to sale or of ejecting the ryot or transferree for arrears. If the right of transfer were conveyed subject to landlord's power of eviction in case of arrears, it would be preferable to the proposed form. It would be better still if the ryots were required to pay a small sum as *selami* before they acquired the right, as a compensation to the landlords, specially when they themselves would have to pay a price to get their own land back if they wished to buy right of occupancy in any case by right of pre-emption. Freedom of contract should not be much curtailed, and particularly the existing contracts should be maintained.

As to enhancement, the maximum standard of one-fifth share of the produce would be too small, and might lead to abatement of rent in many places. One-fourth share, proposed by the British Indian Association, is not unfair to the ryots. There are communities of Burga or Adhibhag ryots in Nuddea, Jessore, Moorshedabad, &c., who pay one-half of the produce to the land-owners. The remaining one-half, therefore, not only pays the wages of labour, interest on capital, &c., but also leaves a profit; or how do those communities manage without any other profession? If, then, the occupancy ryots were to let their lands in Burga, they would yet get one-fourth share as their clear profits, and they and the landlords be equal partners in the profits of land. One-fifth share would be too small to support the so many holders of tenures, under-tenures prevalent in Backergunge, Jessore, Furreedpore and Noakholly.

It were better if some of the small under-tenure-holders were brought out, either by zemindars or by the Government. The idea of a table of rates and produce is good, and may be beneficial in eastern districts. But the rates are now so variable, and the work so gigantic and expensive, that I doubt its feasibility.

I cannot recommend any more expeditious course for recovery of arrears, for a summary procedure like the certificate system of revenue authorities is liable to abuse, even in their hands. But the power of distraint should not be further restrained. A suit for arrears, in which nearly four years' rent may be claimed, with a prayer for attachment of the crops before judgment, would be preferred to the proposed course, requiring a full court fees duty for the value of the arrears, in which current arrears alone could, with difficulty, be recovered, and the order would not have the force of a decree rendering other properties and person of the ryots liable. It would be virtual abolition of the power of distraint, a consciousness of whose existence induces ryots to pay off current arrears.

Another feature of the Bill is that it gives exclusive jurisdiction to the revenue authorities in some of the most important matters. Act X of 1859 gave jurisdiction exclusively to the Revenue Courts in all matters. Act VIII (B.C.) of 1869, on the contrary, transferred the said jurisdiction bodily to the Civil Court; and now it is proposed to divide the jurisdiction, half and half, between the two classes of tribunals. There is no doubt that the class of enquiries to be made over to the revenue authorities can be better conducted by them than the Civil Courts. Yet one difficulty the people feel before the Revenue authorities is that they do not obtain that full scope for discussion of a point as before the Civil Courts. Further,

they labour under the impression that the views of the Revenue authorities sometimes change with the change of Government. It would therefore be better if the decision of those authorities were *primâ facie* and not conclusive evidence of a matter.

CHAPTER I.

Section 4.—Contract should also be saved as customs.

CHAPTER II.

The provisions are good, as the proprietors have no right to extend the area of khamar and nij-jote lands, and thus curtail the area for the growth of occupancy right even under the present law. Section 20 is not in keeping with the spirit of the Bill.

CHAPTER III.

There ought to be a section for forfeiture of a non-transferable tenure, if transferred.

It would be a great boon to the zemindars if all transferable tenures were declared liable to summary sale, like putnis, on an application to the Sub-Divisional Deputy Collectors.

Similarly, it would be a great relief to some of the unfortunate tenure-holders if they had the option of insisting upon the sale of the tenures for arrears in the first instance; for in case the tenure happens to be an unprofitable one, the landlord proceeds against the person and other properties of the tenant, instead of the tenure itself, and ultimately ruins him, as he has not the option of relinquishment, as the ryots have. If he had the option of relinquishing a tenure, it would answer the purpose equally well. I speak this from my experience in Backergunge.

CHAPTER V.

Sections 45, 47, 49. Are quite opposed to the terms of the permanent settlement, as it seems to me. Section 49 will, no doubt, confer right of occupancy on a large number of ryots, namely, all the settled ryots of section 45, in Behar, even if they have held the lands for a year only, but will as surely prevent them from getting one *chittak* of additional land in future, both in Behar and Bengal, without paying a heavy *selami* so long as a non-settled ryot may be had to take it up.

Section 50.—I have already dwelt upon several of its provisions.

Clause (c).—May be injurious to the ryots, as we see from the *zemba* system of Backergunge. Though it is now too late to prevent sub-letting, it ought not to have legislative sanction, except in cases where the ryots are minors, invalids, lunatics, females and the like.

Section 51.—One month's time is too short.

Section 52.—The landlord may not know the impending sale. There ought to be provision for a notice to the landlord in all cases of intended sale in execution of decrees held by third parties, as provided in cases of private sales.

Section 53.—One month's time too short, as there are many absentee landlords, whose local agents must take their permission for the purpose.

Section 54.—One month's time too short.

We see that, in making the right of occupancy transferable, the present privilege of relinquishment, which would be inconsistent with it, has been taken away. But, nevertheless, a large number of ryots, occupant or non-occupant, yearly find it convenient to relinquish their jotes. Henceforth such ryots shall continue liable for rent as long as the landlord hooses, though they may cease to hold the jotes, or find them unprofitable. At all events, enceforth they will have to pay a heavy sum, if they wish to relinquish their lands, as no urchaser will be found for such jotes.

CHAPTER VI.

No procedure has been yet laid down as to how the revenue officer is to determine whether the ryot, in any particular instance of lease, acted as a free agent, and whether the stipulated rent exceeds one-fifth of the estimated average annual value of the gross produce of the land in staple crops, calculated at the price at which ryots sell at harvest time; for if there is competition for land, the ryots will agree to the terms offered by the landlord; and if he comes to register the lease at all, in ninety-nine cases out of hundred he will admit all that is stipulated in the lease as correct, if he does not wish to go without the land, as we find in cases of registered bonds at exorbitant rates of interest. If there be, again, a counter-combination among the landlords, in these days of combinations, the matter will be still worse. The provisions cannot, at all events, come into operation until the expensive and laborious tables of rates and produce are prepared.

Section 60.—Here the law contemplates giving the occupancy ryots a right to the accretions to their holdings by alluvion, contrary to the provisions of section 4, Regulation XI of 1825.

Section 63, Clause (c).—To take price current at the harvest time alone would be unjust to the landlords. There should be an average price taken.

Section 66.—No provision against difference of opinion amongst assessors.

Section 70.—The minimum of 10 years and maximum of 30 years are too long periods.

Section 72.—The tables may ultimately be of no use to either the ryots or the proprietors, and yet the expenses are to be borne by both.

Section 74, Clause (2).—So the landlord is to be bound by his contract, though the ryot is not to be so.

Section 78.—Ten years too long a period.

Section 81, Clause (b).—Why so when some crops exhaust the land more than others?

Section 82.—This appears to be contrary to the teaching of the *Statesman* in several of its articles on Deccan Agricultural Relief Act, that the greatest blunder ever committed by the settlement officers was to have fixed the rent in money and not in kind, thus forcing the ryots to sell the produce at a time when the market is glutted with it, namely, just after the harvest time.

Section 83.—The price list would be of great value, indeed.

CHAPTER VII.

These provisions are good and just. They should be extended to all bastu or dwelling-house land in town or village, but the existing contracts should be respected. The provisions are in keeping with the equitable principle of "stand-by."

CHAPTER VIII.

Section 93, Clause 2, Sub-clauses (a) & (b).—Compensation for improvements may be allowable where a ryot is not bound to make them by the terms of his lease, as a ryot is not *per se* under any obligation to make them. But compensation for disturbance cannot be allowed, as disturbance follows from the nature of his tenure, which he accepted with full knowledge thereof, and from his laches.

I may here state that compensation for improvement may be allowed to occupancy ryots if they remain subject to eviction, as now, for non-payment of rent.

CHAPTER IX.

Section 98.—This will seriously affect the existing arrangements, and will be very injurious to the tenure-holders, who are, in many cases, bound by their contracts to pay rent to their lessors by even monthly instalments. If contracts are to be set aside, sections 97 and 98 should be amalgamated into one, and the same rule should be laid down as to instalments, whether payable by a ryot, sub-ryot, or tenure-holder.

Section 103.—The sanction of verification should not be taken away, the ground (*a*) being too broad and indefinite.

Section 109.—If damages are to be allowed in order to induce other ryots to be prompt in paying their rents, they lose much of their effect if they are to be awarded in lieu of interest, which is a simple compensation for the delay, and is not intended, and has not the effect of a punishment. The present law does not make it a substitute for interest, though it has been so interpreted in some old rulings. The counter-provision for awarding damages against the plaintiff (landlord) for vexatious suits in the present law, or section 110 of the Bill, is not a substitute for interest, but is intended purely as a deterrent.

Section 119.—This section seems to do away with the Burga or Adhibhag system. If not, the system should be expressly preserved as merely a labour contract.

CHAPTER XI.

Section 155.—The matter should not be left entirely to the discretion of the revenue officers.

Section 159, Clause 2.—The Local Government is too inaccessible a tribunal.

CHAPTER XII.

Preparation of records of rights is a good idea, and such a record, if properly prepared will confer a real boon on the country.

CHAPTER XIII.

I have already commented upon the proposed curtailment of the power of distraint.

I would leave the provisions of the present law on the subject as they are, and suggest only one improvement, namely, that when a landlord asks for assistance of the Court, there should be a regular enquiry after a short notice to the ryot, restraining him and others, if necessary, from reaping the produce in the meantime. The ryots should also be allowed to object to distraint immediately after they receive a notice from the landlord, or an attempt to distrain is made.

CHAPTER X, HEADING E.

There seems to be an omission as to how the present co-owners of estates and tenures receiving rent jointly are to sue for arrears in case all of them do not agree to sue jointly, often in collusion with ryots. Certain decisions have laid it down that in such cases one co-owner may sue for the whole amount of arrears, making his co-sharers parties as co-plaintiffs. But provisions under this heading seem to lay down that in every such case a manager is to be appointed or a partition to be forced. Now, both these courses are expensive affairs, and it will be in the power of a big co-sharer to force the minor ones to appoint him their manager, or to bear the expenses of a manager appointed by the District Judge, and thus ultimately to part with their shares, most likely in his favour. They may well afford collecting their own share of rent if ryots consent to pay them that share separately. The joint Hindu family system makes co-sharers unavoidable, and it is also well-known what bitter enemies they at times are. The

minor co-sharers are sure to go to the wall if they were not allowed to sue for whole arrears, as at present. The omission on this point is liable to the misinterpretation of a covert attempt to aim a blow at joint-Hindu family system, so fostered by Regulation XI of 1793. The zemindars would fain have a law of primogeniture, but the courts are dead against it.—*See* the celebrated case of Tagore *versus* Tagore.

CHAPTER XV.

Sections 211 & 212.—To avoid delay both kinds of sale should be simultaneously advertised and held one after the other on the same day.

CHAPTER XVI.

Section 225.—I do not see the justice of this provision. Are ryots objects of more care and compassion than minors and lunatics?

NUFFER CHUNDRA BHATTA,
First Subordinate Judge, 24-Pergunnahs.

No. 1876-669L.R., dated 18th July, 1883.

From—Officiating Secretary to Government, Bengal,

To—Secretary to Government of India, Legislative Department.

In continuation of my letter No. 1827-648L.R., dated the 13th July 1883, I am directed to submit, for the consideration of His Excellency the Governor General in Council, the accompanying copy* of a report from the Commissioner of the Burdwan Division on the subject of the Bengal Tenancy Bill, 1883.

*No. 339, dated the 22nd June, 1883, with enclosure.

A. P. MacDONNELL.

No. 339, dated Chinsurah, the 22nd June, 1883.

From—John Beames, Esq., Commissioner of the Burdwan Division,

To—The Secretary to the Board of Revenue, Lower Provinces.

In reply to your No. 351A, dated 29th March last, I have the honour to submit my report on the Bengal Tenancy Bill.

2. I have already submitted two lengthy reports on this subject, the first of which commented on the Bill drafted by the Rent Commission in 1880, and the second on the amended Bill put forward by Government in 1881. Under these circumstances it will perhaps hardly be necessary at the present stage of the matter to enter into a detailed examination of each of the provisions of the present Bill, which, as the final outcome of much protracted and careful argument, may, in my opinion, be generally accepted as likely to prove workable and fair to all parties affected by it, though I am still very much in doubt whether any enactment of the kind is really required, except perhaps in Behar.

3. It is not of course to be expected that the Bill, even in its present expurgated state, will escape opposition, nor do I think such opposition altogether unreasonable. It is all very well to say that the framers of the permanent settlement specifically, and in set terms, reserved to themselves and their successors the right to interfere between the zemindar and the ryot, whenever such a step might seem necessary, for the protection of the latter; and that, though no such interference practically did take place during the sixty-six years that intervened between 1793 and 1859, yet that "it is never too late to mend," and that consequently we are going to interfere now. The answer to that argument is that during all those years we have allowed men to buy zemindaries and tenures on the belief, fully justified by our acions, that no interference would take place, and that it is not fair to these persons suddetly to uproot the conditions, on the faith of which they have invested their money. I so far nagree with this argument, as to think that, in any changes which may now be made, it is not sufficient to go back to first principles and base our enactment solely on what we understand to be the relation between landlord and tenant, as established by Lord Cornwallis' Regulations; we must go further than this, and take into consideration the present status and vested interests of the proprietary body whom we have called into existence, and whom we have during nearly a century allowed to acquire rights and privileges which are none the less deserving of respect now, because their growth and development were not contemplated by the statesmen of the last century.

4. I mention this point not as a peg on which to hang a long historical discussion, or an examination of the state of revenue law and its effect on the agricultural classes during the last hundred years. All that has been done over and over again, and by far abler pens than mine. But I mention it to shew the spirit in which I approached the discussion of the two previous Bills, and the nature of the test which I feel bound to apply to the present Bill. In other words, the question I ask myself as I examine one section of the Bill after another, is "does this provision deprive either landlord or tenant of any right or any status which he legally holds *at present*, whether in virtue of the terms of the permanent settlement, or in virtue of

any custom which the Government has tacitly allowed to grow up since that time?" We have nothing to do with the historical zemindar of 1793; if he ever existed at all, that is, if there ever was any class of men so situated as we are apt to figure them to ourselves, he exists no longer. We have to deal with the zemindar in the position which he holds in the present day.

5. This is the view which most officers and private gentlemen whom I have, from time to time consulted, take of the matter, and I think it is the only practical reasonable view to take. There is a great deal of sentimental talk about the woes of the ryot; and I venture to think that no one who knows anything of the incidents of my obscure career will suspect me, at any rate, of a tendency to overlook the claims of the ryot, or to side too strongly with the zemindar. But I cannot overlook the fact so ably urged by the Hon'ble Kristo Das Pal, that the Bengal of to-day offers a startling contrast to the Bengal of 1793; and that the wealth and prosperity of the country has marvellously increased—increased beyond all precedent—under the permanent settlement. There is much force in his remark that a great portion of this increase is due to the zemindari body as a whole, and that they have been very active and powerful factors in the development of this prosperity.

6. The ryot suffers from causes over which no Government can have any control; the country is over-peopled; and the intensity of the struggle for existence is due principally to this cause, and not to the capacity or bad management of the zemindars. Every one *will* marry, and *will* have heaps of children; no one *will* emigrate, a vast majority *will* grow nothing but paddy, and the poorest *will* spend in advance the earnings of ten years on a marriage feast or a religious ceremony. It is very doubtful whether any legislative measures will improve the condition of people whose manners, customs, and prejudices are so utterly incompatible with improvements as these.

7. *Section 3, sub-sections 3 and 5.*—The definition of ryot has been purposely left obscure. We are told that certain persons are not ryots, but we are not told who are ryots. It seems to be thought impossible to define a ryot in such a way as to differentiate him from a tenure-holder. It is undoubtedly difficult; but I am afraid, unless it is done, much greater difficulties will arise. The definition in the Rent Commission's Bill, section 3, was not altogether satisfactory, because, for reasons briefly stated in the report, no other test was applied than that of the extent of the holding, and limit was arbitrarily fixed at 100 standard bighas. The present Bill, in sections 14 and 15, also fixes an arbitrary line of demarcation between a tenure-holder and a ryot by making what are at present known as ryots, with right of occupancy at fixed rates of rent, into tenure-holders, so that, if this definition be maintained, we get an exceedingly simple definition of ryots by merely saying that all persons who hold land under a zemindar, except those mentioned in sections 14 and 15, are ryots.

8. This, however, introduces considerable confusion in another way, for it has never, as far as I am aware, been the custom to regard as tenure-holders persons who have a right of occupancy at fixed rates. Such persons are always regarded by themselves and others as ryots, and the adoption of the classification of the present Bill will very much modify our conceptions on this point, and introduce changes which will not be readily understood nor acquiesced in by the classes connected with land.

9. Where so many high authorities have declared themselves unable to define a term, it may seem presumptuous in me to offer any definition. It is therefore with some diffidence that I put forward the suggestion, that the practice, or, so to speak, the tacit understanding on the subject among the people generally, should be taken as the basis of a definition.

10. When a zemindar lets land to a tenure-holder, he considers that he is granting, and the tenure-holder considers that he is obtaining, the right to collect rents from a number of cultivators already actually in occupation of the land so granted. When, however, the zemindar lets land to a ryot, he grants, and the ryot takes, the permission to cultivate the land himself, it not being, at the time of granting the lease, actually occupied by cultivators. The ryot who thus takes land may subsequently, without ceasing to be considered by the zemindar and by himself a ryot, sublet portions, or even the whole of such land, but at the time of taking the potta the land is not in occupation of others.

11. This is, I think, the broad line of demarcation between "talukdar" and "ryot;" and if we use tenure-holder strictly for talukdar, this demarcation will practically hold good everywhere, with very few and unimportant modifications. It is the *intent* with which the land is granted and taken that shews where to draw the line; and the intent is clearly understood in all cases by the parties at the time the transaction occurs.

12. It is no objection to this to say that ryoti land is often let with *korfa* ryots actually on it, because the right of the *korfa* practically ceases with that of the ryot from whom he holds; and if he stays on, he does so by permission of the new ryot, who might, if he choose, consider the land as unoccupied and free of all incumbrances. I think if a definition of ryot, based on the above idea, were introduced into the Act, it would be found to meet most, if not all, cases. It might be formulated thus:—

(1) A tenure-holder is a person who takes land on lease from a proprietor with the intent of collecting the rents from the ryots; and against whom the proprietor has the remedy mentioned in section XV of this Act (sale).

(2) A ryot is a person who takes land from a proprietor, tenure-holder, or under-tenure-holder, with the intent of cultivating it himself or by hired labour, or of sub-letting it, and against whom the proprietor, &c., has the remedy specified in Chapter XIII of this Act (distraint).

13. If the difficulty is great of distinguishing between a ryot and a tenure-holder, it is equally great in distinguishing between a ryot and an under-ryot, and we cannot rest contented with the definition of an under-ryot, given in sub-section (6), that "an under-ryot means a tenant holding land below a ryot," unless we know what a ryot is. What we must know, for purposes of settlement, and what the zemindar also must know for the same purpose, is, who is the person in whose name the jummabundi is to be made. Section 164 of the present Bill, indeed, contemplates that, in compiling a record-of-rights, which is practically what we know as a jummabundi, tenure-holders, occupancy rights, *bastu* ryots, ryots, under-ryots, shall all be jumbled up together. But this will never do: something more definite will be necessary, unless the whole of our present system of settlement procedure is to be reversed, in which case a good deal of Regulation VII of 1822 will have to be repealed. Bengal Act VIII of 1869 is, I see, to be repealed; but Chapter XI of this Bill, as I shall notice further on, makes the same requirements as the Act does on settlement officers, in respect of defining the status of various kinds of tenants, so that I am afraid we shall not be able to get on without some definition of "ryot."

14. The matter would be made clearer by altering the definition of an under-ryot, from one "holding land *below* a ryot" into one "holding land *from* a ryot." As it stands at present, it is doubtful whether the holding of a korfa ryot could be brought within the definition of an "incumbrance" in section 208.

15. If we get rid of the korfa ryot as an incumbrance, then the definition of the ryot, as the actual or presumable cultivator (presumable from the *intent* with which he took the land), would come in, and we should get the actual ryot on our jummabundi, and every one below him, *i.e.*, holding under him, would be omitted, or, if it were desirable to record them, might be put into a subsidiary jummabundi or ikwal.

16. In accordance with this view, howladars, aymadars, mandals, and all persons who obtained grants of waste land for the purpose of bringing them under cultivation and colonizing them would fall into the position of tenure-holders. This would, I presume, cover also the case of the jotedars of Northern Bengal, and to some extent also that of the talukdars of Chittagong. The present under-ryots in such estates would then become, to a great extent, ryots; but on this point I beg to refer to my remarks on section 50, further on.

17. Another point referring to this same definition is the restriction of ryoti land to land held for purposes of agriculture, horticulture, or pasture. This excludes tanks, which all over Eastern Bengal are let as ryoti holding for fishing purposes. It also excludes land let for building bazars. Something must be done about this latter class of land. In the Midnapore bazar cases, the High Court ruled that land let for building purposes unconnected with agriculture (*i.e.*, not *bastu*, as defined in the present Bill) was not governed by the settlement laws, which only applied to agricultural land and homestead land connected therewith. But the subject still, so far as I am aware, remains unsettled, and if it is to be excluded from this Bill, it will require a Bill of its own to settle it. The only mention of it in this Bill is in section 208, clause (*c*), where such tenures are declared not to be incumbrances; but this does not provide for their being leased, or for recovery of arrears, or for ejectment, or enhancement, or, in fact, any of the conditions to which such lands are equally liable with agricultural lands. I reserve further remarks on this point till I come to discuss chapter VII of the Bill.

18. *Sections 14 and 15.*—I have already noticed that these sections turn an occupancy ryot at fixed rates into a tenure-holder. I see that this is said to have been done for the convenience of the draftsman. It is unfortunate that we hear so much of this person now-a-days. It seems to me that it is a matter of no moment at all whether he finds an Act easy or difficult to draft; that is his affair, and should not for an instant occupy the mind of the legislator, whose attention should be directed solely to the justice and utility of the law. The mechanical operation of putting an idea into plain English is beneath consideration. I venture to think that by turning the occupancy ryot at fixed rates into a tenure-holder, we are creating a state of things foreign to the ideas and customs of the people, and likely to give rise to much confusion.

19. *Section 21.*—I am disposed to think that the limit of 30 per cent. is too high, and that it should not be more than 20 per cent. I think, however, that, in a vast majority of cases, there will be no necessity for courts to apply sub-sections (3) and (4), as cases in which the customary rates payable by persons holding similar tenures in the neighbourhood cannot be ascertained must be very rare.

20. *Sections 27 and 28.*—This seems unnecessary. Under section 27 the transferor and transferee, or successor, may apply to the landlord for registration of the transfer. If he refuses, an application must be made to the civil court, which will apparently take evidence and decide the question. There seems very little use in giving the applicant the option of applying to the revenue officer, who can do no more than issue a notice, which, it is said, the landlord is "bound to comply with;" but it is not said how compliance is to be enforced. Why should the applicant not go to the civil court direct on the refusal of the landlord, just as the landlord has to do under section 33. The landlord who refused to register on the request of the applicant will not do so on a mere executive order of a revenue court under section 28, if there is no penalty attached to disobedience. And why is the revenue officer to assist the tenure-holder, while he is not to assist the landlord.

21. Moreover, section 28 does not give the revenue officer any power to enquire whether there has been a transfer or not, nor is he authorized to listen to any objection the landlord may urge against registering. This section will give a certain amount of additional work to revenue officers without the slightest corresponding advantage to either of the parties.

22. The same remark applies to clause (3) of section 27. There is no use whatever in saying a man "shall do" this or that, or "shall be bound to do" this or that, unless some penalty is prescribed for disobedience. In this case the landlord shall give a statement in writing of the reasons of his refusal; ninety-nine landlords out of a hundred will habitually neglect to comply with this section; and if they do so neglect—what then? They do not suffer, for there is no punishment for neglect. The fines which the Board is authorized to prescribe would not, as section 35 at present stands, cover cases where a landlord neglects to register.

23. I think the increase in the rate of fee from two per cent, if notice is given within six months, to twenty per cent., if given over six months from date of transfer, is excessive. The maximum rate, it is true, ranges from Rs. 100 to Rs. 1,000, and this will mitigate the severity of the fine (for such it is) in some large tenures, but in the smaller tenures, the holders of which are generally poor, a fee of twenty per cent. will be very seriously felt; and as the use of having the transfer registered at all is not very clear to this class of persons, the result will be a pretty general neglect to register at all. The landlord will, in a great majority of instances, remain ignorant of the transaction; or will not care enough about the matter to apply to a court under section 33, and thus much of this portion of the law will remain a dead letter.

24. *Section 30.*—In transfers under this section, it should be provided that the court holding the sale shall give notice to the landlord, who otherwise might remain in ignorance of the transfer. So also in section 35 (1) the Board should be authorized specifically to make rules not only for the matters mentioned in that section, and for procedure to be followed, but for the enforcement of the duties imposed upon landlords by Part D of chapter III.

26. *Sections 36 and 42.*—I do not see the necessity of incorporating the law regarding putni tenures into this Bill. It seems to have been taken as a matter of course by the Rent Commission that this should be done. If this view is to prevail, then, I think, the system should, as suggested by the Rent Commission, be extended to such under-tenure-holders, other than putnidars, as may choose to accept it by a written agreement. The principle that where there is no dispute, the process of recovery should be as summary as possible, is a sound one, and almost indispensably necessary at the present time, when courts are overcrowded with business. The Collector of Midnapore also holds this opinion.

27. I would suggest also that, if the putni law is to be incorporated into the present Bill, the opportunity should be taken advantage of to make a few verbal alterations in that law. I would insert a section making it legal for a Collector to make over the duty of holding sales to a Deputy Collector, with the sanction of the Commissioner. Collectors have so many duties now-a-days that it hampers them very much to be obliged to hold these sales themselves.

28. Doubts also occasionally arise as to the exact meaning of the words in section 14, clause 2, of the putni law. A "talukdar may contest the zemindar's demand of any arrear." May he only contest the fact of the arrear being due, or may he bring forward other objections, such as that the zemindar is not a recorded proprietor, or that he is only one out of a number of proprietors, and therefore cannot apply alone to bring the taluk to sale, and other similar objections?

29. It might also be as well to substitute throughout the putni law the term "recorded proprietor" for the vague "zemindar," wherever it occurs.

30. As the Board are aware, questions have also arisen as to what is to be the actual date of sale, when, as often happens, the Durga Poojah holidays fall on the first day of Aghan. This doubt might be cleared up on the present occasion.

31. *Section 45.*—I think this section goes a great deal too far. It allows a man who has held land anywhere in an *estate*, no matter how often it may have been changed, to become a settled ryot; and a settled ryot acquires a right of occupancy in any land he may happen to hold on the 2nd of March last, so that, in the case of a large zemindary, say the Burdwan estate for instance, a man may come to a village from another village sixty miles off in that estate, take land there, and have rights of occupancy from a few days' possession.

32. Estates in Bengal are often very large and very scattered, and the various portions have nothing in common. Why should a man, who has lived for some years in the south of a district, acquire thereby a right of occupancy in land many miles off in the north, merely because the two places happen to belong to the same estate.

33. There may be some justice in the rule that a ryot who has lived 12 years in a village shall be considered a settled ryot. The village even in Bengal still preserves some sort of soliditary, the estate has none, and it would be certainly very unfair to allow a ryot to acquire a right of occupancy in a plot of land which he has held only for one year, in a village in which he is, to all intents and purposes, an outsider and a stranger simply on the ground that he has held land for twelve years in other disconnected parts of the same estate. Such a concession as this is not looked for by the cultivating class, is opposed to their own views and to the custom of the country, and would operate very hardly on the zemindar.

34. There is of course the counter consideration that unless some latitude is allowed in acquiring the right of occupancy, the zemindar can prevent its accruing by shifting the ryots

fields year by year. But I do not think the legislature meant to authorize the consequences which would result from the wording of this section as it stands. There is not only the difficulty of an estate containing a vast number of villages scattered widely apart, but also that of a large village containing portions of many estates. It is evidently not intended that a ryot who has held land in estate A for twelve years should be considered a settled ryot in estate B, merely because the two estates, or portions of them, are included within one and the same village.

35. Yet the use of the word village would lead to this result, just as the use of estate would lead to that mentioned above. I would suggest that it should be declared that when a ryot has occupied land for twelve years in a village which constitutes one entire estate, such occupancy shall make him a settled ryot of that estate; when the village forms only a part of an estate, such occupancy shall make him a settled ryot of that village only; when a village contains more than one estate, or portions of several estates, twelve years' occupancy should constitute a settled ryot of so much of the village as belongs to the estate in which he has held. Of course this would restrict the area in which the last-named class of ryot could acquire occupancy rights, but this does not matter. The occupancy right is a matter between landlord and tenant; and if the landlord's property is small, the tenant's area of selection must be small also.

36. *Section 50.*—It is contemplated in paragraph 41 of the Statement of Objects and Reasons that the right of sub-letting, conferred by clause (*e*) of this section, may in time lead to a state of things in which the bulk of the actual cultivators would be under-ryots; and this state of things is regarded as so far off in the future that it may be safely left to some future Government to deal with it.

37. But the Collector of Midnapore points out very truly that this state of things is actually in existence very largely in that district, and I apprehend that it exists much more extensively than is suspected in all districts, similarly situated to Midnapore, *i.e.*, in all districts which were, down to recent times, the wild uncultivated frontiers of the Mahomedan province of Bengal. It is in these places that we find the jotedars, howladars, mandals and the like referred to in paragraph 16 above. The illustration to section 4 of the Bill recognizes the custom that under-ryots may acquire a right of occupancy, but leaves the conditions under which such a right may be acquired undefined, and the under-ryots consequently unprotected. They hold under, or from, superior tenants, who have been recognized as having the status of occupancy ryots.

38. There are in Midnapore many thousands of these ryots whose forefathers have tilled the land they now occupy for many generations, and I agree with Mr. Wilson in thinking that there is no reason why they should be left unprotected. The Board have before them precisely this question in the case of the ryots of Hooda Bhetia, in which, in appeal from the Collector, I was forced, by what appeared to me to be the present state of the law, reluctantly to rule that the ryots had no status beyond that of mere "korfas."

39. The case is this:—A, some 60 or 70 years ago, got from the zemindar a lease of a tract of jungle. He then induced B, C and D to settle and clear the land for cultivation by giving it to them rent-free for three years. A and his successor have now been recognized as occupancy ryots, but that is no reason why B, C and D should not be protected in the same way as other hereditary cultivators. The defective state of the present law on this subject has certainly been productive of much hardship; for, as the Collector observes, "although these under-ryots are hereditary occupants of the land, they cannot prove the existence of a custom enabling them to acquire an occupancy right, and in fact the courts have more than once decided that, under the law as it stands, they have no such rights."

40. Mr. Wilson would insert a provision to the effect that an under-ryot, who for five years consecutively cultivates the same land, shall acquire the status of an ordinary ryot, unless during any part of that time he has held under a lease for a fixed period. It would, I think, answer the purpose equally well if it were provided that, on a person whom we now call a ryot becoming (as he would under sections 14 and 15) a tenure-holder, the ryot's holding under him should, if they fulfil the above conditions, be held to have acquired a right of occupancy.

41. *Section 56.*—This section has given rise to much discussion. It is urged that, with the great facilities now granted for the acquisition of occupancy rights, it is only fair to the zemindar that he should have a chance now and then of extinguishing such rights. But the object of the Bill is avowedly to take away all such chance. Every possible obstacle is put in the way of a zemindar's preventing the growth of occupancy rights; and such rights will consequently grow inordinately; and not only will they grow, but once established, they must remain for ever, unless the landlord keeps the land in his own hands.

42. Here there is some confusion in the law; section 47 provides that no occupancy right shall accrue on land held by any person as owner: one would suppose that when a landlord exercised the right of pre-emption and bought a ryot's holding, he would thenceforth hold it as owner.

43. Yet the sections on pre-emption and section 56 speak of the ryot selling his "occupancy right," and the landlord purchasing the same. What is this but selling and purchasing the land itself? I do not see why, if the landlord thus purchases the land, it should not be open to him to extinguish the occupancy right. In fact, under section 47, that right would be extinguished by the mere fact that he, the owner, purchases it. But to prevent this consequence, the fine distinction is introduced, that he, the owner, holds it not as owner, but as an occupancy ryot under himself. This, I think, is very hard upon the landlord. Ordinary ryots with no occupancy rights, though by no means sufficiently cared for in chapter VIII of the Bill, are yet placed in such a position that no deterioration of the status of the cultivating class would result from the partial extinction here and there of occupancy rights. Under section 119 no ryot can have his rent raised to more than five annas of the value of the gross produce of his land, and he cannot be ejected without elaborate proceedings. Surely this is protection enough for any ryot, unless it be deliberately intended to make all zemindars mere annuitants, in which case we deprive the highest class in the country of all incitement to take an interest in the welfare of their tenantry; we turn them into drones, and, in a vast number of instances, into paupers. It is all very well to have a substantial peasantry; but I am not one of those who wish to see this end attained by sacrificing the nobility and gentry of the country.

44. With their estates held by ryots, setting at what will be virtually, in many cases, fixed rates, and with land which, when once occupied by a ryot long enough to give him a right of occupancy, carries that right with it to whosoever may hold it hereafter, the zemindars will cease to have any interest in their estates at all. The privilege of pre-emption ceases to be of any value; for why should a zemindar buy up the tenure of a ryot unless it be in order to extinguish the right of occupancy? He will not be led to use his right of pre-emption merely to exclude an obnoxious purchaser, for his interest in the land will be so slight that it will not matter to him who purchases it.

45. Moreover, as pointed out by Mr. Reynolds in his speech in Council, the landlord will by this provision be led to keep the land in his own hands, thus virtually turning it into khamar. The whole section seems to me to involve an erroneous idea. It is not the land that acquires rights, but the man who holds it. If he holds it for a certain term of years, equity and custom demand that he should acquire occupancy rights in it. But one fails to see why the land itself should carry those rights with it when it passes into the hands of a man who has done nothing to earn or merit those rights.

46. *Section 62.*—The preparation of tables of rates will be, in all places, a difficult and, in many places, an impossible task. It has been tried experimentally in several districts, and it appears from the debates in Council that the officers selected for the task do not think it is likely to be generally successful. This is to a certain extent admitted in paragraph 51 of the Statement of Objects. It is there apparently implied that tables of rates will only be prepared in districts where such rates are already recognized and in existence. I think if the idea of having such tables is not abandoned altogether, it should be stated in the Bill that they will only be made in such districts, so as to make it impossible for applications for the compilation of a table of rates to be sent up from districts where the materials for such a table do not exist.

47. *Section 70.*—On the question of finality being given to tables of rates under this section, the Collector of Midnapore writes:—

"I desire to represent the extreme danger involved in irrevocably fixing for a term, even of ten years, a table of rent rates. It is often found necessary in this and other provinces to revise the work of careful experienced settlement officers, with reference to facts gradually brought to light by experience; but the procedure of the Bill would give absolute finality to an order of Government sanctioning a table of rates. In considering this point, it should be borne in mind that the Board and Government would have no independent knowledge of the facts with which they had to deal, but would be wholly, or almost wholly, dependent upon reports submitted to them by the officer who had framed the table of rates, and who could hardly fail to be prejudiced in favour of his own handiwork. Nothing is easier than to deduce logical conclusions from figured statements; but it is far from easy to ascertain (for instance) the true average outturn of a particular class of land.

48. I quite agree with Mr. Wilson; the illustration which he gives fully confirms his remarks. He points out that in the Midnapore settlements Mr. Price came to the conclusion that the price of paddy would probably never fall below one rupee a maund, and certainly never below 12 annas. The Board then went into the same question, and from the police returns of the selling prices at the principal marts from 1872 to 1877, arrived at rates, in most cases, lower than Mr. Price's. The present Collector has gone over the same ground in the same manner from the price lists of 1881 and 1882, the result being two annas, or even more, below the rates arrived at by the Board. Prices may rise again, or they may not; but the above example shows conclusively to my mind that it would be dangerous to fix any table of rates, no matter how carefully prepared, for so long a period as ten years.

49. Seeing then that, before a table of rates can be prepared at all, an enquiry must first be held to ascertain whether the district or area is one in which the materials and conditions for compiling such a table (recognized rates or uniformity in the classes of soil, &c.) exist; that the cost of this enquiry and of the preparation of such a table, if found practicable, will be thrown upon landlords and ryots jointly; that there will still remain many parts of the country where no such tables can be made; that even where made, they will not continue to represent actual facts for more than one or two years together; and that the only object of having such tables at all is to simplify the work of the courts in enhancement cases, I must express my opinion that, to use a common saying, "the game is not worth the candle."

50. As a mere matter of administrative economy, it would be far cheaper to appoint more rent-suit moonsifs, and let them work out the rates as they do at present, than to employ a large number of highly-paid revenue officers (they must be highly paid, because they must be possessed of much ability and experience, and such officers are only found in high grades of the Covenanted and Uncovenanted Services) to prepare tables, which, when prepared, will be of comparatively little value. I think also the people themselves will very much prefer having their cases decided each on its own merits, to having them summarily disposed of by reference to a table of rates.

51. *Section 74.*—Where there are no tables of rates, the courts are to proceed, in enhancement suits, on certain lines which are apparently intended to be a decoction of all the case law on the subject since Act X of 1859. With regard to section 74, clause (3), I may remark *en passant* that I do not quite see how the increase in the average price of produce in any locality, or in any of the usual markets, can be brought about by the sole agency or at the sole expense of any individual ryot. Excluding temporary or casual increases in the selling price of agricultural produce, such as famines or campaigns, the increase is, as far as I can see, invariably due to causes operating on a much too large a scale to be affected by the actions of any individual ryot, or even of all the ryots of a village acting collectively. It is brought about by opening up new roads, railways, or canals, or by the establishment of permanent trade relations with foreign countries, and the like.

52. But passing by this point, I find that in section 75 the principles by which the court is to be guided in enhancing rents are practically the same as those by which it would be guided in a case where there were tables of rates. We have first the limit of one-fifth of the annual value of the gross produce. Subject to this we have some very simple rules for dividing the increase between landlord and tenant. In 92 cases out of a hundred the issue will turn on clause (*c*), and so we get back again to the old rate of things.—Issur Ghose's case and Act X of 1859. The facts to be ascertained by actually recording evidence are very simple, and I do not think a moonsif would have much more difficulty in deciding a case where there was no table of rates, than one where there was a table, especially as the law allows of going behind the table in certain cases. Here, again, I find an argument against the adoption of the table of rates with all its concomitant inconveniences.

53. As to the one-fifth limit I see no great objection, though I do not think one-fourth would have been too much. I find in Jellamootha the percentage of gross value taken as rent ranges from 19 per cent. to 27·5, the general average being 19·8. In Majnamootha it ranges from 20·3 to 30, the average being 23·5. Many of the pergunnahs in these estates are, however, very fertile, and as the highest average hardly rises to one-fourth, perhaps one-fifth, for the whole of Bengal, is a safe limit to fix. It is always, however, very unsatisfactory to lay down hard and fast lines for so vast a tract of country containing such widely differing kinds of soil and conditions of fertility.

54. As regards section 77, I can only repeat what I said in my report on Mr. Reynolds' Bill, that if it is fair to decree enhancement at all, it should be decreed at once. It is impossible for a court to say that land is progressively improving, and that it will go on improving at the same rate of progress. It also seems somewhat contradictory for a court to declare in the same breath that the land is fairly liable to enhancement, and yet that enhancement would cause hardship to the ryot, and therefore cannot take place all at once. This is another instance of that extreme tenderness towards the ryot, which does not seem to be felt when dealing with the landlord.

55. *Section 79* is another instance of the same tenderness. What is just for the zemindar is just for the ryot; and if enhancement is hedged in and fenced about with all the conditions of section 74, reduction should be similarly hedged in, and it should not be merely left to the court to pass any order if thought fit. This looks very much as if, when the zemindar's pocket is to suffer, it does not matter; but when the ryot's pocket is to suffer, it matters a great deal, and you can't be too careful.

56. *Section 80.*—This is not of much use. Pasture lands are not, as far as I know, leased to individual ryots *as* pasture; I am sorry to say they are often so leased with a view to their being turned into arable; and in this way all the pasture land in the country is being swallowed up by zemindars, and the cattle are deteriorating visibly for want of proper grazing land. I should be glad if Government could see its way to preventing this. Hitherto we have been generally under the impression that a zemindar might, to a very great extent, do what he liked with his land, so long as he paid his revenue punctually; but in the present day we have outlived so many old-fashioned prejudices, that there would be no great shock to our feelings if this one followed the rest. We are going to fix rates of rent by tables of rates; we even contemplate entering on a permanently-settled estate, and settling it over again (all but the revenue, which is to remain unaltered, whatever may be the result of our new settlement); and under these circumstances it would be merely "straining at a gnat and swallowing a camel" if we were to allow our hands to be tied in such a matter as the preservation of pasture land.

57. Even if it be admitted that the framers of the permanent settlement reserved to themselves and their successors the right to interfere for the protection of the ryots, it has always been admitted that the zemindar was to be allowed to make his own arrangements for bringing into cultivation waste land. The difficulty about pasturage has arisen, I believe, from the fact that anciently there was abundant waste land where the ryots grazed their cattle as they pleased; no specific area was therefore set aside as pasturage or grazing land distinguished from the waste land. In course of time, therefore, the zemindars have brought under cultivation all the land not already under the plough, and pasturage has disappeared under the pretext that it was waste, and was being reclaimed as such. It would, I fear, be impossible to throw back into grazing land any land already brought under the plough and leased to ryots; but in places where this process has not gone so far, it might be enacted that a certain proportion of land in each village should be reserved as pasturage and left free for the cattle of all the ryots to graze on, the conversion of existing pasturage, beyond a certain proportion, into arable being forbidden by law. I do not think this would meet with much opposition.

58. *Section 83.*—This will be a very difficult proceeding, not because there will be any difficulty in finding what are the market prices on any given date, at any given place, but because in the present day communication is so easy and rapid between one part of the country and another, that there cannot, in many places, be said to be any one market price all harvest time. The harvest time may last six weeks; and during that time, especially in places in telegraphic communication with Calcutta, Madras, and other large towns, prices will go up and down twenty times. Long before the price list has been sanctioned by the necessary authority, it will have ceased to be correct. All that can be done is for the Collector to record, day by day during the six weeks of harvest, and for another six weeks afterwards, till the crop is all disposed of, the daily fluctuations in the principal markets. At the close of this period he may tabulate and arrange his figures and strike averages, and the return will then be of some use in future years as a guide to what the prices were in the year to which it refers.

59. *Section 85.*—With reference to the remarks made in paragraph 17 of this report, I observe that in the Statement of Objects, paragraph 70, it is mentioned that all provision regarding land used for building purposes has been purposely omitted from the Bill. I regret much that the weighty remarks on this subject, in paragraphs 108 to 112 of the Rent Commissioners' report, have been passed over with only this cursory notice. I need hardly point out that all the land in the country (except waste land and petty patches of revenue-free land here and there) belongs to, and is included within, the limits of one estate or another. Why should a zemindar have no law to guide him when he wishes to find a village or a town? Why is there to be no provision made for cases where capitalists wish to obtain land for building a great factory? The whole subject of this Bill is, as I have said more than once, looked at too exclusively from the ryot's point of view, and not even the ryots in the widest sense of the word, but from that of the ryot who tills the soil, and him only. The omission of all provisions regarding land used for building purposes is calculated to retard the development of the country, and to re-act unfavourably even upon the ryot, for whose welfare we are so solicitous.

60. The "substantial peasant," whom it is so much wished to create, has a far better chance of coming into existence and continuing to live and prosper if he has marts for his produce all round him. What retards the progress of the peasantry as much as anything is the long and weary distance which so often separates him from the nearest place where he can get money for his produce. Whatever renders it difficult or disadvantageous for the zemindar to establish marts on his land, or to allow of the erection of better houses than the mud huts, or bamboo or thatch hovels, which now form the peasant's or ordinary dwelling, in the same degree keeps back not only the commercial development of the country, but also the material comfort of the peasant, and consequently also his striving after improvement. If the subject of letting land for purposes other than agricultural be not treated of in its proper place in this Bill, the Bill will be imperfect, and a most urgent and all-important feature in the question of the tenure of land will be left in a state of dangerous chaos.

61. *Section 88.*—I agree with Mr. Reynolds in considering it a mistake to call a ryot, who has no right of occupancy, an "ordinary" ryot. In the earlier part of this report I observed that we had not yet succeeded in defining a ryot at all; and when you cannot define the substantive, it seems strange to prefix to it the adjective "ordinary."

Section 89.—I also object to the terms of this section, leaving the "ordinary" ryots' rent to be fixed by contract between him and the landlord, subject only to a maximum, which it is truly observed will be evaded at every turn.

62. The privilege of the occupancy ryot is not necessarily, at least it ought not to be, a more favourable rate of rent than other classes, nor ought it to consist in greater protection at the hands of the law. It ought to consist merely in a tighter hold on his land in a right to hold his hand in spite of every one, so long as he pays his rent and uses the land for the purpose for which he got it.

63. The "ordinary ryot" ought to have all these privileges too, except fixity of tenure. He is a tenant-at-will, unless he likes to stick to his land long enough to give him occupancy rights; and this ought not to be difficult for him to do, now that every possible obstacle is placed in the way of zemindars stopping the accrual of such rights.

64. *Sections 91, 92, &c.*—The procedure for enhancement in these sections seems to me very faulty. There is here none of the careful weighing of considerations laid down for the occupancy ryot in chapter VI. The landlord may enhance, with or without reason, up to the limit of section 119, five annas in the rupee. Then he may serve a notice on the ryot, who must then either pay or go. In the suit for his ejection, to be instituted under section 93, the

court is not to enquire whether the enhancement is fair or not. The case is to be tried in the most summary manner, and unless the ryot agrees to pay the enhanced rent, the court must pass a decree ejecting him. I really do not see why such tender care should be bestowed upon one favoured class of ryots, while the other is left utterly unprotected. The protection granted to the occupancy ryot is so complete, and any attack on him is attended with so much risk and difficulty, that the zemindar will naturally turn his attacks against the "ordinary" ryot, whom the law does not deign to protect, and will effectually prevent him, at any rate, from acquiring occupancy rights by ruining him long before he has had time to do so.

65. *Section 93*, clause (*a*), will be inoperative. Every one knows that tenants-at-will do not make improvement. But I agree with Mr. Reynolds, and with the unanimous opinion of all whom I have consulted, that clause (*b*) is absurd. If you start by defining a man as one who has no right of occupancy, why should he be compensated for being turned out if he does not comply with the terms of the contract by virtue of which alone he holds. The law expressly says that the "ordinary" ryot has no rights in the land he tills, save such as he may acquire by virtue of some contract or agreement with landlord. It is of the very essence of his position that he can be turned out, and if so, what injury is done him when he is so turned out? It is very sad to see this, one of the most pestilent inventions of the *anti-landlord* party in England, of that noxious class who believe that *la propriete cest le vol* introduced into this country.

66. *Sections 97 to 99.*—Some objections have been raised against this Part B. I do not share them. I think it is very necessary that something should be done, not so much to fix the dates of ryots' kists, which are on the whole very fairly paid already, but to limit the number of kists. On more than one occasion recently I have met with cases in which a zemindar or putnidar had arbitrarily fixed 12 kists in the year; and, in order to harass his ryots, was in the habit of suing them in the moonsif's court separately for each kist, thus bringing twelve suits in one year against a single ryot. It should, however, be stated who is to move the Board to exercise its powers under Part B. If the Board waits for either zemindars or ryots to apply to it, I fear it will wait a long time. The initiative should rest with the Collector of the district, who should report through the Commissioner for the Board's orders.

67. *Section 100.*—I approve of this section entirely. I would, however, repeat the recommendation, which I made in reporting on the Bengal Bill of 1881, that the Board should have power to prescribe a form of receipt, as zemindars through ignorance or carelessness will be very apt not to include all the necessary particulars in the receipts which they may give.

68. *Section 101.*—I adhere to my former objection to this provision. It will be widely and generally, if not universally, evaded; such a statement is not, as a general rule, required by ryots. Those who desire to be on good terms with their landlords are careful to avoid asking for any information. If a ryot comes asking for information about the state of his account, it is generally assumed that he means litigation, and the zemindar prepares himself accordingly, and bad blood is caused. It would be far better to provide that zemindars shall *keep* a register containing all those particulars (many of them keep nothing of the kind); this would be a great step in advance, and that if a ryot at any time wanted a statement, which might happen once or twice in his lifetime, the zemindar should be bound to give it; and if he did not, the ryot could apply to the Collector or the civil court to compel the zemindar to give it. It would be useless practically to rule that such statement should be given free of cost, because whatever the law might say to the contrary, the zemindar's *amla*, if not the zemindar himself, would be sure to demand some fee or present, and the ryot would, on the whole, rather give it than not, in order to keep on good terms with his landlord and the *amla*, who have his fate in their hands.

69. *Sections 103 to 107.*—I object to the wording of clause (*a*). It would be very dangerous to allow any tenant who, without just cause, or for the deliberate purpose of making mischief, chooses to fancy that he "has reason to believe" that the zemindar will not receive his rent and grant a receipt to pay it into court. The present law (section 46 of Act VIII, B.C., of 1869) requires that the tenant shall first make a tender of the rent. I think this provision ought to be retained. I know it has been said that a ryot is often afraid to go to the zemindar's cutcherry with his money, lest it should be taken from him and no receipt granted, but such cases are in my experience more imaginary than real; and as between man and man, it is surely only fair that the recipient should have a chance of taking the money and giving a receipt before he is put to the trouble of going to a distant court to get it.

70. When a ryot is afraid of violence or unfair treatment at the zemindari cutcherry, he always takes the precaution of taking a number of other ryots with him, who can give evidence in case of his being ill-treated; and a zemindar, who is capable of such conduct, is always so unpopular with his ryots that any one of them can get plenty of others to stand by him in such a case. If we let any ryot, who thinks he "has reason to believe" that the moon is made of green cheese, or any other of the wonderful things which make up a ryot's belief, especially at times when he is at feud with his landlord or neighbour, deposit his money in court, much unnecessary business will be entailed on the courts, and much hardship on zemindars.

71. The wording of the remaining sections of Part D seems to be intended to authorize Collectors to receive deposits; but if the suits lie in the Munsif's court, the deposits should be made there also to avoid delay and correspondence in ascertaining whether the money is really in deposit or not.

72. *Section 119.*—I have much doubt as to the propriety of fixing a definite proportion of the produce as the ryots' rent. I know that very much has been said in favour of such a measure, yet as it seems that this section is intended to have retrospective effect (though the wording is not very clear), such a provision would lead to a very general disturbance of existing engagements. Is it meant that if a ryot is at the present moment paying a rent which is in excess of five annas in the rupee on the value of the produce, he shall, as soon as this Act comes into force, be entitled to have his rent reduced to that proportion? If so, I am not prepared to say to what extent the rents of ryots all over Bengal will not require reduction. It is one thing to lay down a general principle and quite another to insist on its being immediately applied everywhere throughout a vast country. I think it is far better to leave such matters to be decided by mutual consent and local custom. The ryot is in many places far stronger than seems to be supposed, and with the liberal amount of protection now to be given him by the Bill, will be well able to hold his own against any excessive demand on the part of his zemindar. At any rate, if it be thought that the welfare of the ryot demands some such limit as this to his rent, the rule should not be made retrospective.

73. *Section 126.*—Instead of ruling, as is done at the close of clause (2), that no work shall be deemed to be an improvement which diminishes the value of any other part of the estate, it would be fairer, I think, to say that it shall not be deemed an improvement if it diminishes the value of any other part of the estate to a greater degree than it improves the part worked upon. The estate in this respect being regarded as an unit, an improvement on one part expressed by fifty, which diminished the value of another part to an extent expressed by twenty-five, would still be on the whole, as regards the estate at large, an improvement. I do not, however, attach importance to this chapter, as I fear, from what I see round me, we are yet some way off from the day when ryots of any kind will make improvements to any great extent at their own expense.

74. *Sections 133 to 138.*—These are mostly already in force. There seems to be some obscurity, however, about rent-free and revenue-free lands. In section 92 of the Statement of Objects and Reasons reference is made to a letter from the Government of Bengal, in which it is remarked that a landlord cannot measure "lakhiraj," though a lakhirajdar may be holding under cover of his grant more land than he is entitled to. The Government thought landlords should be entitled to measure such land, and there can be no doubt of the correctness of this view. To remedy the defect, however, section 133 of the Bill gives the landlord power to measure "rent-free" lands, but does not (if I understand the wording rightly) empower him to measure "revenue-free" lands. Both classes of land are commonly included under the expression lakhiraj, which, however, strictly only applies to the latter, and probably the Government of Bengal meant to include "revenue-free" lands. These lands very frequently are entirely surrounded by zemindari land, and "revenue-free" holder is quite as much given to encroaching as the humbler "rent-free" holder. The law should enable a zemindar to proceed against the former as much as against the latter, provided the lands were an *enclave* in, that is, entirely surrounded by the zemindar's lands. Probably some alteration in the wording of this section would be advisable.

75. *In Section 138.*—I think the appeal from the Collector should be not to the District Judge, who, from his official position at least, has no means of judging what is the correct standard of measurement, but to the higher revenue authorities, who, as administrators of all matters relating to the revenue, and custodians of all the records pertaining to the subject, are the best persons to decide what is the proper standard in any part of the country.

76. As we are by way of providing Bengal with all sorts of records of matters which we have hitherto been brought up in the belief that we were not concerned with, it would, I think, be as well if, along with our records of rights and such like matters, we should make once for all an enquiry which would enable the Board authoritatively to declare what was the standard in each pergunnah or other area throughout the country.

77. *Section 141.*—Here I am in doubt whether the provisions of "merger" are not in opposition to those of section 56. If a landlord acquires an occupancy right in land by any process, would not the principle of merger cause the occupancy right to merge in that of the landlord, so that on re-letting the land the new ryot would not, as provided in section 56, acquire an occupancy right, that right having merged and so become extinguished. I am not sufficiently familiar with the meaning and working of this new principle of "merger" to answer this question. I think it ought to do so, as I have said in my remarks on section 56.

78. *Sections 142 to 148.*—It is only necessary to say that I fully approve of this Part E, and that it introduces a much needed and extremely valuable reform. There is, I think, one small omission, which might be supplied. It is of course understood that during the incumbency of a manager all power of interference shall be taken away from the co-owners, and that during that period it shall not be lawful for them to receive rent or grant leases, and that all receipts given and leases granted, save by the manager, shall be null and void, and that the manger, and he alone, shall exercise all the powers and functions conferred by the law on landlords. I have known cases in which co-owners have tried to collect rents and do other acts indicative of ownership behind the back of a manager appointed under Regulation V of 1812.

79. *Section 151.*—The procedure of chapter XI virtually amounts to making a regular settlement of part or the whole of a permanently-settled estate. It involves not merely the determination of the rents, but the preparation of a jummabundi; in fact all the proceedings of an ordinary settlement, excepting only the fixing of the revenue. And in some respects this procedure gives more power to revenue officers than do the existing settlement laws. This is stated to be intentional, and the procedure has been invented with a view to removing from the civil courts the power they now exercise of reversing the decision of the revenue officers on many points in a settlement, accordingly Bengal Act VIII of 1869 is repealed.

80. I personally, as a revenue officer, naturally approve of such a step. It may be foreseen that with such a powerful engine as this in their hands, the executive authorities will in future abandon the procedure of the settlement laws entirely in all cases of Government estates or wards' estates in favour of procedure under section 151, clause (*c*), and I fancy few revenue officers will avail themselves of the permission to refer to the civil court given by section 155. By section 227 (*a*) the Local Government may confer on revenue officer employed under chapter XI all the powers of a civil court in trying a suit; and as these powers include those of summoning and examining witnesses, compelling production of documents, and in fact do everything that is necessary to the full understanding of the matter at issue, I do not see why a revenue officer, say a Deputy Collector, should not be quite as competent to decide any matter that may arise as a munsif. The munsif can do no more than the Deputy Collector is empowered to do. He can only summon and examine the same witnesses, compel the production of the same documents, hear the same arguments from pleaders. His materials for forming a judgment will be precisely the same as those of the revenue officer, and consequently unless we admit that the munsif is *per se* a better man than the revenue officer, which is a hazardous assumption, there is not the slightest necessity for any reference to the civil court under section 156. The revenue officers will, therefore, henceforth pursue their course in settling an estate in peace without having the fear of interference by the civil court constantly before their eyes.

81. All this is very pleasant and gratifying for us, revenue officers. I do not, however, quite see how it is to be reconciled with the remarks in the preamble to Regulation II of 1793, which, after stating that "all questions between Government and the land-holders respecting the assessment and collection of the public revenues, &c., &c., have hitherto been cognizable in the courts of mal adalut or revenue courts," goes on to say that "the proprietors can never consider the privileges which have been conferred upon them as secure, whilst the revenue officers are vested with these judicial powers." This is not forgotten by the zemindars in the present day, and it is to be feared that the provisions of this chapter will excite great oppositions from them; indeed, this is already the case; and this chapter is by many zemindars looked on as an infringement of the principle laid down in the above regulation, which has for nearly a century been one of the fundamental principles of British rule.

82. It may be said that the powers conferred by this chapter can only be exercised at the request of the parties interested, or to preserve the public peace, or in estates where there is either permanently or temporarily no zemindar in existence.

83. As to the first of these cases, I would observe that the chapter can be brought into operation not only without the consent of the zemindar, but very much against his will. The vague expression "a large proportion of the tenants" may easily cover case of collusion among a certain portion of the tenantry got up by disaffected persons; and as the total number of the tenantry on an estate can, prior to proceedings under this chapter, be only vaguely guessed at, the Collector, with whom will rest the initial duty of representing the case to higher authority, may easily be misled into taking a comparatively small number of disaffected persons for a "large proportion of the tenants."

84. Then again, clause (*a*) of sub-section 2 of section 151 is defective in an important point. Surely it is not intended, as the words as they now stand imply, that any large body of tenants by merely making an application and depositing costs should cause an estate to be brought under settlement. They should certainly show cause for their application, and the landlord should have an opportunity of showing cause against the application, and the Collector's decision should be appealable, and no formal representation to the local Government should be made, except by the Board, and after all appeals have been decided.

85. It is no light thing to enter on to a permanently-settled estate and turn it upside down, with the result, perhaps, of crippling the landlord's resources for one lifetime or more. This clause must be very carefully fenced and hedged to prevent much injustice. It must be remembered that it is not always a case of the righteous arm of Government interfering to rescue a helpless flock of ryots from the fangs of a ravenous landlord. There are cases, and not so few as some would persuade us, in which a helpless landlord requires to be rescued from a combination of crafty and irreconcileable ryots. Eastern Bengal would furnish many such cases.

86. I would say that an application under clause (*a*) must be made by not less than two-thirds of the rent-paying tenants; that a local enquiry should be held to verify the signatures, and to count the tenants, so as to ascertain that the true proportion had signed, and had signed knowing what they were signing. If this was satisfactorily settled the Collector should then hold an enquiry as to whether there existed any valid reason for making a settlement, and at this enquiry both parties should be heard, the ryots and the landlord.

If the Collector found that there was cause, as well as if he found that there was not, he should report to the Commissioner, who should hear appeals against the report from either side, and should then report to the Board, who might again hear appeals, and either quash the whole proposal, in which case their decision should be final, or report to Government in its favour, in which case orders would issue under the section.

87. The same procedure should be followed in case where a landlord seeks to put in force this clause, though I presume such cases will be very few and far between. On this point, however, the Collector of Midnapore observes very justly that enhancement made under chapter XI "will have one great advantage over enhancement effected by a landlord dealing separately with individual ryots, in that it is more likely to be equitable." But as he also remarks, it is open to the serious objection that such a step will excite the hostility of the whole of the ryots, and lead them to band together in opposition; and this opposition will be the more serious, because it is principally in districts like Pubna and Furreedpore, where the ryots are particularly difficult to deal with, that applications will be made under this clause by zemindars.

88. It may be expected that during the progress of a settlement thus originated, the ryots will stand aloof and give as little assistance as possible. Recent events in Midnapore have shown us what is the result of these tactics. When the jummabundi is prepared and issued, it is suddenly discovered that it is full of errors, both as regards classification of soil, area, names of ryots holding specific plots, and the like. When this jummabundi, full of errors, is put into the zemindar's hand, he will find himself quite unable to collect according to it. He will then either make default in paying his revenue, and so get rid of an unprofitable estate by throwing it on the hands of Government, or he will have fair cause for asking Government to undertake the management for him: either of these courses would be very embarrassing.

89. These remarks are based on the supposition that any zemindar who applied under this clause would do so with the object of getting his rents raised. One cannot conceive that he should make the application with any other object. It is not for the interest either of Government or of the mass of the population that rents should be raised to any large extent, and Government would not be justified in interfering on the application of a zemindar for such a purpose. I therefore think that if a zemindar wants to raise his rents, the courts are open to him, and he should have recourse to them, instead of being able to proceed as provided in this section.

90. As to the second cause of interference—the preservation of the public peace—clause (*b*) appears to cover the same ground as the Agrarian Disputes Act V (B.C.) of 1876, which, as far as I am aware, has never been made use of anywhere since it was passed. There would therefore seem to be very little use in enacting clause (*b*). When a serious dispute arises, it is the duty of the Magistrate to preserve the peace, which he has generally no difficulty in doing, while the matters at issue are being decided by a competent court. Ryots are many, landlords few; a disturbance of any magnitude is necessarily got up by the ryots, who would thus have it in their power to force the landlord against his will into submitting to the procedure of this section. This ought not to be. I do not suppose it would occur often, seeing how entirely the Agrarian Disputes Act has remained a dead letter, but this clause goes further than the Act, and might be taken advantage of by designing persons.

91. The third cause provided for by class (*c*) is a valid one, and will be of much use.

92. *Section 164.*—If undertaken gradually and systematically by picked officers throughout the country, and confined simply to *recording* with no attempt at deciding disputed points, this record-of-rights would be extremely valuable. It will not, however, ordinarily be called for either under clause (*a*) or clause (*b*) of section 164 (2).

93. It should, I think, merely put on record such facts as are undisputed; indeed section 164 provides for no decision of disputed facts. If the class to which a tenant belong, or the amount of land held by him, or the rent payable be disputed, the recording officer should merely enter "disputed." Subsequently, if a court called for a copy of the record for reference in a case, and decided the disputed point, it should issue a precept to the recorder or the Collector, directing him to insert the facts affirmed by the decree in his record. The record would thus in course of time get complete.

94. There should be some provision in this chapter authorizing the Board or Government to confirm the record by notification, and to make rules for its form and for its safe custody, and for granting copies of extracts from it.

95. *Sections 166 to 187.*—I approve of the retention of the power of distraint under its present modified form. I think, however, that much, if not the whole, value of distraint depends upon the rapidity with which it is carried out, and having regard to the general slowness of procedure in civil courts, I would, in section 168, fix a period within which the court should be compelled to issue its order, say, 15 days from date of presentation of petition. If there is much delay, a ryot may get wind of the matter, and carry off his crop.

96. Distraint in itself does no harm to the ryot, and the courts should not allow themselves to be led into long and tedious proceeding before granting the distraint order. It would, I think, be sufficient if a mere application were taken from the landlord, with a copy of the accounts, both to be altered, with penalties attaching to false statements and damages as under section 110, if the rent were ultimately proved not to be due. These precautions would sufficiently protect the ryot.

CHAPTER XIV.

97. *Sections 188 to 207.*—The whole of this chapter seems well adapted to the conduct of suits. I do not think any greater simplification of procedure is called for. I have nothing particular to suggest.

CHAPTER XV.

98. *Section 215.*—In this section I would leave out the word "registered;" none of the Midnapore ryots' holdings referred to in paragraph 37 above are registered in the sense of section 208 (2), and it is not likely that they ever will be. If, therefore, this word stands, it will deprive large classes of the kind, which it is sought to benefit, of the protection designed for them by the section.

99. The question, what particular liens and rights shall be considered incumbrances, is a very difficult one, and one which, with the limited time at my disposal, I am unable fully to go into. As far as I have been able to study this chapter, however, I am disposed to agree with the views expressed, with Statement of Objects and Reasons.

100. I have not yet received any reports from any of the Collectors, except the Collector of Midnapore. In order not to delay the submission of this report, I propose to embody any suggestion that may be received from the Collectors in a supplementary report to be submitted hereafter.

No. 639, dated Hooghly, the 26th June 1883.

From—F. Wyer, Esq., Collector of Hooghly,

To—The Commissioner of the Burdwan Division.

With reference to your circular No. 38 of the 14th instant, calling on me for an immediate report on the Rent Bill, and Board's letter No. 351 A., dated the 29th March 1883, and forwarded with your letter No. 131 of the 16th instant, I have the honour to submit the following report. The shortness of the time allowed me for considering the Bill and ascertaining the views of the leading persons in my district is my excuse for its shortcomings.

2. I have received the opinions of Baboos Joy Kissen Mookerjee, Peary Mohun Mookerjee, Bijoy Kissen Mookerjee, Harihur and Monohur Mookerjee, Jogessar Shing, Chander Kant Mookerjee, Onooroop Mookerjee, Okhoy Chander Sarkar, and a note from Baboo Bimola Churn Bhattyacharjee, Deputy Collector.

CHAPTER II.

3. All the zemindars whose opinions I have received object to the Bill. In Baboo Joy Kissen's opinion the measures proposed will ultimately lead to no good results. He objects to the attempt to restrict for ever the area of *khamar* lands, and the presumption of section 6, on the grounds that the landlord's proprietary rights will be interfered with, and that the right of the landlord to let lands to the best advantage, which they are by the permanent settlement entitled to do, would be seriously restricted.

4. Baboo Onooroop Mookerjee thinks that it will be impossible to fix the area of khamar lands, for when a ryot gives up his ryoti lands, and no one comes forward to take them, then the land must become khamar. All khamar lands were once ryoti, and so no hard-and-fast line can be drawn between them. Baboos Bijoy Kissen, Harihur and Monohur Mookerjee think the proposed survey of khamar lands unnecessary, and will be the cause of litigation and expense, and the provisions of Chapter II will prevent the landlord from making improvements by digging tanks, planting groves, and so forth, and would expunge Chapter II entirely from the Bill. I think that there should certainly be an authentic register of khamar land in a village, but a zemindar should be allowed to add to his khamar or sir land. Thus, if he wishes to reclaim some of the culturable land in the estate, or to try agricultural experiments on a large scale, he should certainly be allowed to have the register prepared under section 9 corrected, as too in other cases, as where he exchange uncultivated land for holdings of a ryot with the ryot's consent.

CHAPTER III B.

5. I think it would be far better not to allow any enhancement of the rent of middlemen. If it be allowed on their own number, and that of enhancement suits to increase, their rents will be ever on the increase. If, however, enhancement of these tenures is allowed, I think there should be no maximum of enhancement fixed, for, if there is, in many cases such a rule would bear hardly on the landlord. For instance, the lands in Naihati now let, I believe, for 2 or 3 annas a bigha. When the railway bridge has been opened, the same lands will probably fetch Rs. 15 or Rs. 20 a bigha, and the increase in value will in no way be due to anything the tenure-holders have done.

6. Baboo Joy Kissen Mookerjee is of opinion that the limit put to enhancement is wholly unwarrantable, and that the effect of the rule will not only stop for ever all enhancement in districts like Hooghly, where the public assessment was so high as to be nearly 50 per cent. of the staple produce, but will gradually lessen the rates of rent to a material extent.

CHAPTER IV.

Putni tenures.

7. Baboo Bijoy Kissen Mookerjee and others are of opinion that the notice required to be published under section 8 of Regulation VIII of 1819 should be served through the Collector, and not by a single peon of the zemindar. That rule has, they say, been all along the cause of great hardship to all parties, and the source of expensive litigation throughout the country. The notice should therefore be published by beat of drum by a collectorate peon. I think the proposed alteration should hardly be made, since the Collector would then be responsible for the due service of the notice, instead of the zemindar, and no sufficiently strong case has been made out against the present practice.

CHAPTER V.

8. This chapter is most strongly objected to by most of the zemindars. Baboo Joy Kissen Mookerjee, after quoting Sir Barnes Peacock's opinion, writes:—"The Bill proposes to extend the right of occupancy in a most objectionable manner, unless protected by a registered contract to the contrary. The right will accrue with respect to khamar lands of the landholder, and by a retrospective operation of the proposed law all ryots who held any quantity of land, even for a day, with other plots of land, however small, for 12 years in the same village or estate, will acquire the right for the whole quantity of land." Baboo Bijoy Kissen Mookerjee says that section 45 is a most obnoxious one. It deprives zemindars of their vested rights granted them by the permanent settlement: it may render inoperative kabuliyats executed years ago. The proprietary rights of zemindars are disregarded, and pass into the hands of ryots, who have only to enter upon the land under section 56 by force or fraud, and cultivate it for a few months. After the landlord has improved the land, the Legislature, without giving him any compensation, deprives him of it. Baboo Onooroop Chunder Mookerjee says that he would not grudge ryots acquiring this right, provided that they held and occupied the land themselves at a reasonable rent. But the Bill, by vesting the ryot with the privilege, and allowing him to sub-let the land while the sub-tenant can never acquire the right of occupancy, virtually throws on the actual cultivator all the risks and dangers which the Supreme Council seeks to remove. The Bill, if it becomes law, will make the zemindar share his rights with the occupancy ryots, and the zemindar is to be fettered in the numerous conditions in the process of enhancement, and a thorough re-distribution of landed property is contemplated, in spite of the permanent settlement, with the object of benefitting the ryot, but the practical result will be that the real tiller of the soil will be placed in the worst possible position. He will be left to the tender mercies of hungry middlemen, instead of to the better educated zemindar. He adds that the zemindars would scarcely exercise the right of pre-emption, and outsiders would step in. He asks whether anything could be more invidious than to allow a ryot who buys an occupancy holding to sub-let it to a cultivator who cannot acquire the right; but if a zemindar leases out any such holding, the cultivator at once acquires the right. He says further there is not much objection to the principle of the right of occupancy, but the zemindars protest to a man against the manner in which the proposed Bill deals with it. It seems to to me that the right of occupancy should be acquired only by the actual cultivator, and that it should not be transferable; otherwise the right will in all probability pass in a few years into the hands of the money-lenders, and the actual cultivator will in no way have been benefited, except so far as they have obtained funds by the transfer of the right. By section 47 of the Bill the ryot is not allowed to divest himself of the right as against the landlord, yet by section 50 of the Bill he may transfer it.

9. One gentleman, Baboo Okhoy Chander Sarkar, while entirely approving of the distinctions between *khamar* and ryoti lands, and Khudkast and Paikast ryots, which, he says, are the key-stone to the entire superstructure of the land settlement in Bengal, and while he commends generally the provisions of the Bill which attempt to improve, define, and settle the rights and status of the ryots, and declares that they are no new rights, deprecates the forcing the ryot constantly into court in order that he may enforce the details of his rights. Thus by section 28 of the Bill the ryot may obtain registration of a transfer without first applying to the landlord under section 27. This, he says, is mistrusting the landlord unnecessarily. But passing this over from a ryot's point of view, the provisions for obtaining registration are very cumbrous and troublesome to the parties concerned. He then gives the steps which have to be gone through until at last the civil court's decree has been obtained. Here the Bill stops, but execution of decree must be taken out according to the Civil Procedure Code, and the zemindar may now contest the decree on the ground of notice being not served on him, and so on. Such provisions, he adds, are ruinous to the tenant, and a fruitful source of exasperation to the landlord; and to compel an ordinary Bengal ryot to go to two sets of courts for the mere luxury of having his name registered in his superior landlord's book shows a deplorable oversight of the position of the parties and the practice of the courts. The Government, by desiring to nullify certain voluntary contracts, proves clearly that it considers the zemindars powerful and the ryots weak, and yet it will set up class against class in such details of tenant's right as the registration of a transfer. This, the Baboo says, is not sound policy. The civil courts are already overworked, and people, besides having to pay the initial petition stamp duty of 8 annas, have to pay 8 annas for almost every prayer they make. Thus by compelling the ryot constantly to resort to the court against his landlord frustrates the first object of the Bill, which is to give reasonable security to the tenant in the occupation and enjoyment of his land. This is only one instance out of many in the Bill, and those provisions have been proposed only through completely ignoring the true position of the parties, and should be recast.

10. With regard to clause C, section 50, Baboo Bijoy Kissen Mookerjee says that this provision will entangle landlords and ryots in law suits of the most technical kind. What

should be considered improvement? The small *ails* which bound a ryot's fields? Is any ryot to be allowed to dig a tank and thus multiply a constant source of disease? He says that section 51 will result in converting money-lenders into occupancy ryots, and the ryots into their under-ryots, for no landlord, as a rule, would exercise the right of the pre-emption, since, as soon as ryots entered into the lands again, the right of occupancy would again spring up; and further, ryots would easily sell their rights without giving notice to their landlords. A full year should be allowed to the landlord within which he might take steps in cases of sale without notice. Baboo Joy Kissen Mookerjee objects strongly to the provisions for compensation for disturbances, as implying not only a title in them which the ryots never claimed or enjoyed, but as assuming a state of things which never existed. He adds that, with very few exceptions all improvements have been made by the landlords, and not even by tenants with fixity of tenure, and yet the Bill assumes that tenants-at-will have carried out these works. He objects to making the rights of occupancy saleable. The right of pre-emption will place the landlord in a worse position than any other purchaser, for he will be allowed to let it subject to the occupancy right and at the old rent even to a new-comer and stranger. He quotes the opinions of Sir Richard Garth and Mr. Elliot againt the proposal.

Tables of Rates 62 to 72.

11. It is the general opinion that tables of rates cannot be prepared, and in that opinion, as far as my experience goes, I agrée, but special enquiries have been made by the Board of Revenue on this point, and the result of the enquiries will doubtless settle the question.

Enhancement 75, 76.

12. I think that the limit of enhancement should not be fixed. The only way to do so would be to define what proportion of the rent, as defined by Ricardo, should be left with the ryot, always bearing in mind that the rent so defined is rack-rent. With regard to the rules contained in sections 73, 74, and 75, Baboo Bijoy Kissen Mookerjee thinks that they cannot be carried out, so many restrictions have been placed in the way of the landlord in carrying them out. He says that it was expected that some improvements would result after so much writing and discussing, but the result has been no improvement on the present law. He also thinks that section 79 will always be worked against the landlord by the ryots when enhancement suits have been started, for the ryots will only have to combine, and by suing the landlord under this section force him to give up his enhancement proceedings.

13. *Sections 81, 82* are objected to by Baboo Bijoy Kissen Mookerjee on the grounds that in some cases, according to local custom, the landlord is entitled to recover more than half, and the matter bad better be left to be settled by the parties. Baboo Bimola Churn Bhattyachargee thinks that in section 82 the words "notwithstanding any contract to the contrary" should be struck out; for in many parts of Behar, where roads are very bad, it is the grain which the zemindars keep up in stock during famines, that keeps the people from starving, and asks why Government should afford a means of abolishing a system which the experience of ages has proved beneficial to the country. This section was proposed to the Behar Commission by this officer, and his opinion to the effect that special contracts should not be done away with is entitled to great weight. I have had no experience in Behar, and so pass no opinion on the matter.

14. *Section 85.*—This section is objected to by Baboo Bijoy Kissen Mookerjee on the ground that proper prices will not be supplied, and it would be impossible to do so for every village. It will be quite sufficient, however, to obtain the prices at the principal market-places where the new crops come into the market.

15. *Sections 85, 86.*—Section 85 will bear hard on landlords, ryots being allowed to occupy his bastu land, though he does not use it as such. Baboo Bimola Churn Bhattyachargee informs me that in Behar no rent is paid for bastu land, and in that case he certainly should have to give it up when he is no more a ryot in the proper sense of the term. For this part of the country, where rent is paid for bastu land, non-payment of rent for one year should render the ryot liable to ejectment.

16. *Sections 93 and 94.*—Clauses *a* and *b*, sub-section 2, should, I think, be struck out. A landlord gets a decree for fair and equitable rent, if the ryot does not choose to pay, the zemindar has to suffer. He has to pay for "compensation for disturbance." Does he disturb the ryot when the ryot refuses to pay his just rent?

17. *Section 98.*—This section is objected to by the zemindars, but will be, I think, a most useful one.

18. *Section 119.*—By this section the practical difference between occupancy and ordinary ryots would be removed. Separate limits should be fixed for each class.

19. *Section 166.*—If the power of distraining crops for current arrears is continued, the procedure should be very much less complex than that proposed in the Bill. The costs would be very heavy, and ultimately fall on the ryot. It would be quite enough to allow the zemindar to distrain the crops himself, but in no case to sell them without the order of a competent court. As a rule the arrears would be paid on the mere attachment.

20. *Section 167, clause 2.*—The application should be allowed on plain paper.

21. *Sections 169 and 170.*—The zemindar should give the list of demand and account to the ryot previous to the application for sale. If after the distraint and delivery of the demand and account paper the ryot does not pay up, then the zemindar should apply to the court to sell the crops, and any objection the ryot might have would be heard.

22. I have given above the principal objections to the Bill. It excites great apprehensions in the minds of the zemindars, and will, I think, not effect any permanent settlement of the rent question. Mr. Ilbert says that it is "merely a Bill to amend and consolidate certain enactments relating to that subject" (the law of landlord and tenant), and it seems hardly worth while to pass a measure which excites so much opposition among the landlords merely for this object. I am inclined to think with Mr. C. B. Clarke that the real remedy will be a ryotwari settlement, for in that way only would the ryot get rid of the middlemen; and, as Odysseus says, "a multitude of masters is no good thing."

23. To show how strong the feelings of the zemindars are against the Bill I enclose copy of a note on it, sent to me by Baboo Peary Mohun Mookerjee.

I find that I was quite unable to let you have my report by Saturday last; I have therefore, to save time, sent a copy of it direct to the Board of Revenue.

No. 648, dated Hooghly, the 27th June, 1883.

Memo. by—The Collector of Hooghly.

Copy, with enclosure, forwarded to the Secretary to the Board of Revenue.

The Bengal Tenancy Bill.

I am of opinion that in so far as the Bengal Tenancy Bill proposes, (1) to limit the maximum area of khamar lands; (2) to extend the right of occupancy in the manner provided in section 47, and in a modified way to tenants-at-will; (3) to give the occupancy ryot a right to the accretion to his holding; (4) to make a right of occupancy transferable; (5) to limit the maximum increase of rent to one-fifth of the value of the staple produce; (6) to restrict the landholder's right of letting in any way he chooses lands which come to his khas possession; (7) to award compensation to ordinary ryots for disturbance; and (8) to virtually abolish the law of distraint; it is a direct breach of the compact known as the permanent settlement, and is a measure of spoliation of vested rights of property.

The other provisions of the Bill are not such as would alter for the better the existing law on the subject. The provision, for instance, as to instalments of rent, contained in section 97; the provisions for deposit of rent, contained in section 103; the provision for the appointment of managers of joint estates, contained in section 142; the provision for a record of rights, contained in section 164: the provision for the sale of tenures and under-tenures, with encumbrances, contained in section 211; and the limitation to the right of appeal in certain suits, contained in section 198, would aggravate the defects of the present law, and introduce complications and difficulties where none exist at present, would give rise to unnecessary and harassing litigation, and set class against class, and individuals against individuals, in matters in which legislation may well aim at the establishment of peace and harmony.

The Bill presupposes a power in the legislature to take away material rights from the landholder, and to give them to the ryot. The Hon'ble Mover of the Bill claims that power under section 8 by Regulation I of 1793. When, however, it is recollected that at the time of the Permanent Settlement landholders had the legal power of not only compelling the attendance of ryots, but also of inflicting corporal punishment, and confining them for non-payment of rent, of levying sayer duties on internal trade, of maintaining police establishment for the preservation of peace, and of appointing kazees and canoongoes for the administration of justice, civil and criminal, and that some of the subsequent Regulations were expressly passed to divest the landholders of almost all of these seignorial powers, it may be fairly contended that the reservation contained in that section could have reference only to the powers thus exercised by the State, and not to any interference with the proprietary rights of landholders, with regard to which they were assured that "they will enjoy exclusively the fruits of their own good management and industry," and 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."

It seems to me that the Indian Legislature, by giving to the reservation in section 8 an interpretation which is at least doubtful, and assuming powers which are denied by such eminent and responsible authorities as Sir Barnes Peacock and Sir Richard Garth, may give cause to parties interested to question the validity of its acts. The principle laid down by Sir Lawrence Peel in Wheel Tax Case (Taylor and Bell, 391), would, I think, give them a *locus standi* in such an attempt. "It is the province of courts of justice of the country to decide on the legality of *Acts of Legislature*, if a suit is instituted to decide whether the Legislature has or has not exceeded the limits within which it may legislate.

The matter presents yet another aspect. The present body of landholders have mostly come to the possession of their estates and talooks by purchases made for adequate considerations, and crores of rupees have been thus invested in land on the faith of the binding character of the Permanent Settlement; but if the Bill in question passes into law, the value of landed property will be materially reduced. and while those who will make purchases hereafter will pay only the reduced prices, and those who have gone before had a full return for their money, it is only the present body of landholders who will be the losers, in many cases to a ruinous extent. It is with reference to such a case as this that Sir J. S. Mill observes that it would "impose a penalty on people for having worked harder and saved more than their neighbours."

But the question is, where is the necessity for such a piece of revolutionary legislation? Not a single suggestion for a radical amendment of the Rent Law emanated before the publication of the Draft Bill of the Rent Commission from any of those responsible officers of Government who are charged with its administration. The Chief Justice of Bengal, on the contrary, held that the Bill "is calculated to deprive landlords, unjustly and unnecessarily, in my opinion, of rights which the courts of law have always considered to be their due." No part of these provinces is suffering from an agricultural depression. The condition of the ryots is unquestionably one of growing prosperity, and the fabulous wealth of the landholders which both Justice Cunningham and the Hon'ble Mover of the Bill deduce from the fact of the increase of the rent roll of these provinces from three and a half crores at the time of the Settlement to more than 13 crores at the present time, even if well founded, is no index either of a corresponding poverty of the ryots or of their rights having been usurped. So long ago as 1871 the Government bound itself by a promise to give the landholders greater facilities for the recovery of rent in return for the obligation laid upon them to collect the tenant's share of the road cess; but surely a plea of fulfilment of that pledge cannot justify a radical amendment of the Rent Law to the detriment of the most valued rights of landholders.

On the above grounds I think that a radical amendment of the Rent Law is wholly uncalled for, and that several of the provisions of the Bill involve assumptions of fact which are not merely not true, but the very reverse of the truth; interpretations of law which are opposed to judicial decisions; inroads into vested rights of property, which are as much objectionable as measures of direct confiscation; visions of peasant proprietorship, which leave out of sight important factors peculiar to the Indian social economy, and theories of legislation which would justify a universal distribution of all property.

OOTERPARA,
June 21st, 1883.

PEARY MOHUN MOOKERJI.

No. 1928-694L.-R., dated the 24th July, 1883.

From—A. P. MACDONNELL, Esq., Officiating Secretary to Government, Bengal,

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

In continuation of my letter No. 1876-669 L.-R., dated the 18th July 1883, I am directed to submit, for the information of His Excellency the Governor General in Council, the accompanying copy of a report * on the provisions of the Bengal Tenancy Bill, 1883, submitted through the High Court by Mr. J. P. Grant, District Judge of Hooghly.

* No. 750, dated the 13th July 1883, enclosed with letter No. 2014, dated the 17th idem, from the Officiating Registrar of the High Court.

No. 2014, dated Calcutta, the 17th July 1883.

From—C. A. WILKINS, Esq., Officiating Registrar of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal,

To—The Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Revenue Department.

In continuation of my letter No. 1835, dated the 27th ultimo, I am directed to forward, for the information of His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor, the accompanying report on the Bengal Tenancy Bill, which has just been received by the court from Mr. J. P. Grant, District Judge of Hooghly.

No. 750, dated Hooghly, the 13th July 1883.

From—J. P. GRANT, Esq., District Judge of Hooghly,

To—The Registrar of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, Calcutta.

I have the honour to submit a report as requested in your letter No. 1157, dated 23rd April 1883, on the Bengal Tenancy Bill, 1883. I am sorry that press of other business, which could not be neglected, has delayed my examination of the Bill, the subject of which, moreover, demands considerable thought and deliberation. I do not propose to enter into the general question of the necessity for legislation, which, I think, no one who has at all studied the subject denies, still less shall I discuss such matters as the alleged inviolability of the Permanent Settlement, &c. I shall content myself with criticising the provisions of the Bill *seriatim*, from the point of view of what I understand to be its two-fold object, *viz.*, (1) to give security to the tenant in the occupation and enjoyment of his land, and (2) to give facilities to the landlord for settlement and recovery of his rent.

CHAPTER I.

2. *Section 3, clause* (5).—The definitions of "tenure-holder" and "ryot" are not satisfactory. The latter especially is defined in negative terms only, and the definition, although apparently intended to connote something different from a ryot who is a tenure-holder under section 14 of the Bill, yet includes this class. If these definitions are maintained, the conventional meaning of the word "ryot," the nearest English equivalent of which is 'yeoman,' will disappear, as indeed will the class itself, for the inevitable tendency of the proposed law is to make right-of-occupancy ryots, in fact as well as in name, middlemen. In this view, perhaps, the reserving of the term 'ryot,' for the class upon which the actual cultivation of the soil must ultimately fall, is far-sighted. I would, however, take occupancy ryots out of the category of tenure-holders. There is nothing, *pace* the author of the Objects and Reasons, in common between their position and the position of those who are really middlemen, such as patnidars and farmers. The law should recognise the existing two classes of ryots, *viz.*, those having, and those not having, rights of occupancy, and in defining them should employ the word 'ryot' for both. The definition of tenure-holder should be altered to signify exclusively a middleman between a proprietor and a ryot. This clause should also be amended so as to include in the definition of ryoti land tanks which are often let as ryoti holdings for fishing purposes.

CHAPTER II.

3. This chapter purports to limit for the future *khamar* land to what was such land at the passing of the Bill. I doubt both the policy which would enact this, and the possibility of enforcing it, if enacted, in face of the provisions of section 141 of the Bill as regards merger. I do not see why a proprietor should be restricted from converting to *khamar* lands from which the ryot has been lawfully evicted, or which he has vacated by surrender, or to which there is no heir. There is again nothing in the Bill to prevent a proprietor purchasing occupancy rights and then holding the land *khas*. It is, indeed, to be feared that this expedient will be largely resorted to as the only one by which occupancy rights can be extinguished, and thus, practically, *khamar* lands must largely increase in spite of the Bill. It must be remembered that, in some instances, a zemindar can find no one to take up lands from which the previous tenant has absconded or has been evicted, or which he has surrendered, or to which the last occupant has left no heir. In such a case the zemindar *must* hold the land khas, or in *bhag-jote*, or let it lie idle while he is paying revenue on it.

CHAPTER IIIA.

4. Sections 14 and 15 of this chapter convert the right of occupancy ryot into a tenure-holder. I have already pointed out the confusion of ideas here indicated, which is certain to breed confusion of practice. You cannot alter the conventional meaning of words by Act of Parliament. Section 16 converts the *bhag-jotedar* into a ryot who may possibly acquire a right of occupancy. This is totally opposed to all the existing notions of a *bhag-jotedar's status* and position. He is, in fact, only a labourer under another name. His share of the crop is the wages for which he has engaged to cultivate it. This is the only way in which many proprietors can use their *khas khamar* land. I do not know whether the definition of 'tenant' excludes the *bhag-jotedar* from the operation of this section; but if it is intended to do so, it might be more clearly so expressed by an illustration. Of that portion of this chapter regarding enhancement, I have not much to say, except that I approve of a limit being placed to enhancement, and that I do not think much occasion will arise for recourse to the civil courts under this part of the law. The cases in which the customary rate payable by holders of similar tenures in the vicinity cannot be easily ascertained must be rare. The provisions regarding registration are very necessary, but, as here drawn, are imperfect. It is quite proper that the proceedings to enforce this should be before the Collector in the first instance; but if they are to be of any effect, some penalty must be provided for the case of neglect or refusal on the part of the zemindar to register. It is vain to enact that he "shall" do this, and "is bound" to do that, unless some sanction be provided. The result of the law in its present state will be that zemindars will, as a rule, refuse to register in order to force the ryot into the civil court, where all the resources of chicanery will be resorted to call in question the title of the ryot or the nature of his tenure. There should be provision for the imposition of a fine upon the zemindar by the Collector on proof of his omitting or refusing to fulfil the requirements of the law; and if thereafter the zemindar is taken to the civil court, he should, whether the applicant succeeds or not, be liable for his costs.

CHAPTER IV.

5. I do not see why the patni Regulation should be incorporated with this Bill. The character of a complete code is repudiated for the Bill, and I see no more reason for incorporating this Regulation than for incorporating the Regulation creating the Permanent Settlement which is still left as a separate law, and is, in its nature, as much connected with the Bill as the Patni Regulation is. If this last is to be incorporated, the opportunity should be taken of amending it, of which there is, in some respects, great need. The difficulty of proof of private service of notice of sale especially is a standing complaint of zemindars and one which is only too well-founded. Service ought certainly to be through the Collector, whose certificate as to a good service ought to be conclusive proof of it. In many other respects, too, the Patni Law might well be amended; but I do not enlarge on this subject, as I cannot suppose that this Regulation will be degraded bodily into a schedule of the Rent Law.

CHAPTER V.

6. By this chapter the 12-year rule in regard to a prescriptive right of occupancy at fixed rates is maintained, and thus the zemindars are no worse off than they are under the existing

law, and have therefore, I think, much to congratulate themselves on. Considering that it is admitted on all sides that this rule of Act X of 1859 was a most mistaken one, operating to the prejudice of a large body of ryots who were right-of-occupancy ryots already on other conditions, I am rather surprised at the retention of the rule. I would have approved a much shorter term if the test is to be at all of one time. But taking the 12-year term, it is absolutely necessary to apply it to all alike, and thus I think it expedient that even where a contract to the contrary exists it should be set aside. On the same principle, taking the word 'estate' as defined in the Bill, I consider that it is an improvement on the former state of things to allow the *status* of a settled ryot to one who has held in the same estate, though not perhaps always in the same village. By the nature of the case the different villages of an estate must be contiguous to one another. The provisions of section 50, defining the incidents of an occupancy right, generally, have my entire approval. I have never yet known the place in which such tenures are not transferable by custom even now. The provision regarding improvements may at first create some litigation. Zemindars will still seek to prevent ryots digging tanks and cutting down trees; but this will soon right itself. The crux of the whole question is the determining, what is to be looked upon as constituting a holding, a permanent one at fixed rates, which is the estate which the Permanent Settlement purported to confer on all resident ryots; and I think this end has been achieved by the Bill with less injury to zemindars' present interests than they at all looked for, loudly as they may still exclaim against it. The provisions as to pre-emption are entirely in their favour. They will lose nothing even by the provision which accords the *status* of a right-of-occupancy ryot to one who takes such a holding after the zemindar has purchased it; for we may be sure that the zemindar will not let a ryot come in who has not paid, by way of *bonus*, at least as much as the zemindar gave for the out-going ryot's right of occupancy; who has not, in fact, purchased from the zemindar the right of occupancy inherent in the holding. The only part of this chapter that, I think, the zemindars may legitimately object to is section 49. "Holding *khamar* land as a ryot" is a contradiction in terms. Of course, if a zemindar regularly settles his *khamar* land with a ryot he converts it into *ryoti*; but *khamar* lands, as a rule, are cultivated on the *bhag-jote* system, which, as I have pointed out, is not really a system of land-tenure, involving payment of rent, whatever economists may say of the metayer system, as prevailing in Europe, but is simply a system of paying wages on the co-operative principle.

CHAPTER VI.

7. This deals with enhancement of the rents of occupancy ryots. It provides, as one means of adjudging enhancement, for the drawing up of a local table of rates of rent and produce. I believe that it will be practically impossible to draw up such tables: indeed, I understand that an attempt has been already made on a considerable scale and has signally failed. This was only to be expected. To begin with, much must depend in the enquiries incidental to such a matter upon the individual idiosyncracies of the particular officer making them; and again the whole idea pre-supposes a sort of natural unfluctuating dead-level in the outturn of land, and taking no account of improvement and industry.
It is impossible to expect any trustworthy result from such tables, which, moreover, to be of any real use, must be applicable, each of them, to comparatively small areas. I do not know where Government could obtain the machinery necessary for this work on any very considerable scale. Where such tables have been prepared, they are to furnish conclusive evidence; but where no such tables are prepared, the courts are to proceed in enhancement suits on certain prescribed principles stated in sections 74 and 75, which I cannot distinguish from those now law. The greater number of enhancement cases will be those to which clause (*c*) of section 75 applies, and we are thus sent back to Ishur Ghose's case. As to the one-fifth limit, I understand this, if calculated at harvest time, will be unduly favourable to the ryot; and that the more just proportion would be one-fourth. I do not know how the market rate at harevst time is to be authoritatively settled; but this is a much easier task than the preparing a table of rates. Further, the produce of the *staple* crop alone is to govern the calculation; but where this is rice, there is often a very valuable second crop, which should not, I think, be ignored.

CHAPTER VIII.

8. This deals with what are very mistakenly called "ordinary" ryots. The ordinary ryot of the country is the ryot having rights of occupancy; it is all *other* classes of ryots that are exceptional. I do not see why the every-day terms of "ryots having a right of occupancy" add "ryots not having a right of occupancy," should not be maintained. But the mistake goes deeper than the mere name. The only difference between the two classes of ryots is that one has fixity of tenure and the other has not. The provisions of this chapter would seem to imply that the former class possesses some privilege of setting at a lower rate of rent also; for the "ordinary" ryot may, by the Bill, be rack-rented up to a certain maximum, which, in practice, will certainly be evaded. All classes of ryots have now, and ought always to have, equal protection at the hands of the law in respect of the rate of rent payable by them; the only difference is that while one class hold from year to year, or for a term of years on lease, the other holds in perpetuity, if he only pays his fixed rent. For these reasons I do not agree with those who find fault with the provisions of section 93. Without this section, as soon as the Bill passes, there will be a flood of notices of enhancement upon tenants-at-will, which they would have no means of resisting. It is true that, under existing circumstances, a tenant-at-will has little or no inducement to make improvements, and therefore, as a rule, make none; but this is no reason, if the law is so altered, as it is here proposed to alter it, as to give him also a far better prospect than he has now—of remaining on the land as long as he pays a reasonable rent—why tenants-at-will in the future should be assumed to be incapable of making improvements. I therefore approve of the clause (*a*) of this section. The clause (*b*) is also necessary, much as it has been exclaimed against, in order to prevent arbitrary and unreasonable enhancements, the sole object of which is not to raise the rent but to eject. For this reason I think it is right that the landlord should know that he can only eject his ryot on paying him the amount that he would have received from the ryot in increment of rent for the term during which his rent, if enhanced, must be let alone. I think this provision has been most unreasonably criticized. Its opponents argue from the erroneous point of view that the Indian agricultural tenant-at-will is one who can be turned out, without rhyme or reason, at the mere will or even caprice of the landlord. I need not say that this is not so; that if a tenant holds over, after notice of enhancement or notice to quit, he cannot be proceeded against only for compensation at a reasonable rate for use and occupation, and if he pays cannot be turned out.

CHAPTER IX.

9. The provisions of section 98 are absolutely necessary, in order to abolish the practice which has, during the last few years, been adopted by zemindars, especially in this part of the country, of demanding rent in monthly instalments, and suing for each instalment if not paid This cruel procedure has been the ruin of thousands of ryots, as it was deliberately intended to be, and is one of those crying abuses that call for the interference of the legislature. Section 100 is also urgently called for on much the same grounds. At present ryots are entirely at the mercy of the zemindar, or rather of the gomashta, especially as to the appropriation of the amount paid as rent. But to make this section really effective, the forms of receipt in foil and counterfoil ought to be supplied by Government at cost price, or even given away to the landlord. At least no landlord should be allowed to use a form, a specimen of which has not been presented to the Collector and approved by him, such specimen being preserved for future reference. I am more doubtful as to section 106; but even this is only an amplification of the *akhiri* or *farkatidakhila* which all honest zemindars have been long in the habit of giving. The provisions as to depositing rent are also necessary, especially in the cases of clauses (*b*) and (*c*). As to (*a*) it has been the greatest boon that has been conferred on the ryot since the passing of Act X, and has been hitherto unnecessarily clogged with the condition of proof of tender, such condition being a mere premium on perjury. Section 119 is rather obscurely worded. It may be held to operate retrospectively, in which case there will be a perfect invasion of the courts by ryots with suits to have their rents re-adjusted. As regards occupancy ryots, the words "and not otherwise" of section 79 will stop them, but the position of other ryots is not clear.

CHAPTER XA.

10. I approve of the definition of improvements here given, but I see no reason whatever for making the case of the "ordinary" ryot different from, or rather the converse of, that of the occupancy ryot. As I have said before, the only difference between the classes is that the former has a firmer hold on the land, but that this does not mean that the latter has no hold on it. Once admitted, he cannot be turned out as long as he pays a fair rent. Why should he not be in the same position as the occupancy ryot as regards the making improvements? The Bill, indeed, is inconsistent with itself on this point. It puts all classes of ryots on the same footing as regards the improvement of house-building, as it certainly could not decently do otherwise. What is there in the nature of this species of improvement that makes it exceptional? The Bill is logically wrong here. Hitherto neither landlord or tenant has made "improvements;" the former because they do not rightly discern their own interests, the latter because they do. *They* have hitherto refrained from making improvements, not because they fail to see the ordinary advantages of making them, but because they know that their making them would only entail the result of the zemindar seizing upon the fact to raise their rent. The provisions of the Bill will relieve occupancy ryots of this fear; but they do not protect the ordinary ryot, or rather they absolutely discourage him. The very class who ought to have even exceptional facilities for making improvements, are denied the facilities that are given to more favoured classes, indeed are positively obstructed where the others are facilitated. I do not think this reasonable, to say nothing of justice. We may be sure that the zemindar class will not "improve;" any improvements that may come must come from the cultivator class, and all these should have equal rights in this respect. (*B*) Rent-free lands, as well as revenue-free lands, should be included in section 133. I also doubt the policy of giving appeal to the civil court in the matter of the standard pole. These are matters which are better left to the revenue authorities. (*C*) Here, again, I think that the notice of surrender should be served through the Collector, not a civil court. (*D*) What is the effect of section 141 when read with section 56? If the interest on an occupancy tenant be "extinguished" by merger, can it be revived when the landlord, if he does so, re-lets the tenure? This should be made clearer, and one or other section should contain "notwithstanding anything contained in section." (*E*) The provisions of this part will obviate much inconvenience now felt. There ought, however, to be specific provision disabling all the co-parceners for doing any acts of management, and making such acts null and void. As things exist, a co-sharer has been known to go on collecting rents, notwithstanding the appointment of a general manager.

CHAPTER XI.

11. This chapter is a very important one, as re-introducing a state of things which the preamble of Regulation II of 1793 states was found then to be unsatisfactory. The principle therein enunciated is that disputes between landholders and tenants shall be adjudicated by the civil courts and not by the revenue authorities, who otherwise would in many cases be deciding upon their own acts. Under the present chapter, however, revenue officers will have it all their own way. It is true that section 155 allows of their referring a case to the civil court, but this provision will be a dead-letter, depending, as it does, on the option of the revenue officer alone. Moreover, it must be remembered that, under clause (*a*), section 227 of the Bill, Government may invest any revenue officer with the powers exercised by a civil court in the trial of suits. The chapter provides an alternative to the procedure under chapter VI, as regards enhancing or varying rents; this being done in the one case by the civil courts in separate and individual suits, while in the other case it is done by dealing with whole estates at one operation, and by the revenue authorities. I think that the distinction ought to be made complete, and reference to the civil court in the latter case abolished. The procedure of the revenue authorities might still be that of the civil courts. I believe that adjustments of rent will be more equitably made when on this large scale than is possible with a civil court dealing with isolated suits. Clause (*b*) of section 151 appears to re-enact Bengal Act V of 1876, which has hitherto been a dead-letter. In its present shape it promises to be of some practical effect; but I do not see the above Act among those repealed by schedule 1 of the Bill.

CHAPTER XIII.

12. The power of distraint being, I am sorry to see, maintained, the provisions here made are hedged round with such wholesome checks that it cannot be hereafter used as the engine of fraud and oppression that it has hitherto been. Instead, however, of the power by the Local Government to suspend its provisions in any local area, I would prefer to see it provided that the chapter should be inoperative, unless especially extended to a local area, which should not be smaller than a collectorate. I myself doubt very much the necessity of any law of distraint anywhere, not seeing the justice of giving a landlord-creditor priority or preference to all other creditors; and I think that, with the improved procedure here to be enacted as to the recovery of rent-at-law, it would be well to wait and see whether any law of distraint is really called for. This would best be done by leaving the chapter to be extended when and where experience might show it to be needed. If, however, distraint is allowed, all the proceedings regarding it should be as prompt as possible. The rules to be prescribed by the High Court under section 169 should require applications for distraint to be dealt with within a certain time, according as the court allows of additional evidence or not, that the applicant furnish a properly drawn-up form of notification (section 169), at least two forms of demand and account (section 170), one of proclamation of sale, and at least six forms of certificate, to be given to purchasers (section 178). Section 179 appears to require the immediate distribution of the sale proceeds on the spot by the distraining officer; whereas if the distraint is paid off by a deposit before sale into court or into the hands of the distraining officer, the amount must be held for one month before being paid out. I do not understand why there should be this distinction. I think that in all cases the money, whether realized by sale or by deposit, ought to be paid into court, held for one month, and then distributed. In any case, even if sale proceeds are not held for one month, they should, I think, be distributed at the court and not on the spot. The present class of pleaders are not to be trusted with this duty. As regards penalties, I would add to section 186 a provision, that a criminal prosecution is to be no bar to any civil remedy that may lie open to the injured party.

CHAPTER XIV.

13. I very much approve of the adoption of a procedure simplified from the existing code, instead of the odd and fanciful procedure recommended in the former Bills, founded on analogy to that on negotiable instruments, &c. I have carefully considered this part of the Bill, but have no suggestion to make, except that to section 195 should be added some such words as "granted by an order written and signed by the presiding Judge on a written application to that end." Unless this is done, cases will happen in which a fictitious written statement, purporting to be made by the ryot and containing damaging admissions against his interest—certified copies of which will be taken out by the plaintiff—will be found on records after disposal. I would also add to section 189 some words to the effect that, notwithstanding that suits are instituted by naibs and gomashtas under general powers, the personal responsibility of landlords under sections 209 and 210 of the Penal Code shall remain unaffected. It is notorious that a regular system of instituting false legal proceedings, either by suing deliberately twice for the same arrear, or by executing decrees twice, or by drawing out money paid into court before or during suit, and then executing the decree, is practised in many districts. When such is the case, it is by deliberate direction of the landlord. His agents have no incentive to sue on any but really existing cause of action.

CHAPTER XV.

14. This chapter will go a good way to prevent excessive sub-infeudation, and I can add nothing to the argument in favour of these provisions which are contained in the Statement of Objects and Reasons. The remaining chapters of the Act call for no remark.

No. 2179-787L.R., dated 13th August, 1883.

From—A. P. MacDonnell, Esq., Officiating Secretary to the Government of Bengal,

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

1. "Notes on the Bengal Tenancy Bill" by the Committee of the Behar Landholders' Association, with appendix.
2. No. 484R., dated the 7th-13th July, 1883, from the Commissioner of Patna.
3. No. 188R.L., dated the 2nd July, 1883, from the Commissioner of the Presidency Division.
4. No. 246A.M., dated the 23rd June 1883, from the Officiating Commissioner of Dacca.
5. No. 335G.C., dated the 30th June, 1883, from the Commissioner of Chittagong.

In continuation of my letter No. $\frac{1928}{694}$ L. R., dated the 24th July, 1883, I am directed to submit, for the information of His Excellency the Governor General in Council, the accompanying copies of reports on the provisions of the Bengal Tenancy Bill, 1883, received from the Behar Landholders Association and the Commissioners of the Patna, Presidency, Dacca, and Chittagong divisions.

No. 484R., dated Bankipore, the $\frac{7th}{13th}$ July 1883.

From—F. M. Halliday, Esq., Commissioner of the Patna Division,

To—The Secretary to the Board of Revenue, Lower Provinces.

With reference to your No. 351A., dated 29th March last, calling for a report on the Bengal Tenancy Bill, after holding a conference with the Collectors subordinate to me, I have the honour to say that the following Collectors attended the conference:—

Mr. Norman, Collector, Mozufferpore.
" Boxwell, ditto, Durbhunga.
" Quinn, ditto, Sarun.
" Nolan, ditto, Shahabad.
" Grierson, ditto, Patna.
" Henry, ditto, Chumparun.

Mr. Skrine, who had very recently joined as Officiating Collector of Gya, was unable to attend.

2. The Bill was discussed chapter by chapter.

Taking Chapter II, section 5, it appeared to some of us that this section did not provide for the case of dearah land which might come into existence subsequent to the passing of this Act, though, in the opinion of two of the Collectors, under the existing Bill such lands are provided for under section 6.

I myself considered that sections 5 and 6 might deal hardly in the case of small proprietors being allotted separate shares under the provisions of the law for partition of estates, after the Act came into force; but I admit that this would more probably fall under the subject of an amendment of the partition law, rather than of the rent law. It seems to me that a small proprietor, in a partition case, who may have his proportion of zeraat in the estate in his own holding, and who objects to the partition proceedings, though unsuccessfully, may find himself turned out of his zeraat by the process of partition. As an original proprietor of the parent estate, he was entitled to, and held, his proportion of the zeraat lands, and I think some provisions might be made in the present Bill by which such a proprietor on making the arrangement, which is usually made in Behar in these instances, should retain his original proportion of zeraat land in the new estate, and that this land may be registered by him as new zeraat. It almost always happens that ryots, who in the course of partition find themselves under a small proprietor in the allotment apportioned to him, relinquish their land voluntarily, and enter into new arrangements with the larger shareholders. These lands on being relinquished should be recognized as zeraat, after the commencement of the Act, if the proprietor should so wish. It was unanimously agreed at the conference that the point should be brought to notice.

CHAPTER IIIB.

Section 12 (*3*).—With the exception of Mr. Boxwell, who did not think it necessary to interfere, we came to the conclusion that the words "more than thirty per cent. or" should be omitted.

There appears to be no particular reason for having a minimum of enhancement. For instance, take the profits at Rs. 100 and rent Rs. 60. The tenure-holder's share Rs. 40. Under the Bill his share would be reduced to Rs. 30, which in many instances might be very unfair.

Section 22.—This section states that the rent of a tenureholder cannot be enhanced to more than double the rent previously payable. On the representation of Mr. Henry, we considered that this section requires re-consideration, for it ought to meet the case of those under-tenures which are created by zemindars in the names of their wives and families at quit-rents, and are held separately from the zemindari.

If such an estate were sold, the auction-purchaser could only get an enhanced rent of double the amount of the original quit-rent. This would seem to be a hardship. Under the Bill, the civil court would be bound to accept the Collector's table of rates, and to enforce it, unless the ryot could show that by contract or special consideration he was entitled to hold at lower rates.

Section 25.—In connection with this section, the Behar Landholders' Association have, in their remarks on the Bill (copy of which is appended), raised the contention that the landlord should be allowed the right of pre-emption in permanent tenures. The contention seems untenable. At present there is no right of pre-emption in the case of tenures (such as the guzashta rights in Shahabad), and no special reason appears for according it now.

CHAPTER V.

Sections 43, 45, and 47.—In connection with these we were unanimously and decidedly of opinion that the Bill gives two great advantages to a non-resident ryot, and that the extension of the right of occupancy to all lands held in the same village or estate should be conditional on residence; and I would submit that the distinction, which exists according to the custom of the country between a resident and non-resident ryot, and which has been continually affirmed and re-affirmed by subsequent Regulations and Acts, has been entirely lost sight of in the Bill. As a corollary, whatever qualification of occupancy be adopted, it seems most necessary that the definition of "estate" in section 3 should be adhered to, and hence section 43 (*b*) should be expunged. In Behar, the retention of this clause would certainly lead to endless confusion and complication.

Section 48.—This section has been already noticed by the Hon'ble Mr. Reynolds in his speech in Council, where he speaks of it as 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 section appears altogether unnecessary. A proprietor before his estate was sold for arrears of revenue might go about granting occupancy rights all round, not a large sum of money, and thereby diminish the value of the estate; occupancy rights being not voidable under the sale law. As Mr. Reynolds has remarked, the occupancy right is not the landlord's to grant; it is essentially inherent in the status of the resident cultivator, we would therefore record our protest against this section.

Section 49 (1).—In view of the great extension of the right of occupancy given to ryots, I, in concurrence with Messrs. Grierson and Henry, would add after the words "fixed period" the words "or under an agreement to hold from year to year." It seems necessary to take into consideration on this point the case of small proprietors who let small plots of their zeraat lands from year to year to labourers on a verbal agreement, and to whom the formal execution of a lease, except at considerable expense, is almost an impossibility. It is altogether so very opposed to the whole custom of the country that occupancy rights should so accrue in *bonâ fide* zeraat lands, except with the consent of the landlord, that numbers of small proprietors would never dream of such privilege existing for the cultivator, and would fail to take the only precaution to retain their rights which the section, as it stands, gives.

Section 50.—"Incidents of occupancy right generally."

The general sense of the conference was to approve of the provisions. But it was considered advisable to draw attention to the remarks submitted by Messrs. Boxwell, Quinn, and others regarding sub-letting. I give the remarks as follows: Mr. Boxwell states:—"I myself think the subletting powers of the occupancy ryots the most doubtful and only dangerous part of the Bill. The great object is to secure the cultivator his occupancy at a fair rent, to be transmitted to his heirs as long as the family can last. I see no good in sub-letting."

The whole question seems to me to be, is more good or harm done by trying to stop it? A long string of rent-payers and receivers must be bad. "As far as an occupancy ryot is a rent receiver, he is one of the objectionable class of land-jobbers. His under-ryot is the important man. I would be greatly inclined to enact that there should be for each field or holding one rent at a time. If the occupancy ryot chooses for his own convenience to sublet it, he should not be permitted to make money on it. It is easy to say, we can't interfere with sub-letting; but our courts should not give an occupancy ryot more rent than he pays. It is as a cultivator we wish to protect him, not as land-jobber."

It is a pity the reasons and objects do not dwell more on the question of subletting. It would be impossible to prevent it, and therefore it is right formally to admit it. Mr. Boxwell considers these dangers arising from ryots not behaving as ryots do not seem to him to be very great or pressing, and perhaps it was enough to note that when occasion arose, the legislature could act; but he thinks that one simple and easy condition would make the danger idefinitely remote.

No ryot should recover for any piece of land a higher rent than he pays for it. This rule, he believes, would do no harm to the man we want to protect, and encourage the strong hereditary cultivator; while it would help to checkmate the land-jobber, who under the guise of a ryot makes his money by speculating in rents.

Mr. Quinn thinks that the balance of argument is entirely in favour of allowing the settled ryot to sell or sublet his holding. These provisions may no doubt tend to produce a class of middlemen, under whom the actual cultivator would have no occupancy rights, and this would be a most undesirable result; but in Behar at least they will not have this effect. As a fact, even in Sarun, ryots' holdings have been frequently sold both privately and in execution of decrees, and these evil consequences have not followed. As regards subletting, Mr. Quinn is of opinion that no legislation can prevent it, and in many cases it is a good thing that a ryot should have the right of subletting a portion of his holding. For instance, if indigo is to be grown on a proper system, it is certainly desirable that the planter should be

able to obtain a lease of the land which he requires from the ryot, and that the latter should get the full benefit of the transaction which he would not obtain if the landlord's consent were necessary. The provisions regarding the landholder's rights of pre-emption are, Mr. Quinn thinks, fair and reasonable, though it is believed advantage will seldom be taken of them.

Mr. Norman, on the other hand, has recorded that he cannot for a moment admit the necessity or advisability of framing the Bill in such a manner as to lead to consequences, such as clause 41 of the Statement of Objects and Reasons admits to be possible. It seems difficult to understand how such a result can be contemplated with equanimity, or how an intention can be deliberately expressed of encouraging the growth of another class of idle annuitants upon the land in addition to those which already cumber it. The Bill will undoubtedly enhance the value of occupancy rights which will command a good price in the market, and which will naturally be bought up right and left by the money-lending class. The net results of the Bill, Mr. Norman thinks, will therefore be the extinction of the present class of occupancy ryots and the transfer of the rights to the money-lenders.

Section 59.—The conference were of opinion that in case of a revenue officer refusing to register the contract, an appeal to the Commissioner and Board should be allowed. I do not myself see the necessity for the proposition. It is much more advisable that transactions of the kind provided for in these sections should be complete and final before the local officer making the investigation required under clause (2).

Section 62.—We were unanimous in thinking that the preparation of a table of rates was impracticable. As Mr. Norman has pointed out, these sections on the preparation of a table of rates and produce and of suits to enhance money rents where such a table is in force, contain a Procrustian scheme of enforcing uniformity in matters in which from the nature of things no uniformity exists. The rates in a village are about as numerous as the fields of the ryots, and cannot be classified without an arbitrary disregard of actual facts.

On the details of the procedure laid down in this and the following sections, Mr. Nolan has urged that the revenue officer is generally to fix rates for the different classes of land, leaving it to the civil courts to determine in what class each field is to be placed. This appears a cumbersome and inconvenient method of procedure. The object being to find what rent A, B, and C should pay, it would be best obtained by trusting the whole enquiry to one tribunal. Nothing is gained by compelling the parties to fight out before one court the question what rents are payable for lands of a specified class, and before another under what class the holdings should be entered. If the reveneue officer is to interfere at all, he had best proceed under Chapter XI, and fix the rents once for all. As a matter of fact, it was found in the experimental enquiries in this division, that to fix rates of rent, it was necessary first to classify each field. By bringing two distinct tribunals to bear on the one point, as proposed in the Bill there is danger of misapprehension.

Mr. Nolan does not think it would be impossible to fix rates in the abstract without first considering how much of the land will be subjected to each rate, but the adoption of such a course has never been heard of, and the practice would be slovenly and highly dangerous. The confusion would produce the worst results if we put the cart before the horse, and settle the rates in the abstract first, leaving the application to be made afterwards by a different and probably unsympathetic authority.

Section 64 (a).—We are unanimous in considering that "in vicinity" should be inserted after "occupancy ryots."

Section 66.—Under this section, the officer fixing rates is empowered to hear objections but parties concerned are at a disadvantage in framing objections, as the lands not having been classified, they will not know how the rates affect them. A ryot who considers his land of second quality may see no reason to question the rate fixed for land of the first quality and may let it pass unquestioned. When he finds that the moonsif is of a different opinion as to the classification of his holding, there will be no authority empowered to hear his objection to the rate.

Section 69.—Mr. Nolan points out with regard to the provision in this section for the publication of the rates in the Gazette, that they will be found rather to encumber that publication, as there are as many as 50 rates in one village.

Section 72.—It seems unfair to leave it open to make the ryots pay part of the cost of making table of rates, as such tables can only be used for their enquiry to enhance their rents, and are not admissible for the purpose of obtaining a reduction. With regard to the recovery of such expenses in the case of ryots, it would be advisable to recover arrears by the certificate procedure under the Public Demands Act.

Section 75 (c).—Mr. Nolan brought to our notice, and it was thought advisible to note, that the rule as to dividing an increase on value of crop between zemindar and ryot in equal proportions can never possibly operate in any case, for if the old rent was less than half the value of the crop, then the landlord's share of the increase, under the rule of proprtion in the proviso would be less than a half, and if the old rent was more, then the landlord's share under clause (*a*) would be less than one-fifth. In connection with this section, we were also unanimously of opinion that temporary lessees should not be allowed to enhance.

Section 84 of Mr. Reynold's Bengal Rent Bill, which took away from thikadars the power of enhancing ryots' rents, has not been reproduced in this new Bill.

Mr. Henry rightly urged, that the section 84 was introduced on the earhest representation of the officials of Behar, and the arguments upon which their application was based

seemed so conclusive, that the local Government presumably was willing to incur the odium of initiating class legislation in view of the very grave interests at stake. The new Bill omits all reference to this proposal, though having regard to the circumstances of Behar it may be said that any law which does not modify the status of the thikadar or temporary lessee is defective. It is, as has been before represented by me, above all things necessary that the thikadar should be authoritatively relegated to his original position as a mere rent-collector on behalf of the zemindar, and not allowed to exercise any proprietary rights.

Section 79.—I am not altogether prepared to support the proposition made to us by Mr. Quinn in connection with this section, but I submit it for consideration. His suggestion was that an occupancy ryot should be entitled to claim abatement on the ground that his rent exceeds the limit prescribed by section 119. He states that the Legislature having admitted the right of an occupancy ryot to abatements is logically bound to reduce the rent when it exceeds the prescribed maximum rent allowed in cases of enhancement, but as the general principle is not to disturb existing rents, it may not be advisable to raise this point in favour of the ryots. An abatement, however, should, he thinks, be allowed where the rent exceeds the limit prescribed in sections 81 and 119.

Section 80(*b*).—We are unanimously of opinion that this section should be omitted. This sections assumes that the rent of pasture land may be raised on account of the increase in the value of the produce of neighbouring arable land, but not on account of a rise in the price of its own produce. This does not seem reasonable, nor is it clear why the rent of pasture land should be regulated otherwise than that of arable land, *viz.*, by the value of its outturn. For example, Mr. Nolan pointed out that the opening of the proposed railway from Dehri to Mogul Serai, if it raised the value of the grazing grounds on the Rhotas plateau by enabling the holders to send their produce more easily to Benares, would be a proper ground for enhancement. Under the bill, the grazing rents at Rhotas could not be raised on this account, but could be raised if the price of rice had risen, though they produce no rice.

Section 81 (*a*).—We are unanimous in the opinion that clause (*a*) should be modified in the following manner:—After the words "any contract" should be "and in the absence of any," the word "or" being expunged.

Sections 81 and 82 appear to be likely to bring about serious consequences to a large body of petty proprietors, more especially in the districts of Gya and Shahabad. The first section states that the maximum amount of rent in kind which can be claimed is limited to half the produce, and to this no exception can be taken. The result will be a general reduction of rents which are now and have been for years not objected to such as the $\frac{8}{8}$ ths of the landlord's share in kind all over Gya and in parts of Shahabad.

I observe that Mr. Reynolds in his speech in Council mentions with regard to this section that it is to be noticed that, though at present the landlord's share is in some cases $\frac{9}{16}$ths of the *grain*, the whole of the straw and chaff belong by custom to the tenant, and to give the landlord half the gross produce would therefore be giving him a larger share than he is entitled to. Most absurdly, if we interfere directly as proposed in this section, we shall bring about a total revolution in the nature of these tenures which will lead to much litigation between landlord and tenant. We are also unanimously of opinion that section 82 should be omitted, and that commutation should not be allowed except when agreed to by both parties, under a contract in writing approved of and registered by a revenue officer. The power which has been conferred upon the ryot by this Bill and denied to the zemindar of being able to get his rent in kind commuted to a money rent to be fixed at the discretion of the court will have the effect of reducing bhouli tenures at least 50 per cent—a reduction which in many cases may mean absolute ruin to the petty proprietors. With regard to Chumparun, Mr. Henry rightly, I think, observes, that having regard to the nature of these bhouli tenures, the circumstances under which they are as a rule created, and to the fact that this cultivation is taken up by the ryots as a speculation as something over and above the area of land upon which they depend for the food crops which are to keep them through the year, no sweeping provisions of this nature was required. In many places the petty proprietors are almost entirely dependent upon the proceeds of their bhouli rents, and the enforced commutation of these rents into a money payment, to be determined by the courts, will be felt by them as an intolerable hardship.

Section 87.—We are unanimous in thinking that this section should be omitted altogether as inapplicable to Behar.

Section 88, *chapter VIII.*—We disapprove of the term "ordinary" ryot, and we would prefer to call ryots treated of in this chapter simply as "ryots." This point has been taken up by Mr. Reynolds in his speech on the Bill.

Section 90.—I express the unanimous opinion of the conference, in saying that freedom of contract should not be withheld from a zemindar giving land to a new and possibly an unknown ryot, and we recommend therefore that in this section 90 the words "subject to" should be adopted instead of "notwithstanding."

It is of course understood that such contracts will not, under the provisions of the Bill, bar the accrual of a right of occupancy; also that on the understanding that freedom of contract is permitted, we have no objection to compensation for disturbance under Section 93 (*b*) which can now only take place in the absence of a contract to the contrary.

With regard to this section 93 (*b*) we are of opinion that in the absence of such a contract, compensation for disturbance should not be granted as a rule, but only left optional with the court up to a limited amount.

Section 100.—In connection with this section I have to submit a proposition made by Mr Henry, which was approved of by us, *viz.*, that it was very necessary that the different classes of receipts should be on different coloured papers. In the majority of cases where the cultivators are illiterate, it is doubtful whether they will be able to ascertain for themselves whether the provisions of the law are being complied with. The proposal which would solve a practical difficulty in a practical way has however the disadvantage of being too obvious and rude and expedient to find a place in an elaborate Bill. But it seems desirable that it should be declared that receipts in full, which are known as 'farkhatti," should be on paper of a particular colour, receipts in part being on paper of a different colour. The expedient would enable any man, however illiterate, to understand at once whether his receipt was in full or in part. It is an expedient that would remove a great deal of the friction which now exists, and would do much towards inducing the ryots to pay their rents. There are innumerable occasions when the ryots have been unwilling to pay their rents, because they had no confidence in the putwari, and dreaded that he would insert in the receipt an entry declaring that the payment received was partly due on account of arrears of previous years. If the ryot were in a position to say "give me a receipt on paper of a certain colour for a particular period, and I will pay you so much", the issue between the parties would be intelligible to both, and would form a basis upon which to effect a settlement. Under existing circumstances the receipt is to the ryot a scroll upon which are some mystic characters, which he has learnt by experience to know may very often be turned to his disadvantage in suits before a determining tribunal. To facilitate the use of such receipts, the forms might be sold at Government treasuries at cost price.

Section 101.—Sub-section (2).—We are unanimous in thinking that this sub-section should be omitted altogether, and as a necessary consequence, the words "or statement" in section 102 (3) should also be omitted. The necessity for a landlord retaining the counterpart of receipt in which under the Bill all details are to be recorded is obvious, but not so the requirement that a counterpart of the statement of account should be *retained* by the landlord under a penalty for failure. It should be optional with the landlord, for it can only be for the defence of his own interest on the contingency of a dispute that he would require to produce the counterpart of such a statement. It is to be noted also that there is no procedure given for adjudicating the fine, or stating what court is to do so.

Section 103 (*a*).—There was some discussion on the provisions of this section. The majority preferred to leave the section as it stands, but Mr. Henry and I concurring were of opinion that the section should be modified. We view with some apprehension the increased facilities which are afforded by the proposed Bill for the deposit of rents in public offices. Under the existing law a ryot can only deposit his rent under the sanction of a formal statement that he has tendered his rent to the landlord who refuses to accept it, but under the proposed law he can pay it into court practically whenever he feels disposed to do so, as receiving officer has no grounds upon which to test the correctness of the depositor's explanation.

It is possible to imagine the case of a large proprietor who happens to be on bad terms with his tenantry. Each tenant will, unless the expense of so doing is so large as to exercise a restraining effect, save himself the trouble of going to the zemindar's cutcherry, and at the same time gratify his own instincts of dislike of paying his rent into court. Under existing practice the withdrawal by zemindars of their rents is a tedious and expensive process, and one that throws great clerical labour on public officers. If these provisions are carried into law, special procedure rules should be passed simplifying the measures under which deposits can be withdrawn.

Imposition of any heavy stamp duty on applications for permission to deposit rents in court, would in practice nullify the provisions of the law, while at the same time if the process is made overcheap, ryots may resort to it in such numbers that the clerical work thrown on the public officers will be excessive. Under the best devised arrangements, this procedure must cause both trouble and expense to the smaller landlords who are not permanently represented at the public offices by muktears or agent.

Section 112.—We strongly approve of the provisions of this section.

Section 113.—Mr. Grierson pointed out that a difficulty would arise when there were a number of rival claimants to the title of either party, *e. g.*, when there was no doubt as to who was the ryot, but there were two rival claimants to the title of the landlord; or when the landlords consist of a number of shareholders disputing amongst themselves as to the amount of their shares. It was considered by us that the Collector might act also on the application of the Magistrate or the sub-divisional officer when a breach of the peace was apprehended. I would submit that a provision to this effect should be added.

Section 116.—In this section provision should be made for the use of the certificate procedure in the case of the ryot.

Section 117.—Messrs. Boxwell and Quinn approved of this section as it stands, and consider the provision essential to check existing abuses; but they would not object to the importation of a corresponding penalty on a ryot who removes a crop without giving the landlord the opportunity of having an appraisement or division made of it.

Messrs. Norman and Grierson consider that a remedy had already been given under section 112; at the same time they were not prepared to argue for the total omission of section 117. They would, however, be strongly against it unless the ryot was also punishable for cutting and carrying away the crop against the will, or without the knowledge, of the

landlord. They would either have both penal provisions, or neither. I am myself strongly opposed to the section as it stands, and consider that the present Bill affords the landlord no means of protecting his interest in bhaoli tenures in regard to the bhowli crop in the case of a dishonest tenant, and therefore the provisions of section 117 which make *any* interference on the landlord's part punishable as criminal trespass might, in many cases, prove to be very harsh.

In the present Bill a certain and speedy remedy is afforded to both parties in the case of any dispute arising in regard to the crop in these tenures, and I think that the landlord should have just as much opportunity afforded him of securing the safety of his interest in the crop without being liable to a criminal prosecution, as the ryot has in securing his. The very essence of the tenure is expressed in the vernacular word used for it "agawr battai," or *watching* and *sharing*, meaning thereby, *each party keeping a watch over the fields that none of the crop be fraudulently made away with.*

By this section the landlord will be precluded from the right even to *watch* the crop through his servants, and an immemorial custom will be needlessly interfered with. If both penal provisions be adopted, there will be a door opened for endless false charges and criminal prosecutions.

Section 118.—We are unanimous in thinking that the provisions of this section for the *danabundi* or appraisement papers to be deposited in the Collector's office, are not necessary and are objectionable. In the districts of Gya and Shahabad and in the greater part of Patna, the filing of these papers will involve the necessity for the entertainment of extra establishments in the offices of the Collectors, if not of additional building accommodation, and, when the papers have been lodged, will be as useless and cumbersome as the putwaris' papers, the filing of which in the same way had been ordered a few years ago, and which it has been since found necessary to countermand. In the provision in this section, there is no check on the filing of *false* danabundi papers, and there can be no check.

Section 119.—The limit prescribed by this section is not a fair and equitable limit on the case of special and valuable crops, such as indigo, tobacco, or sugarcane, which would not fall under the category of staple crops. Some of the Collectors do not think the section requires alteration. Mr. Quinn withdrew from the objection above-mentioned, in the case of settled ryots; but I am not prepared to go with him so far as this.

Section 138.—I object to their being any appeal in this matter, and certainly the appeal should not in an executive point of this kind be from the Collector to the Judge. In these days the Collector is likely to be an officer of greater experience than the Judge. The analogy of Magistrates and Judges does not hold, because Magistrates of districts do not usually try cases. The determination of the length of the standard used in a local measure is a question of simple local investigation, and the Collector's finding should be conclusive. It does not seem consistent that when the civil court makes a reference to the Collector for decision on a matter of this nature, the civil court should have the power to reverse the Collector's finding. It was suggested in the conference that the appeal should lie to the Commissioner, but I still adhere to my opinion that there should be no appeal. Such a procedure would only lengthen the proceedings uselessly, and prolong litigation upon a point which on the Collector's investigation should be clear and conclusive.

Section 139.—We consider that to prevent mistakes a special provision should be inserted that a ryot should not be allowed to surrender a portion only of his holding.

CHAPTER XI.

We would record our cordial approval of the provisions in this chapter, and also of those in Chapter XII.

CHAPTER XIII.

Section 167. Sub-section (2).—The charge here for an application for distraint, appears excessive. So heavy a court-fee being imposed, there will be the tendency on the part of zemindars to have recourse to illegal distraint as now. There should be an uniform fee of eight annas. This provision for distraint is the only summary procedure contained in the Bill which enables a landlord to recover his rents expeditiously.

CHAPTER XIV.

Section 188.—It has always been understood that opportunity would be taken of the revision of the tenancy law, to introduce a procedure which would enable suits between landlords and tenants rapidly disposed of. The Bengal Bill, sections 147, 148, &c., proposed to render the patni sale procedure applicable to certain occupancy holdings. These holdings could then have been sold summarily without decree on the application of the landlord; notice of arrear being given to the Collector, the defaulter's village, and zemindar's office. The whole responsibility of setting this procedure in motion would have rested with the zemindar.

It would have conferred great relief on the zemindars, and would have enabled them to realize their rents quickly. But it has been lost sight of in the new Bill, which seems not to contain any provisions which will enable rent-suits to be rapidly disposed of. The existing procedure is no doubt abbreviated, the right of appeal curtailed, and to this extent the Bill is an improvement on the existing law; but it does not go far enough in the direction of giving relief to the zemindari class, who certainly may claim that some procedure should be introduced which will admit of their recovering their just rents without incurring delay or expense.

It is also very desirable that in a suit for arrears the landlord should be allowed to include in the same suit any number of ryots of the same class and occupying land in the same village.

Section 199.—We highly approve of the provisions in this section. None of the remaining sections of the Bill call for any remarks.

I must apologize for the delay in submitting this report, but the submission of it came when in this heavy division, I have had very much more than the usual demand on my time for the despatch of business, connected with the various annual reports due at this period of the year.

ENCLOSURE OF COMMISSIONER'S REPORT No. 484R, DATED 7TH JULY 1883.

Notes on the Bengal Tenancy Bill by the Committee of the Behar Landholder's Association.

PART I.

CHAPTER I.

Section 3 (5).—Why should not the words "he or his predecessors in interest came into possession of it for such purpose" be omitted altogether, and explanation modified thus:—"A holding through a bhagjote ryot will be a holding under this section,"—and, to this extent alone sub-letting allowed.

Should not payment of rent be also made an ingredient of the definition. As the definition stands at present, there is nothing to prevent a trespasser being included in it, if he holds the lands after the trespass for agricultural purposes. The definition should be: "A person shall not be deemed to be a ryot in respect of any land, or to hold that land as a ryot, unless he holds it for the purpose of agriculture, &c., and *pays rent for the same.*" The Rent Commission Bill defined "tenant" as a person liable to pay or deliver rent.

Section 3 (6).—"Under-ryot" means tenant holding land whether immediately or mediately below a ryot. Will not this definition bring in a large chain of under-ryots, and give some amount of legislative sanction to subletting by these people? The word "mediately" might better be omitted.

Section 3 (9).—Landlord means a person or a number of persons immediately under whom a tenant holds. A tenant, however, includes an under-ryot. Will not the occupancy ryot be thus a landlord with respect to his under-ryot?

Section 3, Clause (14).—Agricultural year, where the Fasli year prevails, commences, for purposes of agricultural settlements, &c., on the first day of Asardh. The Fasli year of course commences in Ashin.

CHAPTER II.

Section 5.—The principle on which this chapter seems to be based appears to be the assumption that there is a lasting distinction between the lands of a village, some being exclusively appropriated by the ryots and some by proprietors, under the name of *khamar* lands. It will be found that no such distinction exists under the present village custom.

All the waste lands belong to the malik, and he can at any time make them his *zeraat* lands, and the ryot can have nothing to say to this. Again, lands which have been abandoned by ryots, or have in any other way passed into the hands of the proprietors, can be converted into *zeraat.* There is no village custom forbidding this, and it would be an act of spoliation to deprive the proprietor of these rights. In this view a register once made cannot hold good for all time to come.

Section 5 (*1st and 2nd*).—After the word "proprietor" the words "his representative in interest" should be added.

Section 5 (*a*).—Assumes the existence of a village custom, which, it is feared, will be found to exist nowhere.

Section 5, 2nd (*a*) *and* (*b*).—The sentence "have been held as zeraat" is not clear. Will not holding through a ryot come within these words? Yet the provisions of section 49 would point the other way.

Sections 7-13—Provide for making a complete survey and record of existing *khamar* lands in order to preclude the possibility of future disputes. But where is the complaint on the part of ryots that they cannot obtain lands from the zemindars, the latter having absorbed the ryoti into *khamar* lands? One would have thought that the subject dealt with in this chapter was of sufficient importance to require that careful attention and elaboration which it has obtained, specially when the original idea, which would have necessitated such a classification, is not to be carried out. The fact is that, notwithstanding the provision for the non-accrual of the right of occupancy in *nij jote* land under section 6 of Act X of 1859, zemindars never think of shutting out their ryots from the right, on the ground that they farm their *nij jote* lands (witness the paucity of cases in which questions of this nature do arise). Even in Behar, in South Gangetic districts, dispute regarding *zeraats* is very rare. In North Gangetic districts, question of zeraat lands has doubtless some importance in estates held by indigo planters, or lands in the neighbourhood of estates held by them. To make a law which is specially intended to provide for a few cases may not be inexpedient; and if the operation of the law be confined to these few cases only, people may not have much to say; but it will be a serious matter indeed if, without regard to the importance of the subject in any given locality, the law is sought to be applied and register of *khamar* lands made. It would be, as it were, opening the eyes of people to a class of dispute with which they are not yet familiar,

and this enlightenment they can only gain at no small amount of expense and trouble to themselves. The survey, the letting in of a host of survey underlings, ameens, chainmen, *et hoc genus homines*, should not be lightly thought of, and thus driving people to appeals up to the Board of Revenue, and ultimately to Government, for evils which are more imaginary than real.

Perhaps it is not meant that all lands not in the occupation of ryots on the date when the survey party enters the village will be treated as *khamar* lands. The definition of *khamar* lands precludes such a supposition; yet the ryot will be a village Hampden indeed, fighting for the sake of principle, and spending money after such fight; who is expected to contest the landlord's demand of entry of such land in the *khamar* register. Even if such Hampdens there are, the legislature would do better than to invite them to fight. Litigation in this country means ruin; it entails much more than legitimate cost; and the legislature, whose only motive is the good of the people, should think twice before opening out a fresh flood-gate of litigation.

Then there is the question of cost. The executive machinery required by the law under this chapter will have to be paid by the zemindar and the ryots. The expenses in some cases of the survey, &c, will not be a trifle. On the score of expense alone, if not on any other ground, the enactment of this chapter appears inexpedient.

Do not the road cess returns now, to some extent, furnish the information required by this chapter?

Sections 10 and 11.—The period of one month provided for appeal to the Commissioner and the Board of Revenue under these sections, is rather short.

Section 12.—On what ground or grounds will the Local Government proceed under this section?

Section 13.—It is intended to give a stereotyped character to these registers, and this will trench against the zemindar's proprietary right and village custom, under which all the waste lands are his, lands abandoned by ryots are his, lands acquired by alluvion in many cases are his, and he is at liberty to make these lands his *zeraat* without any reference to the ryot or his right.

CHAPTER III.

The only class of tenure-holders who were allowed to hold at fixed rates were those istemrardars or mokarariders who had held their lands at a fixed rent for more than 12 years previous to the date of permanent settlement. Even they were not protected against a Government farmer. No other class of tenure-holders were entitled to hold at fixed rates. Act X of 1859 first made an innovation in this respect. Under that Act, the privilege of holding at fixed rate was given to tenure-holders who had held at a uniform rate from the date of the permanent settlement, and the presumption was to be made of uniform fixed rate if the tenure-holder could prove that he had paid at such fixed rate for 20 years before the commencement of the suit. Even now, when reference is made to the rights of parties as they existed at the date of the permanent settlement, and it is proposed to go beyond Act X of 1859, few zemindars would perhaps cry for the repeal of the privilege given under that Act to tenure-holders; but they have good reason to complain of the presumption which now, when strictness is observed in the matter of granting receipts, and greater strictness is to be provided for by the Bill, would place it in the power of every tenant to ask for such presumption in all cases, and thus to shift the onus of proof. Mr. Reynolds in his Bill proposed to carry back the ryot to proof of an uniform payment of rent to 20 years before 1859. The equitableness of this provision was undoubted.

The Bill now proposes to raise the presumption of proof of uniform payment of rent for *any* period of twenty years. A ryot is sued in 1883. He proves uniform payment of rent from 1840 to 1860, and does not go into proof of such uniform payment for the last 20 years before the commencement of the suit. The presumption as now proposed under the Bill will be against the ordinary rules of presumption in such a case.

Section 14.—Refers also to ryots with fixed rates of rent. Section 14 and section 18, and other sections in Chapter III, come together to apply to the same class or classes of persons. If section 18 applies to ryots, the grounds of enhancement in cases of a particular class of ryots holding from the time of the permanent settlement will be different from the grounds in cases of ryots described in Chapter V. This will be entirely new. In paragraph 13 of the Object and Reasons it is said that "the term tenure-holder, as used in the Bill, is defined in section 3 (3) and (4) to include what are commonly known as undertenure-holders—that is to say, darpatnidars, sepatnidars, darijaradars, and such like; and also tenants of the class hitherto known as ryots at fixed rates. The inclusion of tenants of this latter class in the definition is convenient from the draftsman's point of view, but is, it is believed, otherwise of little importance, inasmuch as the incidents which attached to their holdings place them to all practical interests and purposes on the same footing as tenure-holders." Again, in paragraph 20 the alterations which it is proposed to make in the existing law regarding tenures are not of great importance.

Section 14.—Converts the present ryots at fixed rates into tenure-holders, but as already explained, *supra* paragraph 13, the change is unimportant.

The change would be unimportant if section 18 would not apply. It may be said that as only ryots with fixed rates would be tenure-holders, ryots not with fixed rates would not be entitled to take advantage of the provisions of this chapter. The point, however, is not clear. It should be clearly stated that the provisions of section 18 will not apply to ryots.

The uncertainty noted above is to some extent attributable to the use of the term

'tenant,' 'tenure,' and 'tenure-holder.' Tenant is defined by a negative. It does not include any person who is not a tenure-holder, ryot, or under-ryot, or the tenant of a bastu land. It may include them, or some of them, and it may exclude some, as certainly section 14 does. The definition simply excludes people who are not of certain classes. The term 'tenure' includes an under-tenure, and the interest of every tenant of the class referred to in section 14; and tenure-holders mean a person or a number of persons owning a tenure.

Section 20.—The provisions of this section appear to be inconsistent with the declared policy of Government to better the condition of ryots. Why should not the benefit of section 14, and the presumption under section 15 be given to ryots in Government estates? Surely ryots in Government estates should not be placed at a disadvantage as compared with their neighbours living in zemindari estates.

Sections 22, 23, and 24.—Lands have been added to a tenure by alluvion. The alluviated lands will form a part of the original tenure, or will be a tenure by itself. Rent in such a case is nominal at first, but when the alluvial deposits are fully formed, and land acquires a greater degree of fertility, the rent payable and paid is fully equal to the degree of such fertility. The ryots, under the circumstances of the case, do not grudge to pay such full rates, notwithstanding it may be four or five times the nominal rent they had paid at first, and the increase is made all at once. The double limit, the gradual enhancement, and 10 years' rule will tell very hard in such cases, and this without there being any justifiable necessity for it.

These limits will also tell against the landlord's making any improvements in his estate. An estate yields only Rs. 500 at present; with improvements effected it can be made to yield Rs. 2,000. The improvements cost, we will suppose, Rs. 20,000 in five years. If the zemindar chooses to wait for the increase until the whole outlay has been made, he can get only Rs. 500; whereas interests at 5 per cent. on the rent of the outlay will be something like Rs. 1,000. If instead of waiting so long, he takes the increased rent from the first year, he debars himself from any future increase for 10 years.

Section 25.—Why should not a right of pre-emption be given to the proprietors in cases of sale of tenures?

Section 27.—Tenure does not include occupancy holdings. Evidently it is not intended that the transfer of an occupancy right should also require registration in the zemindar's sherista. Is there any reason why this should be so? These new rights proposed to be made transferable should not be placed on a better footing than tenures. If registration were to be made compulsory in this case also, the landlord might, on the application made for registry, either claim his right of pre-emption, or might choose to register on the receipt of the fee.

Section 28.—Appears unmeaning. It would be harassing to parties. Why should not the transferee of a tenure apply in the first instance to the landlord? The section should be omitted.

Section 34.—Or "*that of his agent*" should be added after the word 'his hand.'

Section 45.—As the intention appears to be to rehabilitate the *khudkast* ryots of old, residence should also be laid down as a condition for acquiring the status of a settled ryot. If this suggestion be adopted, perhaps it may be necessary to retain a section similar to Section 6 of the present Act, with respect to *piekast* ryots. Thus, while the resident settled ryots alone will have a right of occupancy in ryoti lands under Section 47, the same right will not accrue to *piekast* ryots, unless and until they have held such ryoti lands for 12 years.

"*Held land, as a ryot, ryoti lands.*"—Under Section 3, clause 5, "a person shall not be deemed to hold land as a ryot, unless he holds it for agriculture, horticulture, or pasture, or unless he or his predecessor in interest held it for such purpose."

A person shall be deemed to hold under this Section, though he may sublet it.

Why should not the words "he or his predecessors in interest came into possession of it for such purpose" be omitted, and the power of subletting restricted to such cases and to such places where it obtains now under custom, or where it is exercised only through a *bhag jote* system

Either the power of subletting should be done away with, and the ryots confined to their legitimate occupation of agriculture, horticulture, &c., or the power to sublet being given, under-ryots should have all those advantages now proposed to be conferred on ryots. There is no reason why, by giving unlimited facility for the transfer of occupancy holdings and their accumulations in a few hands, the Legislature should create a class of petty zemindars who, in their relation to actual cultivators, can only prove worse than any greedy rack-renting zemindar that might have gone before them.

But it is more when Section 45 is taken in connection with Section 47, that we find greater need for the adoption of the suggestion noted above. A co-owner, an ijaradar of a part estate, can acquire a right of occupancy. These men, by the exercise of the influence of their position, may buy an occupancy right or otherwise acquire the status of a settled ryot; they will thereafter acquire right of occupancy in all ryoti lands of the village from the date of their holding. The European indigo-planter will acquire the status of a settled ryot after holding a bit of land in a village or estate for 12 years; and the dreaded ticadar is oftentimes even now a settled ryot of the village. These classes of people may buy or otherwise acquire a right of occupancy in the entire quantity of lands in a village, and then sublet these lands at pleasure. Yet it is not for the benefit of these classes of men that the changes are proposed. Again, any obnoxious ryot might be introduced in an estate against the zemindar's will under the power of subletting. The right of pre-emption will here be of no avail to the landlord, and subletting will be resorted to as a device to defeat pre-emption.

"*In any village or estate.*"—A large estate in a raj or big zemindari may comprise several hundreds of villages, and under the operation of the law, a ryot who has occupied a bit of land in any one of these villages for 12 years will acquire the status of a settled ryot in the estate, and come to have a right of occupancy with respect to the ryoti lands of all the villages comprised in such estate no sooner he will get into possession, of such ryoti lands.

"*Notwithstanding any contract to the contrary.*"—*Sections 45, 47, 49, 50.*—It is strange that when the ryot is considered *sui juris*, as respects his contracts and dealings with the world around, more than he ever was under the Indian laws, and this in his dealings with a part-owner of an estate, or an ijaradar of a share, he should be only considered in a state of pupilage in his dealings with the sole proprietor of an entire estate. There may be cases in which the ryots themselves may, for the sake of some advantage to themselves, choose to enter into a contract with their landlord against the provisions of the proposed Bill. The law will deprive them of the power of so doing. Why should not the words "*unless the contract be in writing registered*" be added after the words "notwithstanding any contract to the contrary" in these sections?

An ignorant ryot may be an object of protection of the Legislature, and it may be justified in denying him the power of contract; but is an ijaradar, an indigo-Planter, nay, a co-owner of an estate, the legitimate objects of such protection? Yet these classes of men can be settled ryots, come to have rights of occupancy with all its incidents, and the law will apply to them as to those who are now known as ryots.

Section 46.—Who will be responsible for the zemindar's rent during the period of vacant possession? During the year the zemindar will have no right to make a settlement with any other ryot, and thus the zemindar loses a year's rent. The fact that he comes by an occupancy holding does not signify much, for, on his settling the lands with a ryot, he can only do so on the fair rent fixed in accordance with the provisions of this Act, which, in Behar, means a reduction of at least half the previous rent paid.

Section 49.—Should be omitted altogether when it is intended to have a survey and register of *khamar* lands; or if it is retained, it should be modified as follows:—"Unless he has held it for any portion of that period under a lease for a term, or year by year."

Section 50(a).—The words are very vague, and will lead to litigation. The purposes of tenancy should be confined to agriculture, horticulture, and pasture, and should not be extended further.

(*c*) The question of fair and equitable rates have been discussed separately in so far as the present limitations affect the zemindar's right under the permanent settlement.

(*e*) Should be omitted altogether.

(*f*) The transfer at least should be restricted to *bonâ fide* cultivators, and this can only be done by preventing subletting. As regards the question of transferability, the Association, in addition to what they said in a separate note, beg simply to subjoin in this place what they stated in their note on the Bill of the Rent Commission:—

"In the vast mass of literature on rent law, collected together by the labour of the members of the Rent Commission, we do not find a single sentence authorizing the transfer of mere occupancy rights. On the contrary, the rulings under Act X of 1859 and Act VIII of 1869 (B.C.) are against it, and there is a significant passage in Harrington's Analysis, quoted at page 408 of the Rent Report, Vol. II, clearly shewing that the ryots had no such power of alienation even in good old days. The passage is to the following effect:—On the whole therefore *I do not think ryots can claim any right of alienating the lands rented by them by sale or other mode of transfer*, nor any right of holding them at a fixed rent except in the particular instances of *khudkast* ryots, who from *prescription* have a privilege of keeping possession as long as they pay the rent stipulated for by them." (Extract from Harrington's Analysis pages 269, 281, & 301.)

From the above passage we find that the ryots as a body, whether *khudkast* or *piekast* had not the right to alienate their holding by sale or other mode of transfer; that in the particular instance of *khudkast* ryots, who from *prescription* enjoyed certain rights, that right never extended beyond holding at pergunnah rates of rent, and their not being liable to be disturbed in their holding so long as they continued to pay such rent. It is said that the landholder can care for nothing so long as he gets his rents; it does not matter from whom. The very argument which Lord Cornwallis used against arbitrary eviction of ryots when rent was ordinarily rack-rent is now sought to be pressed in favour of purchasers of ryots' rights, under condition of things when rents happen to be no longer rack-rents. The present learned Chief Justice, in his valuable minute on the proposed new rent law, printed at page 380 of the Rent Report, Vol. II, thus disposes of this argument:—

"But assuming this to be the true view of the matter, what becomes of the justification for invading the landholder's rights, if the ryot is to be allowed, as soon as he has acquired his right of occupancy, to get rid of it altogether? If the equity to the landlord consisted in his being permanently secured a good tenant, what becomes of the equity if you allow the ryot to transfer his interest?

"It seems to me that this view of the zemindar's position is rather lost sight of in Mr. Field's note; and I think, moreover, that it is hardly fair to suggest that zemindars ought not to object to the transferability of ryot's tenures upon the ground that the measure would be merely unpleasant or injurious to themselves.

"It strikes me that this is just the ground upon which zemindars, or any other class of men, are perfectly justified in objecting to any public measure. And considering that in this instance the Legislature are dealing substantially with the two great branches of the agricultural interest—landlords on the one hand and tenants on the other—the former have at least a right

to insist that no measure ought to be passed which would be *unpleasant* or *injurious* to them, unless some solid advantage is to result from it to the general public."

It is positively injurious to the landlords, for, not to speak of the *unpleasantness* of having ryots installed against their will, they become losers to the extent by which the ryots gain; if instead of the ryot's selling his right of occupancy to a stranger, a zemindar could give the right to the same party with the ryot's *consent*, the zemindar would obtain a share of the money value of such right, the consent of both being necessary under the present law for a valid transfer.

Considering the question in a ryot's point of view, the learned Chief Justice says:—"I should have thought that the most effectual way of protecting such people and preventing them from wasting their substance would be to secure them a permanent interest in their property, by prohibiting the alienation of it in any shape or way." (Page 382, Vol. II, Rent Report.)

* * * * * * * *

It is now generally admitted that the poverty-stricken condition of the Deccan ryots, for whose special relief a law, which trenched against the rights of a class and which ignored all private contract, was enacted only last year, was owing, among other causes, to the transferable nature of their tenure. The following quotation is taken from a letter dated 29th February 1879, from the Secretary to the Government of India, to the Secretary, Government of Bombay, circulated along with other papers for opinion on the Deccan Ryot's Relief Bill:—

"(14) Satisfactory as this picture of progress is (and similar ones may be produced from all parts of India), there is undeniable evidence in the report before us that the very improvements introduced under our rules, such as fixity of tenure and lowering of the assessments, have been the principal causes of the great destitution which the Commissioners found to exist.

"(15) The saleable value of the land greatly increased the credit of the ryot, and encouraged beyond measure the national habit of borrowing, which I have before observed on. High prices led to extended cultivation, to more expensive modes of living, to larger outlay on the great stimulant to Hindu expenditure—marriage ceremonies. Recourse to the money-lender became the more frequent than before, and the class of money-lenders competing for custom increased in undue proportion."

It is said that the Bengal ryots are not to be judged by the standard of the ryots of Deccan or other parts of India, but whatever point of difference there may be between the ryots of Bengal Proper and the ryots elsewhere in India, and whatever advantage the former may have over the latter in their habit of prudence, the same can by no means be safely asserted with respect to the Beharis. With them, with landlords and tenants alike, there is unfortunately no lack of the great stimulant to Hindu expenditure—marriage ceremonies.

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If, again, Bengal ryots are not to be judged by the standard of ryots in other parts of India, they ought at least to be judged by the standard of those who are admittedly their betters. Not long ago, the following note by Mr. Hertslet, the Consul at Konigsberg, on the practical working of the German land system, went round the newspapers:—

"Landed estates can be sold, parcelled out into the smallest free-holds, and disposed of in any manner without any difficulty or expense beyond the contract stamp of 1 per cent. Renting of farms is almost unknown. Agriculturists buy the land, including barns and dwellings and dead inventories, at a price agreed on, pay usually a quarter or a third of the money down, and the rest is hypothecated on the estate, large or small: the hypothec banks generally advancing the money at 5 per cent., which cannot be demanded back, but may be gradually sunk or paid off by yearly instalments. But, notwithstanding the facility of buying or selling landed property, the agriculturists are always complaining, and it is understood that at least two-thirds of them are in money difficulties, and public sales by the courts of law are of constant occurrence. The most of the nominal proprietors have not sufficient capital to work or cultivate property, and most of them are in difficulties when the interest on the hypothecated debt is due. It is also remarkable that, with the exception of a very few estates which are entailed under the law of primogeniture by a small number of the higher nobility, hardly one estate has remained in the same hands or family for fifty consecutive years, and it appears to be hard on a proprietor to sink such capital in landed property which must in most cases be sold at his death."

Even Mr. Mill, who saw nothing but good in the system of peasant proprietorships, says: "Undue sub-division and excessive smallness of holdings are undoubtedly a prevalent evil in parts of Germany and Flanders." (Mill's Political Economy, Vol. I, p. 366).

But, however good the peasant proprietorships may be in countries where they are, so to say, indigenous to the soil, where the habit of the people favours such a system of land tenures, and where, as in Norway, Belgium, France, there are existing checks to an overgrowth of population imposed either by law or the salutary customs of the people, it does not follow that we could secure an equal amount of good by transplanting the same land system in Bengal and Behar, where over-population and sub-dividing are the prominent features in the economic condition of the peasantry.* Add to this the chronic indebtedness of our people, and the

* In the 24-Pergunnahs, which are now comprised in the district of Gya, the total number of estates in 1789 was 744, and the number of proprietors 1,160; in 1871 the number of estates was 4,411, and the number of registered proprietors 20,453. In 80 years, therefore, each estate has, on an average, been split up into six, and where there was formerly one proprietor, there are now 18. (Statistical Reporter, Vol. XII, p. 126.) In 1790 there were 1,232 separate estates on the rent-roll of the Patna district, as then constituted, held by 1,280 registered proprietors. Including a net total of 777 new estates obtained by transfer from the Gya district, the number of estates on the rent-roll of the district amounted in 1870-71 to 6,075. The number of registered proprietors had increased to 37,800. Allowing for the increase in the size of the district by the addition of the Behar sub-division, the number of estates under the Patna collectorate had quadrupled since the original assessment in 1790; and where there was formerly one proprietor, there are now probably 20. (Statistical Reporter, Vol. XI, p. 187). In the district of Tirhoot, the figures are more marked. In 1790 there were 1,321 estates held by 1,989 registered proprietors. In 1871 the number of estates was 11,500, and the number of registered proprietors 73,416. (Statistical Reporter, Vol. XIII, p. 168.) So long ago as 1789, Mr. Shore remarked on the insignificant size of the Behar estates and the poverty of their owners. If sub-division has gone on thus rapidly with estates, it is hard to expect a different state of things in case of transferable occupancy holdings.

danger of the measure becomes at once manifest. While there is to be sub-division in one hand, there is every possibility of accumulation of these small holdings in the hands of capitalist mahajuns on the other, and side by side, with the present race of zemindars as annuitants on their land, there will spring up landed proprietorships of another kind with mahajuns as owners; thus the only good we derive from the measure is to sweep away the present race of our peasants.

It is noteworthy how, when the land question has been a burning one for centuries in Ireland, the introduction of the system of present proprietorships of Belgium and France into Ireland, has not been advocated by those who are best able to pass an opinion on the subject. Emile De Lavelaye says:—

"In Flanders you do not find the land sub-divided in the way it is in Ireland, according to Lord Dufferin who has shewn the evils of the kind of sub division practised there. From his description, it appears that in Ireland, at the death of any holder, and often even during his lifetime, the children divided the lands among themselves, each of them building a cottage on it; or, if the tenant has no children, he sub-lets his lands to several small farmers, and allows them to settle on it, notwithstanding the stipulations of the lease. Such breaking up of the land must lead to the most wretched farming and to pauperism on the part of the tenants. As long as the Irish farmer has no better understanding than that of his own interest and of the requirements of a sound economical system, no agricultural policy, neither fixity of tenure, nor even ownership in fee-simple, could improve his condition. Although the population of Flanders is twice as dense as that of Ireland, a Flemish peasant would never think of dividing the farm he cultivates among his children; and the idea of allowing a stranger to settle and build house on it, and farm a portion of it, would appear altogether monstrous to him. On the contrary, he will submit to extraordinary sacrifices to give his farm the size and typical shape it should have.

"How is it that the Fleming and the Irishman hold such different points of view? I think it is partly due to the difference of race, and partly to circumstances. The Celt, being more sociable, thinks most of the requirements of the members of his family, whilst the Teuton thinks more of the requirements of the soil and of good cultivation.....But, supposing the Irishman to become the absolute owner of his farm, would he learn and comply with the requirements of the land. A Flemish farmer's son always wants to have a good farm of his own; he would not put up with a hovel improvised on a potato field. Could the Irishman but be brought to practise agriculture as an art, and not as a mere means of bringing a subsistence from the soil, he would soon abandon the miserable system of sub-division which he has adhered to so long. But how is this taste for agriculture as an art to be imparted to him? To extinguish the influence of instincts or tendencies, whether inherent in the race or the historical product of centuries, would it suffice to introduce an agrarian constitution in Ireland similar to that of Flanders, or, better still, Switzerland? These are questions which I confess myself not in a position to answer; but they are questions which those who have the Irish Land Question to solve ought to face when considering the land system of Flanders." (Cobden Club Essays.)

It is significant to observe that in enacting for the North-Western Provinces in 1873, the Supreme Council did not think it expedient to give a statutory right of transfer to 'right of occupancy'—the mere creation of Act X of 1859 in Bengal as well as in the North-West.

Section 9 of Act XVIII of 1873 (The North-Western Provinces Rent Act) runs as follows:—

"The rights of tenants at fixed rates shall be heritable and transferable.

"No other right of occupancy shall be transferable by grant, will, or otherwise, except as beween persons who have become by inheritance co-sharers in such right.

"When any person entitled to such last-mentioned right dies, the right shall devolve as if it were land, provided that no collateral relative of the deceased, who did not then share in the cultivation of his holding, shall be entitled to inherit under this section."

The tenants at fixed rates are thus defined in section 5:—

"All tenants in districts or portions of districts permanently settled, who hold lands at fixed rates of rent which have not been changed since the permanent settlement, shall have a right of occupancy at those rates, and shall be called 'tenants at fixed rates.'"

Thus occupancy right is not only not transferable, but not even heritable under the law as it prevails in the North-Western Provinces.

Is there any reason why incidents which are denied to occupancy holdings in the North-Western Provinces, either from a regard to expediency or from a regard to the existing rights in that province, shall be attached to occupancy rights in Bengal and Behar? If the ryots of the Lower Provinces are not to be judged by the standard of the ryots of the North-Western Provinces, it should also be borne in mind that the ryots of Behar are not to be judged by the standard of the ryots of the Lower Bengal, and that there would be fewer chances of mistakes if they were to be judged by the standard of the ryots of the North-West.

As regards Behar, the majority of the members of the Behar Rent Commission, who in one respect at least had the advantage over the members of the Rent Commission sitting in Calcutta, that they knew the people of this province better, were of opinion that it is not desirable to alter the existing law on the subject. On a further reference to the members by the President, after the sitting of the Commission was over, it appears that only 4 out of 15 members, being perhaps the original minority, were for unrestricted transfer. It is noteworthy to remark that two of these members are indigo-planters themselves, or persons interested in indigo-planting; the other two, Messrs. Worsley and Finucane, would not allow subletting if transferability of occupancy rights were to be recognized by law. Two other members would only allow transfer to *bonâ fide* cultivators; the other members, being the majority, remained opposed to such transferability.

Horticulture.—In Behar, fruit trees are planted by the ryots in lands for which they pay no rent. When the trees bear fruit, the produce (fruits) is divided under the *bhowli* system half and half. When the tree is sold, the zemindar takes half the price, and the ryot the other half; and the land being cleared, it again belongs to the zemindar, who has the option of settling it with whomsoever he likes, no right of occupancy accruing to the previous tenant in a case of this kind. Horticulture in the mode in which it is ordinarily carried on in this province does not require much labour or expense. Mango seeds are sown here and there, and in 10 years, during which the ryot pays no rents, we have a mango tope, and the ryot enjoys half the produce, *plus* as much more as he can keep away from the division. Sometimes, though of course his right to a share is undisputed, the zemindar does not care for a division; or even if a division be made, it is the village *amlahs* alone who enjoy the fruits, or they distribute them among the villagers, the zemindar living at considerable distance. A sale of fruits in a zemindari is a practice which has not yet generally recommended itself to the patriarchal instincts of the landlords of Behar. In the rearing of the mango tope, besides the initial labour of sowing the seed, the only other trouble to the ryot is to protect it from cattle; and no great amount of trouble is even entailed in this matter, for the seeds are abundant, and one seedling wasted, ten can take its place. This is the way, too, in which, besides large mango topes, other kind of fruit trees are reared and held. The tal (palm) is always the zemindar's own under-village custom. Annual settlements are made with pashis at the rate of 1 rupee or 8 annas per tree, and the tree, when cut, belongs exclusively to the zemindar. To allow right of occupancy in all such cases with respect to the trees, or the land on which they grow, would be at once depriving the zemindar of a very valuable property. To allow transferability in such cases, without any regard to the zemindar's right, would be quite contrary to custom. The point should be enquired into and provided for.

Section 51.—The word '*landlord*' is defined to mean a person or a number of persons immediately under whom a tenant holds. Now the right of pre-emption under Section 51 is given to a landlord as defined above. Will the recorded proprietor of an estate be entitled to exercise this right when he has given his estate in ijara or tica? and yet this is the time when undoubtedly the exercise of the right will be of the greatest importance. The definition, however, would seem to preclude the proprietor's right in such a case.

Will one of several co-sharers of an estate be entitled to exercise this right? Will he be entitled to exercise this right against the wishes of his co-sharers? These points should be made clear.

Why should not a similar right of pre-emption be given to the resident ryots of the estate, exercisable only in case the landlord refuses to exercise his right.

Instead of the words 'landlord,' &c., "any person interested in the land of the estate may claim to purchase, &c., provided that the claim of the recorded proprietor shall be preferential to all other claims, and next to his, the claim of the person immediately under whom the ryot holds" would do much better. After all, the right of pre-emption given to the landlords will not serve the purpose of checking objectionable transfers. We have seen how, under the colour of subletting, transfers might be effected, and thus a claim of pre-emption defeated. Again, a neighbouring rich and powerful zemindar would find no difficulty whatever to collude with the tenants of a weak neighbour, and instigate them to sell their tenures simultaneously and *en masse*. Not having sufficient money at his command, he will have to allow the lands thus to pass to his hostile neighbour, who gains his ends in effecting the ruin of a weak neighbour by stopping payment of rent.

Sections 51, 53, and 54.—The word 'served' should be substituted for the word 'filed' as used in these sections, for the obvious reason that, though notices may be filed, they may be served too late. And yet the time within which the landlord is to seek for his right of pre-emption is one month from the date of filing of the notice.

Section 56.—The provisions of this section would render the right of pre-emption of no advantage to the zemindar. In cases of successive transfers by the ryots with whom the lands may be settled by the landlords, the zemindar, if he would choose to exercise his right of pre-emption, will simply have to pay very heavy fines for coming between the ryots and their transferrees each time such a transfer is made.

If the landlord be a part-owner only, and has the status of a settled ryot of the estate, the provision will not perhaps apply, nor will it perhaps apply in a case where the landlord has filed a declaration under Section 141. When the provision is thus of a very limited application only, why should it not be omitted altogether. If it stands as it is, it will simply lead to litigation, and prevent landlords from exercising a right which it may be necessary for them to exercise at times, to ward off the evil of having an obnoxious ryot (possibly an enemy) inducted in their estate against their will as a settled ryot.

"*If immediately before the acquisition of the right by the landlord, the rent of the land was a money rent, the ryot shall be entitled to hold at a money rent fixed in accordance with the provisions of this Act.*"

It will be found on enquiry, that in Behar in most cases the existing money rent bears a higher proportion to the annual value of the gross produce than one-fifth, as proposed by the Bill. In these cases, when in the exercise of his right of pre-emption, the proprietor has bought a right of occupancy, and settles it with a ryot, the new ryot thus installed will not only have right of occupancy, but will be entitled to hold at a money rent which must not

exceed, under the provisions of the law, one-fifth of the annual value of the estimated gross produce of the land. Thus, with every transfer of the occupancy rights, the existing rates in Behar will be reduced and brought to the level of the lower statutory rates proposed by the Bill. After the passing of the Bill, the ryots may successfully combine amongst themselves to bring down existing rates, and resort to fictitious sales. Not only will the interest of the zemindars suffer by this provision, but, it is seriously apprehended, the interest of the Government revenue as well. It is a fact which will be fully borne out on enquiry that the Government revenue, in cases of many estates recently settled, represents more than a fifth of the annual value of the produce. In the confiscated estates of Gavind Dehri, pergunnah Peru, zillah Shahabad, an area of 398 bigahs of land under cultivation, the whole amount of rental on which the assessment was determined was Rs. 800. The Government revenue, after the usual deductions for *gilandazi* and collections, has been fixed at Rs. 612, and the estate put up to auction. The auction-purchaser, to whom the estate was knocked down, paid Rs. 7,200 for the purchase. Besides the Government revenue, the purchaser will have also to pay the road cess, the dâk bheri, and public works cess. At the time of the settlement a great part of the land of the estate was held in *bhowli*, so that the rental of Rs. 800 represents half the annual value of the produce, and the Government revenue, including the cesses, more than 6 annas; and yet the Bill fixes the maximum rate at a fifth. Is it again just to the present body of ryots to fix a lower statutory rate than the rates prevalent? Not to speak of other and serious consequences, will it not at once diminish the value of their holdings? Why should a new class of ryots be favoured at the expense of the old? If the existing ryots were wise, they would be the first to protest against a measure thus seriously calculated to diminish the value of their holdings.

Section 56.—"Any person thereafter holding the land as a ryot." Is it intended to include cases other than that of letting the lands by the landlord?

Section 57.—The proviso to this section appears inconsistent with the provision of Section 47. Once the status of a settled ryot is acquired, the person having such status will acquire a right of occupancy in all ryoti lands held by him. And though he will come to have right of occupancy in all subsequently acquired ryoti lands, the proviso will bar such right in ryoti lands which have been longer in his possession.

CHAPTER VI.

Section 59.—Is it at all necessary or desirable that there should be so much restriction on the freedom of contract? If any contract is likely to prove prejudicial to the interest of the ryot, it may be fairly presumed that he will be the last person to enter into it. He is the best judge of his own interests, and if he is not, no amount of legislation can keep him out of danger. As to the limitation, the tabular statement appended will shew how, in many cases, the revenue payable to Government represents full six-sixteenths of the annual value of gross produce. And the zemindar has to pay the cesses in addition. An uniform maximum for Bengal and Behar, and even for the districts of the same province can only prove mischievous.

Is not the revenue officer an already hard-working official that he should have imposed on him this and other works in addition? The determination of the question as to whether the rate is fair and equitable requires some amount of judicial enquiry and some data to go by. Without any disparagement to the ability of our revenue officers, it may be urged that both these will be wanting in their case. Contracts will be registered or rejected according to the individual fancies of these officers.

No procedure is laid down for the registration under this section. But if the procedure be the same as that provided by the registration law, ryots will have to be moved *en masse* to the court of the revenue officer, possibly at some considerable distance from their residence, and they will have to dance attendance in the courts for a number of days, as in all matters the case is at present, before the registration of the contract can be taken up in hand by the revenue officer. The trouble and the cost of the proceeding should not be lost sight of.

The proposal for the compulsory registration of pottahs and kabuliats did not find much favour with the Behar Rent Commission, for the reasons stated above.

If the provisions for compulsory registration by a revenue officer are to be retained, the Legislature would do well to see whether the attendance of ryots *en masse* at the time of registration cannot be dispensed with; and if so, under what conditions.

Section 62.—Most of the objections noted under Section 59 as to the registration of contracts by the revenue officer will apply also to the preparation of table of rates. There are such a diversity of rates prevailing in any local area that the preparation of a table of rates will be found to be simply impracticable, and it will be found, after a great deal of unnecessary expense incurred, that it is unworkable. There will be a whole flood-gate of dispute opened regarding the classification of lands and the rates. If the truth were to be ascertained, it will be found that nothing impoverishes our people so much as these litigations to which they are driven by new laws like the one proposed.

Section 76.—Exception should be made in case of dearah lands. In these cases the amount of rent depends on the alluvial deposits, and if a trifling and nominal amount of rent is charged, so long as these alluvial deposits have not been formed, an amount of rent proportionate to the degree of fertility acquired is at once charged and readily paid no sooner the alluvial deposits have been fully formed. This amount is often more than double the old nominal amount charged. The same objection would apply to the provisions of Sections 77 and 78.

Section 78.—The period of 10 years during which no fresh enhancement is to be made after the rent has been once enhanced, appears rather long and unsuited to a variety of circumstances. Prices may enormously rise, the productive powers may increase without any expense or trouble on the part of ryots, and lands may acquire an additional degree of fertility, as in the case of dearah lands. The period should be shortened to five years.

Section 79.—A ryot who pays as rent half the annual value of the gross estimated average produce of land in staple crops, as all the *bhowli* tenants under the rate of commutation under Section 82 will do, and almost all the Behar ryots, who, under the existing rate of rent, certainly pay more than one-fifth of the annual value of gross produce as rent, will be, as regards the produce of these lands, readily undersold by ryots who under the provisions of the Act, will have their rents determined at not more than one-fifth of the annual value of the gross produce. The ryots who will be inducted in an estate after the passing of the Act, will all thus have an advantage over the old ryots whose existing rates are not to be touched at present. In so far as the amount of rent is an ingredient in determining prices, prices are calculated to fall with low rents, though it is possible that the counteracting effect of greater *demand* in years to come may not absolutely bring it down. If such a counteracting force of *greater demand* does not immediately come into operation, as under the existing condition of things it is not likely that it will for years to come, the effect will be the fall of prices, and the persons who will benefit will be the *consumers*. These consumers will, however, benefit at the expense of the landlords, the receivers of rent. For one effect of the falling of prices under these circumstances will be the reduction of existing rents of occupany ryots under clause (*b*), section 79; and thus, though the existing money rates may not be changed now, they will, under the operation of this clause and the economic condition of things, be changed hereafter and equalized with low rents around (*viz.*), to a rate not exceeding one-fifth of the annual value of the estimated average gross produce fixed under the present Act. Any maximum fixed, without reference to the existing rate of rent in a given locality, is thus calculated to bring down these existing rates to its own standard (*i.e.*), to an equality with itself.

The section also interferes with freedom of contracts. Unlike the provisions in enhancement cases, there will be no limitation to reduction of rent, either as to time or to the amount.

Section 80.—Pasture lands are either the uncultivated lands of an estate, on which grass only grows, or lands in the occupation of ryot, on which other crops not growing in a year, fodder for cattle is grown. In the first case, the lands belong to the proprietor of the estate. The ryots are allowed to graze their cattle on it by sufferance; no rents are charged, and the proprietor can at any time bring these lands under cultivation. There is nothing like commons in the estates of Behar. If such commons had existed at one time, when the village community flourished in all its pristine vigour, traces of these are now lost. At the settlement all the lands of an estate were included in the malguzary lands, and the zemindar had vested in him the fullest domain in these lands, where they were not in the actual occupation of ryots. The old settlement khusrah papers make no mention of grazing commons. In the second case, when the pasture lands are in the occupation of ryot, on which other crops not growing in a year, fodder is grown for cattle, the pasture lands are not separate from the other portion of the ryot's holding, but forms part and parcel of the same.

In most of the years, no portion of the holding is used as pasture lands, and it will lead to much complication if any attempt be made to separate them. The provisions of section 80 would be perfectly unnecessary, if the intention is to provide for these classes of lands. There is scarcely any land in Behar which the ryot holds separately as pasture lands. Greatest hardship to landlords would be the consequence, if any right of occupancy was to be given to ryots with respect to such uncultivated lands, on which the ryot has been hitherto allowed to graze his cattle on sufferance. There is also another class of land on which the ryot grazes his cattle, and these are the dearah lands, wherever they exist on their first formation. In this case, grass or other fodder which has grown, or has been allowed to grow, belongs exclusively to landlords. Ryots are allowed either to graze their cattle, or cut and take them home for purposes of fodder at so much per bigah. The rate in these cases is always settled under contract, and in fact the grass or fodder is bought and sold just like other marketable commodities The provisions of section 80 ought surely not to apply to such cases as these. The provision of this section will only be unnecessary and vexatious.

Section 81.—The limitation of landlord's claim to not more than half the gross produce or its value, in cases where an occupancy ryot pays in kind, or pays as rent, the value of a certain share of the actual gross produce, will touch the existing rates of rent in *bhowli* tenures in Behar. In most cases the landlord's share is now 9 annas out of 16 annas of the produce. There are many estates in the districts of Gya and Patna in which all the lands are held in *bhowli* tenures, and, as far as the settlement papers show, were so held at the date of the permanent settlement. The assessment of revenue in fact was made on the amount of gross rental estimated at this rate. The effect of the limitation proposed by section 81 would be to reduce the income of the zemindars in these cases by a full sixteenth. Where recent investment has been made on the basis of this share in the purchase of zemindaris, and more than the fullest value paid, greatest hardships will be the inevitable consequence.

Section 82.—With reference to this section, the Committee of the Behar Landholders' Association in their note on the report on the Behar Rent Commission said:—

The provisions for the commutation of *bhowli* into *nukdi* rental in cases of occupancy

holders at the option of either the zemindar or the ryot will be a death-blow to the *bhowli* tenure. In some year, it will be the interest of the zemindar to seek for such commutation; in other years, it will serve the ryot's interest better; but it is to be feared that the interest of both will suffer in the long run by such commutation. Payment of rent in kind may not chime in with civilized notions of things; but, nevertheless, a custom which has survived change of ages, and has been handed down from generation to generation, being acquiesced in both by landlords and tenants, must undoubtedly have its uses.*

Year before last was a year of prosperity for Behar and Bengal, but a bumper crop had brought on low prices, and the effect of this was that the ryots paying money rent were unable in many cases to meet the landlord's demand of rent, and the landlords had to borrow on account of the ryots' default to pay the Government dues. Not being able to pay their *nukdi* rents, the ryots of whole villages sought and obtained from considerate landlords the conversion of *nukdi* into *bhowli*. There were many estates in which this happened, and it was this conversion alone which in several instances saved the ryots. Yet the cry is against the *bhowli* system of Behar.

With reference to the *bhowli* tenures, the Committee in their last year's note said:—

The system of ryoti tenures in Behar is very simple and well suited to the peculiar circumstance of this province, where a large portion of the land is entirely dependent on rain for its fertility. In good seasons it yields heavy crops, in bad ones next to nothing; and bad and indifferent seasons are more common than good ones. The ryots having no capital, and being an improvident race, would be ruined by one or two bad seasons, if they had to pay fixed money rents. There is again the method of storing rain-water and its economical use by means of *ahars* (reservoirs), *alangs* (embankments), *pynes* (water channels), and *bunds*, which are peculiar to Behar. Some crops are raised entirely by means of artificial irrigation. It is essential therefore that the landlord who alone has the means and power to keep a proper supply of water for the village cultivation, should have a joint interest with the ryot in the improvement of the soil. The ryoti tenures, which are peculiar to this province, seem to have originated in this circumstance. It may be that the nature of these tenures makes the ryot a little too dependent on the good-will of the landlord, but the landlord also is dependent in a great measure on the honest exertion of the ryot for the security of his rents. The interest of both are bound up together by the circumstances of the case and the nature of the tenures, and there does not appear to be anything intrinsically wrong in the system. The peculiar advantages which recommend it to the people of this province have to be only set off against any fancied evils, and it will be readily seen that customs which have originated in the necessities of the people, and which have prevailed from generation to generation, should not be hastily condemned or done away with 'by a stroke of the pen.'

The Commissioner of Patna, writing to the Secretary to the Board of Revenue on the 21st August 1858, said:—

"It may very probably be thought by those who have had no experience in this part of the country that payment in kind or the mixed payments which form the peculiarity of the *bhowli* tenures should be discouraged as much as possible, and should not be sanctioned by the legislature; but this would be a very great error. A large portion of the land of this province is entirely dependent on rain for its fertility. In good seasons it yields heavy crops, in bad ones next to nothing; and bad and indifferent seasons are more common than good ones. The ryots having no capital, and being an improvident race, would be ruined by one or two bad seasons, if they had to pay fixed money rents. Under a *bhowli* or *batai* system on the contrary, where the rent is proportioned to the produce, they can always rub on, and if they have not much opportunity of making money, they are tolerably secure from ruin. These tenures are therefore very popular, and when the landlord is a just man, are perfectly satisfactory to all parties. Any attempt to abolish them would create great discontent."

CHAPTER VII.

Sections 83—86.—Chapter VII is doubtless an improvement on the corresponding chapter of the Rent Commission Bill. Yet its provisions are objectionable on the ground that they disregard the existing customs in Behar. The habitable portion of a Behar agricultural village consists of the houses of cultivating ryots and the houses of one or two artizans or shop-keepers. The village site forms no portion of the ryots' holdings, and the cultivating ryots pay no rent for their homstead lands. Their houses in many cases are the property of the landlords, by whom they have been built, though they are repaired at the ryots' expense and labour during the period of their occupation. Neither agriculturists who pay no ground rent,

* One argument against a Metayer tenancy, is that in this case the Metayer's interest for 'improvement' is only half as much as that of a peasant proprietor; but if the interest of the *bhowli* tenant could be thus measured, there is that of the *bhowli* landlord which should also be taken into account; and in the interest of cultivation of Behar, it is a serious matter for consideration whether the landlord's interest should or should not be diminished. Mr. Mill thus replies to the arguments for commutation:—"If this transformation were effected, and no other change made in the Metayer's condition—if preserving all the other rights which usage ensures to him, he merely got rid of the landlord's claim to half the produce paying in lieu of it a moderate fixed rent,—he would be so far in a better position than at present, as the whole instead of only half the fruits of any improvement he made would now belong to himself; but even so, the benefit would not be without alloy; for a Metayer, though not himself a capitalist, has a capitalist for his partner, and has the use, in Italy at least, of a considerable capital, as is proved by the excellence of the farm buildings; and it is not probable that the land-owners would any longer consent to peril their movable property on the hazards of agricultural enterprise, when assured of a fixed money income without it." The remark would apply *verbatim*, if we were to substitute Behar for Italy and the *excellence of the gilandazi system* for the excellence of *farm buildings*.

nor the non-agriculturists who pay only a nominal rent, are ejected out of their homesteads which they occupy from generation to generation. This is the custom in Behar—a custom which doubtless originated at a time when the present body of ryots were hired labourers working for the proprietory body. By changed circumstances of the times the hired labourers of the village have now acquired the status of ryots, and occupy a site in the village for a home by sufferance, but are never ejected out of the same. It would indeed be pretty hard to give them a transferable right in lands which they only hold through *sufferance*. The section also interferes with the right of contract.

CHAPTER VIII.

Sections 88—95.—The Committee have already shown that the effect of the provisions of this chapter will be to vest the right of occupancy in all the ryoti lands of a village in any person who may choose to hold it for agriculture or horticulture. A ryot once installed will be a ryot for all time to come. Holding ryoti land as a ryot has been defined. That definition does exclude a forcible inception of a tenancy against the landlord's will. Will a squatter, if he afterwards signifies his willingness to attorn to the landlord for rent, be a ryot under this chapter?

Section 89.—The limitation of five-sixteenths as the maximum of rent for the ordinary ryot as proposed by section 19 has been shown elsewhere to trench against the rights vested in the zemindar under permanent settlement. In Behar as well as in Bengal, as will be found on enquiry, the existing money rent in cases of long-standing tenancy is in many places more than a third. Now, when on the passing of the Bill, an ordinary ryot will be entitled to hold at this privileged rate of five-sixteenths, it may not be absurd to suppose that the old tenants will prefer relinquishing their holdings on the passing of the Bill, and taking as an ordinary ryot. A great disturbance of the economic condition of the village will thus be the consequence.

Section 91.—Why should the service of the notice be made at least six months before the expiry of the year? In lands producing only rubbi and bhadoi crops, the notice in this case, if the agricultural Fasli year be held to commence in Ashin, will have to be served before the agricultural prospects of the year are known. In Bengal, the year commencing in Bysakh, this would have to be done before either the khariff or rubbi has been reaped. Will not a notice of three months before the expiry of the year be sufficient? How is the service of notice to be made in this and other cases? Section 194 refers to summons in suits, and does not refer to notice.

Section 93.—"If in any suit instituted under Section 92, the defendant appears and agrees to pay the enhanced *rent demanded, his agreement shall be recorded, &c.*, and he shall be liable to pay from the commencement of the agricultural year next following the *date of the agreement.*" In this case the ryot who does not appear till after a suit has been instituted against him, will have the advantage over one who comes forward and agrees to an enhancement without suit under Section 92; for if the court cannot take up the case instituted only 10 weeks before the expiry of the year, or the summons cannot be served, and the agreement cannot thus be recorded before the end of the year, the ryot will have to pay the enhanced rent from the year next following the date of the agreement, whereas in the other case, the ryot will have to pay such enhanced rent a year earlier.

Section 93 (2) (a) and (b).—It should be taken into consideration that ten times the yearly increase of rent demanded *plus* such sum (if any) as may be declared by the decree to be payable to the ryot as compensation for improvement which is of no value to the landlord, and which in 99 cases out of 100 will not make any perceptible difference in the letting value of the land, will be more than the capitalized value of such increase.

Sections 93, 94, and 95.—The provisions of these sections will have the effect of vesting a right of occupancy in ordinary ryots in all ryoti lands in their holding. Perhaps it will be replied that these provisions are intended to have that effect.

Chapter IX, Section 96.—A ryot holding at fixed rate is a tenure-holder under clause (4), Section 3. Why should a deduction of thirty per cent. be made in his case. The deduction allowed under Section 21 in cases of enhancement of rent of tenure-holders is a profit not more than 30 per centum or less than 10 per centum of the balance which remains after deducting from the gross rents payable to him the expenses of collecting their rents. Why should an absolute deduction of 30 per centum be allowed in cases of alluvion. The principle on which the deduction is made in both the cases is the same, and the rule should be the same also.

Section 100.—When a separate statement of account shall have to be given to the ryots at the end of the year under Section 101, it is not very necessary that the receipt given with every item of payment of rent should contain all the particulars mentioned in Section 100. With a stupid village patwari, who can scarcely be induced to move out of his traditionary groove, and whom, under law, the landlord is unable to remove, the introduction of such details for every item of receipt will simply hamper collections, while it will make the landlord liable to heavy fines and penalties for the omission of his village servants.

Section 100 (4) and Section 102 (2).—Why should there be a double penalty for one and the same offence.

Section 103 (c).—This sub-section is substantially the same as it was originally drafted by the Rent Commission. In their Note on the Bill of the Rent Commission the Committee of the Behar Landholders' Association said:—"The Bill provides that a tenant who entertains a *bonâ fide* doubt as to who is entitled to the rent payable by him may deposit such rent in the collectorate. The provision appears at first sight to be equitable, but it will ultimately lead to

endless complications. It makes the ryots the arbiters of all disputes regarding proprietary possession. One of the members of the Behar Rent Commission justly observes: "It would be practically placing the landlords at the mercy of their ryots. Some party, whether rightly or wrongly, must always be in possession, and the ryots are bound to pay him rent. By such payment they are also exonerated for all time to come, and the rightful claimants can only recover mesne profits from the person in possession to whom the ryots have paid. A dispute as regards the zemindari title is thus never prejudicial to the ryots' interest; it is sometimes advantageous to them. Greater indulgence is not required to be shown to them by the necessities of the case. It is positively mischievous with respect to the zemindars, for under this proposal, even in case of secure possession, the ryots, specially those inimically inclined or gained over by the zemindars' enemies, may trump out a dispute and cease to pay rent under the protection of law, thus possibly bringing on a sale of the zemindar's property, and his ultimate ruin." The Committee see no reason to change their opinion on the point.

Section 117.—Under custom, the landlord appoints *agoras* (watchmen) in *agarbattia* tenures (which literally means *watch* and *divide*) to watch the crops and his own interest in his share of the crops. One part of the *agora's* duty is to see that the ryots do not clandestinely take away the crops or any portion thereof to their own house without dividing it with the landlord. Will the appointment of the *agora* be an interference under this section? In *agarbattia* tenure no appraisement is made; but the landlord receives his share by actual division after the crop is harvested and reaped. If the ryot removes the crops, or a portion thereof, to his own house without paying the landlord's share, the landlord loses, and unless it is intended that in all cases of *agarbattia*, the landlord is to seek the assistance of the Collector under Section 112, even though the ryot might not have shown any disinclination to divide before the actual harvesting and reaping, surely some power ought to be left in him to watch his own interests. and he ought to be allowed to do this without making himself liable, on the complaint of the ryot, to the offence of criminal trespass. The property in the *battia* crops is under present custom as much in the zemindars as in ryots, though of course, under the definition of rent as given in the Bill, the landlord's share of the *battia* crops will be rent payable in kind by the tenant.

The present custom is that the ryot reaps and gathers the produce in the *khalihan* (threshing floor) where the division is made. Up to this point the *agoras* watch the landlord's interest, and the ryot cannot take the crops to his home or anywhere else, excepting to this *khalihan* (threshing floor). The complaint of so-called abuse of the power of distraint in Behar will be found in the main founded on a misconception of this custom—a custom which allows the landlord the exercise of certain right in defence of what he, under custom and may be under a rough notion of things, knows to be his property. If the concensus of opinion of the ryots could be taken, it would be found that of the two *danabundi* and *agarbatti*, the ryot likes the *agarbatti* best; and if Section 117 be allowed to stand as it is without some provision allowing the landlord to watch his own interests, the *agarbatti* will soon be a thing of the past.

It should at least be provided that this section will not apply to the landlords watching his interests through the *agora* (watch), and that the harvesting refers to the gathering of the crops in the *khalihan*.

Section 118.—Who is to be responsible for the safe custody of these *danabundi* papers? It has to be noted that some years ago, *jummabundis* used to be periodically lodged in the Collector's office in the Behar district These were big bundles of papers, ordinarily kept in the custody of some petty collectorate clerk (mohurir). Some cases of tampering came to light, and the whole of the papers were very properly burnt.

The provision would doubtless be unobjectionable if, at the same time with its enactment, some administrative reforms be introduced in the Collector's office giving protection to the zemindars against the systematic annoyances to which they and their people are subjected by the official underlings, when they have anything to do with them.

Section 119.—This section has been already commented on along with Section 89. In many cases, just as in the case of the confiscated estates of Shahabad sold in 1862-63, after a reassessment and at full price, Government revenue alone represents something like six-sixteenths of the actual produce. The zemindar has over and above this to pay cesses, collection charges, and *gilandazi* expenses. Where is all this to come from?

Section 121.—The same remark applies as to Section 20. The Collector here will override private contracts, not as in the other sections, for the protection of an ignorant ryot, but for the protection of the Government revenue as affected by a contract which is undoubtedly advantageous to the ryot.

CHAPTER X.

At present, agricultural improvements in a village are all effected by the proprietor. He pays for the *gilandazi* (earthworks) of a village, he constructs *bunds*, excavates *pynes*, makes arrangements for the storage of water in *ahars* (reservoirs), buys water for the rice crop where it is necessary to do so, digs tanks and wells, and keeps the old ones in repair, pays for the construction and periodical repair of the field and village channels, and also for all arrangements for the proper drainage of the land. He has frequent dispute with the neighbouring proprietors with respect to some one or other of these matters, and the cost of the litigation is entirely his. The annual expenditure on these heads is not inconsiderable. The sections of this chapter do not take all these existing facts into consideration, and appear to be intended to provide for circumstances which have not yet arisen. Cursory enquiry will satisfy that the improvements noted above, which are of the highest importance to the agricultural prosperity

of a Behar village, are not and cannot be effected by ryots. In the first place, they have not the means wherewith to carry on these improvements; in the second place, they are more or less of a *general* nature, affecting the agricultural prospects of a whole village; and the execution of works of this kind cannot be entrusted to individual interest of ryots. In thus providing for agricultural improvements by ryots in future, the Legislature forgets that it will materially discourage works of improvement on the part of landlords who alone have hitherto carried them on, and who alone have the ability and the means to carry them on.

With reference to the corresponding section, being Section 29 of the Rent Commission Bill, the Committee noted "Section 29, not being exhaustive, leaves to the option of every munsiff to say, what is improvement in each individual case. The determination of what is improvement in each individual case; and the amount of compensation to be awarded, will lead to bitter and harassing litigations." The same remark applies in all its force to the provisions of this section.

Section 126 (2).—In what portion of a holding will the dwelling-house and out-offices be erected? If a ryot choose to think that the whole of his holding should be converted to that purpose, will not the provision, as it stands at present, justify him in dong so? How can the erection of a dwelling-house be said to be an agricultural improvement?

Section 126 (3).—We will suppose that, contrary to their present method of proceeding, the ryots of a village combine and make a water excavation, called a *pyne*, at a cost of 500 rupees. The expenses when distributed among 50 of them will be 10 rupees a head, yet the benefit reaped with respect to each holding is to the extent of the full outlay of rupees 500: the work shall be, with respect to each of them under this sub-section, an improvement; but it is an improvement which, while if it were carried out for the individual holding, would cost 500 rupees, but when carried out for the benefit of a number of holdings costs each rupees 10. Rupees 10 ought therefore to be the measure of such improvement, yet if the sub-section stands as it is, the measure of improvement would be 500 rupees.

Section 127 (1) (2).—Nothing could be more mischievous than to make the landlords dependent on the good-will of the ryots in the matter of improvement of their village. The lands of a whole village can be converted by the judicious construction of *gilandazi* (earthworks) from *rabijar* (*rabbi* producing lands) into *salijar* (paddy-producing lands). A village can be saved from the effect of periodical droughts by the opening of a water channel (pyne). These are works of general utility to the agricultural population of the whole village, and while ultimately relating to, and benefiting individual holdings benefit the whole village. At present the landlords carry on these works at their own expense in lands for which they get no rents, and which do not form a part of ryot's holding. The proposed law will make the permission of the ryot necessary for the landlord executing works of this kind, and the reason of the rule as stated elsewhere is that the ryot having a greater interest in the improvement of the land should have a preferential right to make such improvements. Undoubtedly the proposed Bill, when passed into law, will make the ryot's interests in his individual holding greater; but after all it will be nothing as compared with the interest of the landlord as the rent receiver of the entire village; yet even in respect of improvement, the interest of the rent receiver of an entire estate, possibly comprising a number of villages, is sought to be subordinated to the interest of an occupancy ryot, the holder, say, of a few bigahs of lands. Provisions of this kind will doubtless tend to diminish the prestige of the zemindars in the eyes of the people; but effects of that kind may not be desirable on the score of other interests than that of the zemindar alone.

Section 128.—Is there any reason to allow an ordinary ryot, possibly a mere squatter, to build a house on a part of his holding, nay in the whole, without the landlord's permission except it be to give him a hold on the lands which he had come to cultivate for a year or so? The provisions of this section, and generally of the other sections of this chapter will simply serve to irritate the feelings of the landlords without conferring any corresponding benefit on the ryot or anybody. In the case referred to in this section, it will generally happen that the holding will be situate in a part of the village where it is not possible to erect a dwelling-house. In Behar, the only habitable part of a village, as has been noted before, is the village Dhi which does not form a part of the holding of any ryot.

Section 129 (4).—Cases of improvements of this nature will be scarcely found; yet the Act will have an objectionally retrospective effect. But though improvements by ryots have been, as a matter of fact, *nil*, false claims for compensations will, we may rest assured, be not few.

Section 133.—In a country where even between two neighbouring zemindaries the boundary mark is a mere ridge of earth, and when the field demarcations are periodically destroyed after each flood, the limit of 10 years before a fresh measurement of the lands of an estate can be made, appears to be unnecessarily long.

Encroachments are brought to light by measurements of this kind, and after a lapse of years a good claim is barred as against a trespasser.

It is necessary again to measure, almost annually, the alluvial accretions to an estate, if there be any, and to determine in what quantity of the accreted lands alluvial deposits have been formed. If 10 years' limit of enhancement is not to be made applicable to cases of this nature, it will be necessary also to give a right of measurement to landlords in such cases oftener than once in every 10 years. The circumstances of the case would clearly demand this.

Section 141.—Is not this section inconsistent with the provisions of Section 56? Under this section if a landlord buys an occupancy holding, the occupancy holding shall be presumed to be merged in the interest of the landlord and extinguished during the period of 3 months

mentioned in sub-section (2) unless the landlord proves that he has not intended it to be merged, and after the expiration of that period, be deemed to be so merged and extinguished, unless within that period the person executes an instrument declaring his intention that a merger shall not take place, &c. Now, if nothing of the kind be done, the interest of the tenant shall be effectually merged and extinguished in that of the landlord, to wit, in the case supposed, the occupancy right shall cease to exist; yet Section 56 provides that any person thereafter, *i.e.* (after the merger and extinguishment have once effectually taken place), holding the land as a ryot shall have a right of occupancy in respect of it.

Section 142.—With reference to the similar provision of the Bill of the Rent Commission, Babu Peary Mohan Mukerjee, one of the Commissioners, wrote as follows:—

"The necessity for investing the district courts with the power of appointing a manager for the management of an estate or tenure held by two or more co-parceners, when even a single ryot, or the owner of an infinitesimal share, chooses to apply for such an appointment, has not been made out. The decision recently passed by a full bench of the High Court, recognizing the power of every co-parcener to have his share of the rent apportioned by a suit in court, will remove all sources of annoyances to the ryots of joint estates and tenures, and of disputes among the co-parceners themselves. The proposal for appointment of managers by court is therefore uncalled for. A similar proposition started at the time of Sir George Campbell was looked upon with disfavour by the executive and judicial officers who were consulted about it, and it was abandoned after a thorough discussion of its merits and demerits. It is certainly not desirable that the mediæval passion for superseding the independent conduct of every man's affair by officious legislation in matters relating to land should be revived."

The Committee of the Behar Landholders' Association in their note said:—

"It is to be feared that in districts where the Judges may like to exercise a little patronage by appointing managers, the management of estates will in most cases in such districts pass out of the hands of their lawful owners."

Sections 65, 66, and 67.—The effect of these provisions will be to reduce the real owners to the position of mere annuitants upon their estates. The managers cannot have that interest in the management and improvement of the estates which those personally interested can have; and as it is very essential to the agricultural prospects of this province, specially in estates where *bhowli* tenure abounds, and where it is necessary at seasons for landlords to advance money out of their pockets to the ryots for the successful prosecution of agricultural industry, that such personal interest should be taken, it is to be feared that agriculture would suffer. Nor is it very likely that the managers appointed by the district courts will prove better men than the zemindari village amlahs; the salary which could be given is not likely to tempt a first class set of men, and the men that would ordinarily be appointed as managers carrying with them the authority of the district courts, will, when venal, be not satisfied with the paltry douceurs now received by the patwaris from the ryots. There will again be no check to their corruption and rapacity on the spot, as they will be placed above the control of the landlords, and will be only removeable by the orders of the district courts.

Are not the words (*a*) "inconvenience to the public," or (*b*) "injury to private right" very vague? If the section is to be retained at all, some attempt ought to be made to specify the circumstances which would come under these general and vague expressions.

CHAPTER XI.

There is no reference to existing rates of rent—not a single section in the chapter under which the revenue officer is enjoined to determine the rates paid, and to make this the basis of his settlement. There will be nothing to prevent revenue officers in exercise of the extraordinary powers given to them under this chapter, to reduce existing rates, and thus the rent-roll of a whole village. As such the provisions of this chapter are very dangerous to the interest of the zemindars. If the chapter is to be retained at all, it should be distinctly laid down that the Collector should in no case reduce the existing jummabandi of a village.

CHAPTER XII.

Perhaps the objections noted to the preceding chapter will apply in a greater degree to the provisions of Chapter XII. Whole estates will be in a ferment of litigation after one of these proceedings, and the result will be the impoverishment and possibly the utter ruin o both landiords and tenants.

CHAPTER XIII.

Section 166.—It is sought to make distraint somewhat of the nature of attachment before judgment, and as such the power of distraint will lose all its value. The power has been exercised by the zemindars from time immemorial. It is not, as some suppose, an offshoot of the English law, but rather an offshoot of the power which under the Hindu law, creditors exercised to compel their debtors to make payment of their dues. Even now, the power prevails in the native State of Nepal, thus clearly indicating that it is not one of foreign, but of native origin. The earlier regulations recognized this power, and it is the only one yet remaining in the hands of zemindars to compel payment of rent. The limiting it in the way proposed appears to the Committee to be open to the following objections:—

1st.—The power of distraint is only valuable because its action is prompt and swift, Recourse to a distant court for taking the initiative in distraint cases reduces the power to *nil.*

2nd.—Distraint thus becomes mere attachment before-judgment, leaving to the ryot the power of taking away all his crops before the distraint order reaches the village.

3rd.—As a matter of fact, the power is very seldom exercised; but its existence in the present form serves as an incentive to the ryots to make payments of rents with due promptness.

Section 167 (2).—The procedure under Section 168 is a very short one; and why should applications for distraint in ordinary cases require the court-fee payable in a suit instituted for the recovery of the arrear therein claimed? The proceeding will assume the form of a regular suit only in cases of contest, and a court-fee may be required with some show of reason in a distraint proceeding when the case has assumed that complexion. It is respectfully submitted here in connection with this matter, that the incidence of equality is not a prominent feature of the court-fee law. The proprietor has to pay an *ad valorem* fee of 7½ per cent. on the valuation of an estate at ten times the Government revenue when he has to sue for possession. The tenure-holder or the occupancy tenant will have to pay this *ad valorem* fee on a year's rent when he brings a suit against the landlord for possession of his holding, and the landlord has to pay the same *ad valorem* fee when he sues for a year's rent.

Section 166 (1).—Will a petition under Section 166 be allowed by a part-owner of an estate, the extent of whose interest in respect of which the arrear is due has been registered under the provision of the Bengal Land Registration Act, 1876? If so, provision ought to be made for the protection of the interest of the other proprietors.

Section 186.—If the section be allowed to stand as it is, it will make the life of a zemindar one of constant peril. When the offence is one of simple omission or of passive acquiescence in certain proceedings of another, the imposition of a fine alone ought to be held sufficient. In the cognate case under Section 155 of the Indian Penal Code, fine is the only punishment provided.

Section 187.—The circumstances under which the local Government would be empowered to suspend the provisions of Sections 166 to 184 in any local area should be clearly laid down by the Legislature.

Section 191.—Sections 121 to 127 (both inclusive), 191 to 194 (both inclusive), of the Civil Procedure Code shorten procedure, and there is no reason why they shall not apply in rent suits, specially in suits to recover possession of the land either by the landlords or the tenant.

Section 198 (*b*).—As finality is to be given to decrees and orders (which doubtless will include decrees and orders in appeal) of Judges and Subordinate Judges as in suits in which the amount does not exceed Rs. 100, it is not very necessary or desirable that finality should also be given to the decrees or orders of Munsiffs in suits in which the amount claimed does not exceed Rs. 50.

Section 199.—It will be indeed very hard if, having instituted a suit for his rent, the landlord is driven to another suit by the nature of the ryot's defence. Yet Section 169, clause (3), read together with the provisions of Section 106, would point to this. In place of clause (3) the provisions should be as follows:—"When a deposit has been made under clause (2), a summons shall be served on the person who, the ryot alleges, is entitled to the rent, and if he appears and contests plaintiff's right to the receipt of the rent, the court shall proceed to try the suit as one between him and the plaintiff, and if he does not appear when summoned, the amount of deposit shall be made over to the plaintiff.

There shall be a further decree for costs as against the defendant."

Section 201.—"The agricultural year next following" and "agricultural year next but one following" are perhaps intended to mean "agricultural year" following the date of the institution of the suit, and not the agricultural year following the date of the decree. Under the old law notice of a month or so before the end of the agricultural year was sufficient to entitle the plaintiff to enhanced rent from the beginning of the year, if he instituted his suit for enhanced rent within four months from the commencement of the year. There is no reason why the rule should be otherwise now.

Section 201 (*clause 2*).—Why should discretion be again left to the court to fix the date from which any such decree shall take effect. Is not the time fixed by clause 1 long enough during which the landlord will be deprived of his just dues? It would to some extent be better if clause 1 was omitted, and the matter left entirely to the discretion of the court; but when such discretion is thus meant to be fettered and restricted on behalf of the ryot, its exercise should not be allowed to the prejudice of the landlord.

Section 202.—Is entirely new. What will be 'the reasonable time' under this section? When it is proposed to vest in courts the power of not allowing a forfeiture, but to decree compensation in lieu, why should a request within a reasonable time to the ryot, on the part of the landlord, to remedy the wrong, be again made a condition precedent to the entertainment of the suit. Our courts were apt to be technical in the matter of the notice in enhancement suits, and it is seriously to be apprehended that they would be very technical in the matter of 'request' and 'reasonable time' also. It is at best a matter to be looked into in awarding costs of the suit.

Section 202 (*3*).—It is proposed to vest, by this clause, in the court executing the decree the power to change the nature of the decree. When will the decree become final?

Sections 203 & 204.—Is there any reason, why, when the landlord has made out a proper case for ejectment, the tenant should be treated better than a trespasser or a wrong-doer? The wrong-doer is not entitled to take away the growing crops, but is liable to make good to the party entitled to possession for all mesne profits of the period during which he has kept the rightful owner out of possession.

CHAPTER XV

Does not seem to provide for a case, when the decree for rent has been obtained by a part-owner of an estate, collecting the rent separately for his share with the ryot's consent. There

is no provision in the Bill forbidding a suit of the kind, or a decree being obtained under it. In execution of a decree of this kind, will the part-proprietor be entitled to put up to sale the whole tenure, or holding, and, if so, what steps will be taken to protect the interest of the other co-sharers? Section 216 should provide for a case of the kind, and the sale proceeds should not be allowed to pass out of the hands of the court until the other co-sharers receive notice, and they have been paid out all their dues.

PART II.

(1) In this part of the note the Committee proposes to examine the changes made by the Bill with respect to the three main questions of fixity of tenure, fair rent, and freedom of sale, showing by the way how they are inconsistent with the rights of zemindars, as guaranteed to them by the permanent settlement.

(2) To begin with the question of fair rent. It is proposed to limit the enhancement of money rent to one-fifth of the estimated annual value of the produce of land in staple crops in cases of occupancy holdings; to five-sixteenths of such value in cases of ordinary ryot, *i.e.*, ryots not having rights of occupancy; and to one-half the produce in cases of *bhowli* tenures. Viewed in the interests of the ryots, these changes are calculated to do them good; but the objections against these limitations are, that they are so much taken away from the sum of zemindari rights to be given away to ryots.

(3) If one was to examine the point in the light of the earlier regulations, he would find that the zemindars are at least entitled to receive their rents on the pergunnah rates, and this pergunnah rate, if it had been settled from time to time on the principle on which alone the pergunnah rates were determined at the date of the permanent settlement, instead of being, as some suppose, lower than the rates prevalent now, would have been considerably higher.

(4) It is admitted on all hands that, previous to the permanent settlement, the produce of every bigah of land used to be divided in certain shares between the State, the zemindar, and the actual cultivator. The State and the zemindar were entitled to their share no sooner a bigah of land came under cultivation.

(5) One effect of the permanent settlement was to transfer absolutely and for ever, in consideration of a fixed money rent or revenue, the State share of the produce to the zemindars who from that time became entitled to the State share *plus* his own share of the produce of every bigah of land.

(6) The pergunnah rate referred to in the regulations cannot therefore be less than a rate that would adequately represent the State share of the produce, *plus* the zemindar's own before the date of the permanent settlement.

(7) It will be found from the 5th Report, page 16, that this State share of the produce at or about the date of the permanent settlement was three-fifths, the ryot getting only two-fifths.

There are other authorities to show that the State share alone was never, for some centuries preceding the permanent settlement, less than half. The authorities are given below for easy reference—

"In the extensive plains of India, a large proportion, estimated, in the Company's provinces, at one-third by Lord Cornwallis, at one-half by others, and by some at two-thirds, of lands capable of cultivation lies waste, and probably was never otherwise. It became, therefore, of importance to native Governments, whose principal financial resource was the land revenue, to provide that, as the population and cultivation should increase, the State might derive its proportion of advantages resulting from this progressive augmentation. * * * This rule is traceable as a general principle through every part of the empire which has yet come under the British dominion, and undoubtedly had its origin in times anterior to the entry of the Mahomedans in India. By this rule the produce of the land, whether taken in kind or estimated in money, was understood to be shared in distinct proportions between the cultivators and Government. The shares varied when the land was recently cleared, and required extraordinary labour; but when it was fully settled and productive, the cultivator had about two-fifths and Government the remainder." (5th Report, page 16.)

"The assessment of Akbar is estimated by Abul Fazal at one-third, and by other authorities at one-fourth of the gross produce; but it was undoubtedly higher than either of these rates, for, had it not been so, enough would have remained to the ryot after defraying all expenses to render the land private property; and as this did not take place, we may be certain that the nominal one-third or one-fourth was nearly one-half. This seems to have been the opinion of Aurungzebe, for he directs that no more than one-half of the crop shall be taken from the ryot; when the crop has suffered injury, such remission shall be made as may have been one-half of what the crop might have been: and that when one ryot dies, and another occupies his land, the rent should be reduced, if more than one-half of the produce, and raised, if less than a third. It is evident, therefore, that Aurungzebe thought that one-half was in general enough for the ryot, and that he ought in no case to have two-thirds." (Minute of Sir Thomas Munro, dated 15th August 1807, quoted in the Zemindari Settlement, vol. I, page 99.)

"Sir George Campbell says the State, before British rule, took from one-fourth to one-half of the gross produce—one-third and one-fifth being the most common proportions. The 5th Report puts the State proportion at three-fifths in fully settled land, leaving the cultivator two-fifths. * * * Mr. Shore gives two different opinions. His earlier opinion is that Government took one-third; but his later opinion puts the Government share at from one-half to three-fifths. Mr. Elphinstone says that one-third is a moderate assessment, and that the full share is one-half." (Tagore Law Lectures for 1874-75, pages 185-86). Sir Thomas Munro, in the minute quoted above, speaking of ceded districts and of the Deccan, says:—"The mode of assessment in the ceded districts and in the Deccan still limits the share of the ryots to those proportions (two-thirds), but makes it commonly much nearer to one-half than two-thirds of the produce."

(8) In *bhowli* tenure, the rate even at the present day is never less than half, but it sometimes is 9 annas out of 16 annas of the produce. At the time of the permanent settlement, it appears that, in the district of Sarun at least, the share was 1 maund 22½ seers out of an estimated produce of two maunds (*vide* Statistical Reporter, vol. XI, page 301.)

(9) To limit the zemindar's rent to anything less than the State share of the produce, *plus* the share which the zemindar claimed as his own before the permanent settlement, whether these shares be three-fifths or any other proportion of the produce, would be not only arbitrary but unjust, and, it is respectfully submitted, an infringement of the permanent settlement.

(10) It will be perhaps said that these limitations proposed do not touch existing rates, and leave the zemindars in the enjoyment of his present profits. It is clear, however, that the existing rates are not respected in all cases. When the maximum of rent paid in kind is fixed at one-half (*vide* Section 81), it proposes to reduce the zemindar's existing rate in *bhowli* tenures from nine-sixteenths to one-half. Nine annas out of 16 annas in both *danabundi* and *agarbattia* tenures is a very common rate in the districts of Behar, and the proposed law, by reducing such rates, will at once bring down the amount of zemindari profit in such cases. There are vast estates, both in the districts of Gya and Patna, where these kinds of tenures prevail, and the enforcement of the law will at once bring down the profits by a full sixteenth.

(11) Nor is it sufficient to say that these limitations do not touch existing rates, or bring down existing profits, but that they will only apply in future to cases when the rates are exorbitantly high. It is clear from what has been submitted before that no rates can be legally said to be exorbitant, so long as it is lower than the State share of the produce, *plus* the zemindar's share. The rights guaranteed to the zemindars by the permanent settlement were not to last for a century, but for all time to come, and it is a clear interference with such rights to limit them to their present income for all time to come, when, if the limits were not thus imposed, they would be entitled to more.

(12) The reservation of power to enact laws for the protection and welfare of ryots cannot, it is respectfully submitted, cover a case where the object is to curtail a part of the zemindars' rights to be given away to ryots. If a measure like this is required for the welfare of the ryots, it should not be carried out at the expense of the zemindars alone. They should at least get proper compensation for what is thus taken away from them. The selling value of zemindari lands, in Behar, is 25 to 33 years' purchase, *i.e.*, investment in lands is dearer than in Government securities. Such investments are then only made in hopes of prospective increase. It need not be said that the limits proposed will be at once ruinous to the individuals who have thus invested; and their number cannot be small.

(13) It will again be perhaps urged that, though theoretically the zemindars were entitled to the State share, *plus* their own share, the total which could not be less than *three-fifths* of the produce of every bigah of land, they have always practically contented themselves with a smaller share. This, which in the face of a growing demand for land, should be taken as an indication of the good-will of the zemindars to their ryots, ought not surely to be pressed as an argument against them. The fact shows further that it were better to leave things to themselves than to try to regulate them by law.

(14) One other objection will perhaps be raised. It will be said that at the date of the permanent settlement, the State share had been commuted to money. But the question is—how was this commutation made? Was it not on a consideration of the actual produce of the land? and is it not a fact that in several Behar zemindaris, at the date of the permanent settlement, rent used to be collected in kind? and it was with reference to the gross produce thus collected that the assessment was made.

(15) Next as to the question of fixity of tenure. Lands are classed under the Bill as ryoti and *khamar*, and occupancy rights are proposed to be given to all settled ryots with respect to all ryoti lands under their cultivation. A settled ryot is defined to be a ryot who has held ryoti lands in a village or estate for 12 years. The ryot will get occupancy rights with respect to khamar lands also, if he holds them for 12 years. (*Vide* Sections 45, 47, and 49 of the Bengal Tenancy Bill.) The ryot will not contract himself out of occupancy rights, nor will any such contract be binding.

These sections will doubtless benefit ryots, as it would doubtless benefit them if the Government were to pay them 500 rupees a-piece out of the Government treasury. As between the zemindar and the ryots, the law is entirely one-sided and in favour of the ryots.

(16) It is needless to recapitulate the arguments showing how this trenches upon the rights of zemindars as guaranteed to them by the permanent settlement. It confers occupancy rights upon all the existing ryots—*piekast* and *khodkast* alike. Whereas the restrictions, *as regards ryots*, with respect to the landlord's power of letting out lands to whomsoever he pleased, as vested in him by Section 52 of Regulation VIII of 1793, referred only to *khodkast* ryots (Section 60), and to certain existing leases, till the expiry of the term of these leases.

(17) It is plain, however, from the express wording of Section 60, which protects the right of *khodkast* ryot, that its provisions were not made applicable to Behar.

(18) The proposed Bill, however, following the precedent set before by Act X of 1859, does not observe any such distinction between *khodkast* and *piekast* (Dahis and Pahis of Behar), though of course the enactment of Act X of 1859 has been found fault with on the ground that it did a great wrong to the general body of *khodkast* ryots.

(19) The introduction in an extensive scale of a great body of *piekast* ryots, who will naturally be under the influence of men in whose estates they live, and these men, sometimes the landlord's enemies, will be a source of immense deal of trouble to the landlord in whose estates these *piekast* ryots will come to have a transferable right of occupancy by the operation of the law.

(20) The landlord has nothing to gain by ejecting a good ryot, from whom he punctually gets his rents, yet he can for good reasons complain of an unwarrantable extension of occupancy rights, as it proposed to be done by the Bill.

(21) It is thought that occupancy rights, even as they were under Act X of 1859, were valuable properties, and any law which would at once vest in the mass of ryots the occupancy right proposed to be made much more valuable under the Bill, will be depriving the landlords of the letting value of such occupancy rights.

(22) No statistics are available to show to what extent occupancy rights have accrued to ryots; reliance was made in the course of debate on some guesses. But whatever may be the probative force of such guesses, it cannot be denied that a great body of ryots, from whatever circumstances this may be owing, are yet tenants-at-will, while others are so, if not with respect to all, but a part of their present holdings; and the effect of the change will be to vest at once to these ryots a right of occupancy.

(23) Some vague and indefinite customs are referred to in justification of this extension of occupancy rights, but what this custom is, nobody has yet cared to define, and if it points to anything, it points to residence in a village, to membership in a village community, as conditions for the acquisition of certain privileges.

(24) Both these points are lost sight of in the present attempt to extend occupancy rights, and it may be doubted whether in this unwarrantable extension of occupancy rights, the Legislature in 1883 is not perpetrating in a stronger degree the injustice and wrong alleged to have been done to the *khodkast* ryots in 1859.

(25) It is not true that the extension of the right of occupancy deprives the landlord merely of his power of eviction, but, as we have seen, deprives him of the letting value of such occupancy rights. Even a power of eviction, though not of much use in itself, has a value in another way. Acting as a *terrorem*, it induces the most unpunctual of ryots to make punctual payments of their rents.

(26) If fixity of tenure, as proposed by the Bill, is calculated to tell against the interest of the zemindars, it is this fixity of tenure, coupled with its incidence of freedom of sale, that it is to be feared, will tell strongly against the interest of the landlords and tenants alike, more specially of the unthrifty tenants of Behar.

(27) It is the fashion to ridicule prophecies of this kind. The unthriftiness of some classes of Behar ryots is, however, a fact; the extravagant scale of their marriage expenses is also a fact; and with a valuable right in their right of occupancy, mahajuns will be found in their neighbourhood too ready to supply them the money wherewith to make an extra show. It is easy to divine that the ryots sold out of their holdings and homes will be the result of the care now bestowed on them.

(28) Under the Bill, the zemindars, with regard to new tenancies, will only be a threeanna proprietor of the land, the ryots thirteen-anna proprietor of the same, and with an ignorant class of men, to whom knowledge of laws and benefits conferred on them by these laws permeate only, if it permeates at all, years after the laws have been in force, speculators will not be wanting who will think it a nice investment to go about villages to induce them to sell their rights, and thus instal themselves in a thirteen-anna pucka zemindari, the creation of the law of 1883 as distinct from the zemindaris of 1793.

(29) In these newly-created zemindaries, for the present at least, all sorts of protection will be denied to under-ryots; no rights of occupancy will accrue to them, the veritable cultivators, and no restrictions will be imposed on the freedom of contract of those who will be their landlords.

(30) If thicadari system is an evil in Behar, this occupancy right ryot zemindari system will be worse.

(31) It will be perhaps replied that if it comes to this pass, the Legislature will again interfere to prevent the growth of the evil. This is true, but does it behove an enlightened and well-meaning Legislature to take all this risk for some possible good to the ryots? An experiment at least might very well be tried, and fixity of tenure coupled with freedom of sale granted to ryots of khas mehal estates, and the working watched for a few years before it is thought expedient to extend such rights *en masse* to the present body of Bengal ryots.

(32) Perhaps it will be said that transferability of occupancy rights is growing day by day more general. The statistics are not available to the public. Such of them as were published in the Rent Commission report do not all appear to relate to occupancy rights, and stray cases here and there do not prove or establish a general custom. If such a custom has grown up, we may rest assured that it will take care of itself; the Indians are very tenacious of their customs.

(33) As to the right of pre-emption given to the zemindars, it is to be observed that they will have to pay for the fancy of choosing their ryots. Sometimes this choosing is of absolute necessity to ward off an evil; but it will be an evil to which the zemindars will be made subject under the Bill proposed, and it is somewhat in the nature of a double injury to bring on him an evil, and then to tell him to ward it off by paying for the purchase of a right which is of no possible advantage to himself, excepting it be that, contrary to their present habit and mode of management, the zemindars in time to come think of introducing the English system of farming in such bought-up occupancy rights of ryots which comes to him under the pre-emption clauses. Whether this again will be for the good of ryots is a point that has yet to be seen.

As the Bill stands at present, no sooner after his purchase, the zemindar inducts a ryot in such bought-up tenure, such ryot will have a right of occupancy accruing to him in the land.

Statement of the confiscated estates of late Koar Singh in Zillah Shahabad.

1	2					3				4		5
Name of the Mouzars.	The area and average rate, and the jumma assessed by the Deputy Collector, under Section 12, Regulation VII of 1822, found by jummabundi papers.					Proceedings held under Section 5 of Regulation VII of 1822.				Proceedings of sale.		Remarks.
	Classification of land.	Area.	Average rate.	Jumma.		Collection according to the jumma assessed.	Deduction of village expenses calculated at the rate of 10 per cent.		Deduction of gilandazi expenses and collection expenses calculated at the rate of 15 per cent.	Balance showing the Government revenue.	Date of sale.	Purchase money.	
		B. C. S.	R a. p.	R a. p.		R a. p.	R a. p.		R a. p.	R a. p.		R a. p.	
Gobind Dehri, pergunnah Pero, zillah Shahabad.	Nukdi	66 9 4	2 12 3	193 10 9		800 14 1	80 1 4	720 12 9	108 1 9	622 11 0	7-4-62	7,100 0 0	Government revenue, excluding cesses, Rs. 622-11 only.
	Bhowli	314 18 17	1 13 7	582 2 9									
	Parti jadid (new)	35 1 5	0 8 0	17 8 9									
	Garden	7 9 14	1 0 0	7 7 10									
		423 19 1		840 14 1									
Guburoos, pergunnah Pero.	Nukdi	76 12 12	3 1 8	237 14 0		1,043 4 3	104 5 0	938 15 3	140 13 3	798 2 0	5-5-63	6,900 0 0	Government revenue, including cesses, Rs. 810.
	Bhowli	372 15 11	2 1 1	770 13 0									
	Parti (old)	57 2 4	0 2 0	7 3 3									
	Garden	27 8 12	1 0 0	27 7 0									
		533 18 10		1,043 4 3									
	Lakhraj	8 19 11											
	Gair momkin, uncultivable	93 17 18											
		636 16 8											
Maboosry, pergunnah Pero.	Cultivated land	318 9 8	2 0 0	636 16 0		738 4 8	73 13 3	664 7 5	99 10 8	564 12 9	25-6-61	1,100 0 0	Government revenue, including cesses, Rs. 560 only.
	Nukdi and Bhowli parti, new	126 18 6	0 12 0	95 3 0									
	Parti, old, culturable	24 13 5	0 4 0	6 2 8									
		470 0 19		738 4 8									
	Lakhraj	4 18 5											
		474 19 4											
Khore Dibro, pergunnah Pero.	Nukdi	450 3 15	1 9 6	717 6 9		951 12 9	95 2 9	856 10 0	128 6 0	728 4 0	7-4-62	7,250 0 0	Government revenue, including cesses, Rs. 737.
	Bhowli	256 1 15	0 13 2	201 2 9									
	Old parti	121 17 6	0 2 0	15 3 8									
	Garden	16 16 2	1 0 0	16 [illegible] 0									
	Parti, new	1 3 5	1 0 0	1 2 7									
		846 2 4		951 12 9									
	Gair momkin (uncultivable)	45 14 6¼											
	Lakhraj	4 0 18¾											
		895 17 9											

1	2			3					4		5
	THE AREA AND AVERAGE RATE, AND PER JUMMA ASSESSED BY THE DEPUTY COLLECTOR, UNDER SECTION 12, REGULATION VII OF 1822, FOUND JUMMABUNDI PAPERS.			PROCEEDINGS HELD UNDER SECTION 5 OF REGULATION VII OF 1822.					PROCEEDINGS OF SALE.		REMARKS.
NAME OF THE MOUZAHS.	Classification of land.	Area.	Average rate.	Jumma.	Collection according to the jumma assessed.	Deduction of village expenses calculated at the rate of 10 per cent.	Balance.	Deduction of gilandazi expenses and re-[illegible]ion expenses calculated at the rate [illegible] per cent.	Balance showing the Government revenue.	Date of sale.	Purchase money.	
		B. C. S.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.		R a. p.	
Bhadla, pergunnah Pero.	Nakdi	108 1 11	1 11 0	182 2 3	474 10 0	47 8 0	427 2 0	64 2 0	363 0 0	20-5-64	400 0 0	Government revenue, including cesses, Rs. 375.
	Bhowli	161 13 9	1 11 0	272 13 3								
	Parti, new	269 15 1	1 0 0	464 15 6								
	Parti, kadim	7 12 9	0 2 0	7 10 0								
		96 4 3		12 0 6								
	Lakhraj	373 11 13		474 10 0								
	Gair mumkin	3 0 2½										
		9 2 16										
Kasmaria, pergunnah Pero.	Mateor	385 14 11½		632 11 0	1,001 0 0	100 0 0	900 0 0	135 0 0	766 0 0	7-11-62	11,100 0 0	Government revenue, including cesses, Rs. 776.
	Doras	316 6 1½	2 0 0	526 10 0								
	Jadid parti	219 1 15	1 8 0	12 0 0								
	Parti, kadim	23 18 14	0 8 0	27 11 0								
		110 12 11½	0 4 0									
	Jugger goraits	669 19 2		1,001 0 0								
		3 6 1½										
Dhamama, pergunnah Pero.	Nakdi	673 5 3¾		849 7 6	895 1 3	89 8 2	805 9 1	120 13 11	684 11 2	20-5-64	12,800 0 0	Government revenue Rs. 725, including sarak and dák cesses.
	Bhowli	379 5 17	2 3 10	95 9 9								
		64 4 2	0 11 4									
Karma, pergunnah Pero	Nakdi	443 9 19		895 1 3	2,389 12 0	238 16 7	2,150 12 5	322 9 10	1,828 2 7	7-3-62	12,500 0 0	Government revenue, including cesses, Rs. 1,828-2.
	Bhowli	684 8 14	1 12 0	1,495 4 3								
	Garden	562 5 11	1 4 0	719 13 6								
	Jungle	70 19 8	2 0 0	141 13 0								
	Parti, jadid	164 19 0	0 4 0	41 13 0								
	Parti, kadim, culturable	10 14 19	0 4 0	2 11 0								
		47 3 10	0 2 0	5 14 3								
Umroba, pergunnah Pero.	Nakdi	1,770 2 2		2,389 12 0	531 9 9	53 2 7	478 7 2	71 12 2	406 11 0			
	Bhowli	91 8 15	2 3 8	203 5 3								
	Parti, old	307 7 1	1 0 9	323 9 6								
	Garden	7 17 9	0 2 0	0 15 9								
		9 9 10	0 8 0	4 11 3								
	Lakhraj	416 2 14		531 9 9								
	Gair mumkin	9 18 6										
		59 17 7										
		485 18 9										

APPENDIX.

Proceedings of an extraordinary meeting of the Behar Landholders' Association to consider the Bengal Tenancy Bill.

An influential meeting of the landholders of Behar was held at the Sujjubaug House of His Highness the Maharajah of Durbhangah at 6 P. M. on the 28th May 1882. There were present:—H. H. the Maharajah of Durbhangah, H. H. the Maharajah of Doomraon, H. H. the Maharajah of Hutwa, Syed Lutf Ali Khan, C. I. E., the Agent of Her Highness the Maharani of Tikari, the agent of Babu Run Bahadur Sinha of Tikari, Syed Fuzlul Rahaman, Kazi Reza Hossein, Syed Fuzul Imam, Rai Jai Prokash Lal Bahadur, the Hon'ble Hurbanas Sahai, the agent of Rai Mahabir Prashad of Dildargunge, Chupra, the agent of Babu Deo Kumar Sinha, the Dewan of Surajpura. Wahid Ali Khan of Durbhangah, Syed Bahadur Ali Khan, Barh, Babu Saligram Sinha, Shahabad, Moulvi Mahomed Hossein, Patna, Shah Mehdi Hossein, Barh, Babus Harpat Narain, Patna, Jagdev Sinha, Patna, Sunow Lal, Patna, Syed Willayet Hossein *alias* Medhi Newab, Babu Bhuboneshwar Dutta, Maharaj Kuor Narendra Protap Sahi of Hutwa, Babu Sheo Protap Narain Lal, Chupra, Usuf Hossein Khan. Patna, Moulvi Mahomed Ishak, Durbhangah, Babu Govind Narain, Bhagulpore, Moulvi Mazhar Imam, Gya, Munshi Janki Sahai, Patna, Babus Mohesh Narain, Bhagulpore, Badri Narain, Bhagulpore, Hardayal Sinha, Buxar Sub-Division, Babu Ram Sarun Sinha, Patna, Shaikh Rasol Ullah, Mooktear, Zillah Sarun, Babus Deo Kumar Sinha, Sarun, Bishun Sinha, Shahabad, Shaikh Jean (for himself) and for Wali-ul Hossein, Patna and Gya, Moulvi Amir Haidar, Patna, Babus Sooraz Koomar, Patna, Kali Charan Sinha, Patna, Gajadhar Pershad, Patna, Moulvi Athar Hossein, Patna and Gya, Moulvi Zeauldin, Patna and Monghyr, Shaikh, Alahi Baksh, Patna and Gya, Moulvi Hamid Ashref, Patna, Gya and Shahabad, Moulvi Mahomed Taki Khan, Patna, Monghyr, Mozufferpore, and Bhagulpore, Babus Kuldip Shahai, Patna, Sree Kishen Lal, Patna, Nawab Sarfray Hossein, Patna, Peari Saheb, Patna, Hakim Mahomed Amir, Patna, Moulvi Abdul Kadir, Patna, Shaik Fariduddin Ahmed, Patna, Har Shankar Lal, Patna, Syed Geas Uddin Ahmed, Patna and Gya, Moulvi Ahson Saheb, Patna, Giridhar Chaubai, Patna, Rai Iswari Persad, Patna, Babus Jai Narain Bajpai, Patna, Narain Pershad, Patna, Makundi Lal, Patna, Sheve Narain, Patna, Shah Ahmed Nazir, Patna, Shaik Fazal Hossein, Patna, Babus Gouri Shankar, Sarun, Jengol Pershad, Sarun, Shaikh Mazhar Hossein, Patna, Shaikh Hameed, Patna; Syed Zahoor Hossein, Patna, Gya and Tirhut, Syed Badrul Hassan, Patna, Syed Zafar Imam, Patna, Babus Darshun Sinha, Patna and Monghyr, Inderdew Narain, Patna and Monghyr, Babus Gopal Sinha, Patna, Bhawani Persad, Patna, Mahomed Ismael, Patna, Shaikh Turab Ali, Patna, Shaik Ameer Ali, Patna, Shaikh Janat Hossein, Patna, Shaikh Wahidulhak, Patna, Rai Doorga Pershad, Gya and Monghyr (for Rai Sultan Bahadur), Syed Abdul Hossein, Sarun, Syed Nehad Hossein, Patna, Syed Saif Uddin, Patna, Moulvi Abdul Guni, Patna, Shaikh Mahomed Rahim, Patna, Babus Jevan Chundra Mookerji, Poorno Chunder, Pleader, Patna, Moulvi Sham Shul Hoda of Patna, Badsha Nawab, Patna, &c., &c., &c.

His Highness the Maharajah of Durbhangah, in opening the proceedings, said:—

Maharajahs and Gentlemen,—You have been called here to-day for, as you all know, the purpose of considering the Bengal Tenancy Bill, and of expressing the views you hold on its provisions. In opening the proceedings to-day, I do not propose to make a speech, but to hear your views on the subject—views which I shall deem it my pleasing duty to convey to His Excellency the Viceroy in Council. You may rest assured that if you can shew that any provisions of the Bill trenches against the rights guaranteed to you by the permanent settlement, those rights will not be taken away from you. What these rights are it is not for me to say. The question has been dealt with by far abler men than myself, by, in short, the highest legal functionaries in the country—amongst them his Lordship the Chief Justice and the learned Advocate-General. You are probably aware what the views of the Chief Justice are. He thinks that if the Tenancy Bill passes into law, it will, without doubt, trench on our rights; and the learned Advocate-General, who has not published his opinion, holds, as I learnt from a conversation I had with him, as also from other sources, precisely the same views. These, gentlemen, are the independent views of the two highest legal functionaries of the country. Of course, there are people who try to make out that the provisions of the Tenancy Bill do not trench on the vested rights of zemindars; but, after reading and hearing the views of the gentlemen I have named, I must confess that I believe that the provisions of the Bill *do trench* on our vested rights. I will admit that on such an intricate subject as this, I am not competent to pass a judgment as I am not a lawyer myself, but the Government have the views of two of their very highest legal officers on the subject, and I think every one will admit that they, at least, are competent to pass an opinion. I may state that on this subject Lord Cornwallis held that the property in this soil was vested in the zemindars who were entitled to enjoy the fruits of their own management: and again it was stated in the Regulations of 1793 that the Government revenue being fixed, the zemindar was to enjoy for ever the difference between the value of the State share of the produce of every bigah of land now in cultivation or hereafter to come into cultivation, and this fixed money revenue. Furthermore, it was laid down that the zemindar was to let out the land of his estate with certain restrictions to whomever he pleased and in whatever manner he pleased. These, then, were, and are, your rights; and it is for you to say whether or not the value of your property will be deteriorated by the passing of the new Act. Older men than myself, with far greater experience than any to which I can lay claim, will be

able to give a weightier expression of opinion on the subject than I can. I can only say that if freedom of contract is done away with, the value of landed property must decline. You know that a special section of the proposed Bill debars the ryot from contracting against his rights of occupancy. Such contracts as you know are seldom made. But there are occasions when it is necessary that such contracts should be made. A piece of land may be situate at or about the dwelling-house of a zemindar, and though he may not have occasion for its immediate use, he may require it hereafter. He lets it out—but lets it out on condition that no right of occupancy shall accrue therein. It is chiefly in such cases where contracts are made, and is the zemindar to be prevented for ever from using his land? Then the ryot may wish to enter into a special contract, and is he not to be in a position to do so? What I mean to say is, that a ryot understands his own interests a great deal better than anybody else, and it is useless for the legislature to think that it can protect his interests better than the ryot can himself. My own opinion is that the Government, in proposing to legislate after this fashion, seems to think that the ryot is a child, and the zemindar a monster. Then again, the primary object with which a change in the law of landlord and tenant was contemplated was to give to the zemindars further facilities for the collection and enhancement of rents: in fact Sir Richard Temple first drafted a Bill on these lines; and if such a Bill had been passed it would have been much better indeed, though I may state that we, Beharis, never asked for such a Bill. The provisions of the present Bill, however, seem rather to go to the other way. The most speedy and best way of realising rent is in the power of distraint, and this power is now to be taken away from us. Some authorities contend that the power of distraint is an off-shoot of the English law, and it should therefore be abolished. Well, I admit that the members of the Rent Commission have given more time to this subject than any of us have; but there is one little fact which they have not explained, and which completely upsets their theory. You are probably well aware that some of the southern districts of Nepal are adjacent to the districts of Northern Behar; and if any one really wishes to find out what was the custom of the country previous to the Permanent Settlement he ought to go to Nepal, where he would discover a system of distraint which has been in force for hundreds of years—in fact from time immemorial. This little fact clearly proves to my mind that the theory of the Rent Commission—that the power of distraint is an off-shoot of the English law—is not the true theory. But they also seem to think that the power of distraint has only been introduced since the time of the permanent settlement, and therefore that there are sufficient grounds for abolishing it. In fact they proposed to abolish it altogether, and in this view the Government have effected a compromise, but I am confident that the proposed mode of distraint which is now only had recourse to as a speedy mode of realising rent, by making an initiative proceeding in a distant court necessary, will only frustrate the object in view. Then, again, the Commission and the Government are very desirous to put down oppression which, they say, is practised by the zemindars, and to restore the old custom of the country. But one of the greatest oppressions committed—and this, mind you, is a legal oppression—is the heavy taxes which we have to pay for justice. They have proposed to do away with the power of distraint and to appoint managers in ijmali estates, but no provisions have, I see, been made to do away with court-fee stamps, or to reduce their value (hear, hear and cheers). When they desire to do away with distraint they speak of the old customs of the country, but they are silent as to the customs of the country on the subject of court-fee stamps. As far as Oriental natives are concerned, the imposition of a tax on justice is viewed with feelings of repugnance, for they think that it is the duty of the Government to mete out justice. But as people get civilised their ideas change, and it may therefore be that there is not such a repugnance to a tax on justice among a more educated community. However, the fact remains that the tax on justice is a heavy one, and if that, at least, was done away with or reduced, the Government might be credited with the intention of giving us some cheap mode of realising our dues, and at the same time, reverting to our ancient Hindoo mode of doing the duty of a king. As it stands, however, while the process for realisation of rent has been lengthened, nothing whatever has been done towards lessening the expenses. It is therefore that I say that the Government has in this matter of the rent law gone decidedly against the intention of Sir Richard Temple, whose object was to give facilities for the collection of rent. While, therefore, the power of distraint has been removed, nothing has been done to diminish the costs. As far as the enhancement of rent is concerned, I think the provisions of the Tenancy Bill are most monstrous. The Bill proposes fixing a table of rates for each pergunnah. Pergunnah rates, as you know, vary in each village. I have known many pergunnahs where the rates are Rs. 5 per bigha in one village; while the rates for similar lands in another village are only eight annas per bigha. Therefore I think that instead of fixing a table of rates for each pergunnah, the Bill ought to fix a certain proportion of the gross produce as the zemindar's rent. But the Government proposes to fix the maximum at one-fifth of the gross produce; whereas, as a matter of fact, in some parts of the country the prevalent customary share of the zemindar in *bhaoli* tenure is not less than half at the present date, and the State share of the produce, which was transferred to the zemindars in 1793, was never less than half. It is in fact proposed to introduce land courts similar to Irish land courts only in a different name. These are the only two points, gentlemen, on which I intend to say anything just now. I would like to have spoken more, but then I alone would be monopolising all your time and attention. The primary object, you will please to remember, was to give to the zemindars further facilities for the

realisation and enhancement of rent, and I hope I have shown to you, to the best of my abilities, that the proposed Bill will actually give us no such facilities; but, on the contrary, if it unhappily passes into law, it will have the effect of narrowing our powers to a great extent in securing even our undisputed dues. The other sections of the Bill refer to tenants in particular. I would like to have discussed the subject more fully, but as I am confident that it will be treated by other members who are older than myself and who possess a great deal more experience than myself in by far an abler manner, I shall not trouble you any longer with what I have to say. (Loud cheers.)

In moving the first resolution His Highness the Maharajah of Hutwa said :—" Gentlemen, you have been called here to-day to consider the Bengal Tenancy Bill. As you are aware, under that title a Bill to consolidate and amend the present law of landlord and tenant was presented to the Council of the Government of India by the Law Member on the 5th March, and, discussion having taken place on it on a subsequent sitting of the Council, the Bill has been referred to a Select Committee, which will meet after the Council meets again in Calcutta in November next. In the meantime the public have been invited to place before Government an expression of their opinion on the Bill, and the Bengal Government circular asks us to give our opinion by the 15th June at the latest. The Government translation of the Bill is only just out, but the Behar Landholders' Association have thought it their duty under the circumstances to publish ere long a vernacular synopsis embodying the most important changes proposed to be made by the Bill. That synopsis is now in your hands. You will be able to judge therefrom what momentous changes are going to be effected in your right by the proposed Bill. Gentlemen, it is said that all these changes are absolutely necessary, because here in Behar we are rack-renters and oppressors of our ryots. Now that is a charge which you have to answer. The charge implies one of these three things: *1st*, that the law does not afford sufficient protection to the ryots; *2nd*, that the administrative machinery is weak and powerless to enforce the laws; *3rd*, that the people, the subject of oppression, are ignorant of their rights or powerless to assert them. Now the first two of these suppositions cannot be correct, because the same law which admittedly makes the ryots of Bengal the masters of their landlords, prevails in this province, and the administrative machinery which affords them protection and redress against wrongs in Bengal is ready to afford them protection and redress in Behar as well. There remains the last of these suppositions, and the question is whether it is a fact that our ryots are ignorant of their rights and powerless to assert them. Now, gentlemen, agriculture in this province is not, as you are aware, confined, as in Bengal, amongst the lower orders of Mahomedans and Hindoos. We have here amongst our ryots the veritable cultivators of the soil, Brahmins, Rajputs, Babhons, Kyasts, Coiris, Kurmis, Gowalas, in fact all castes of Hindoos represented; and we have also a class of Mahomedan ryots, not so low and despised as the Mussalman ryots of Bengal. Now, are these people ignorant and powerless to defend themselves? They are certainly not more ignorant than the landlords to whom they pay rent. Gentlemen, we have heard ever and anon stories of the depressed condition of the Behar peasantry. There is no question that sometimes the pressure of population, the excessive sub-division of lands, proprietory and ryoti, which is the consequence of our law of inheritance—nay their extravagance in foolish displays on occasions of marriages and so forth, the luxury of litigation which they have come to indulge in with all the administrative conveniences at their very door, are telling hardly against our people in general; but I doubt whether it is a fact that our agricultural people are worse off than the same class of people in lower Bengal. Whether money rent is higher or lower here than in Bengal is a question to which I do not enter at present, but granting that the money rent is higher, is it not a fact that while our peasants here make two and sometimes three harvests out of their holdings, in Bengal they get only one? Have we not in our midst numerous instances in which from the position of a mere cultivator, our Koiris, our Kurmis, our Gowalas have risen to be thikadars and ultimately the zemindars of their mouzahs? How many instances of this kind can Bengal show? Before they vilify us, let our vilifiers at least make enquiries into these points. Let them satisfy also as to whether it was not a fact that here in Behar, at the date of the permanent settlement, the rate at which assessment was made was or was not something like three-fourths of the produce in kind of every bigha of land, and whether these rates have not been reduced by the zemindars themselves in the interest of their ryots. Let them satisfy also whether it is or it is not a fact that the rate which the zemindars now receive from the ryots is much lower than the rate which they are entitled to demand as the pergunnah rate. Now if other facts were wanting, would not these facts at once show that the Behar zemindars are not the tyrants, the harpies, and the rack-renters they are represented to be? Does this not show that in the face of a growing population and an increasing demand for land, the Behar zemindars have not been wanting in their good will towards the ryots? Gentlemen, it was only year before last that Sir Ashley Eden, in replying to a deputation of the Behar Landholders' Association, said: "I can assure you that nothing has given me greater pleasure than to notice, as I have had ample opportunities of doing, the extraordinary improvement in the condition of the people. It is made manifest in a hundred ways daily, even to the most casual observer. I hear the same story from all classes, official and non-official, and it is a matter for general congratulation.

"This improvement is due to various causes—first and foremost, to several succeeding harvests, plentiful almost beyond the recollection of the present generation, and these full harvests followed years of trial and famine. Next there has been, with growing prosperity,

and an increase in the value of land, a *general awaking* of the cultivating classes, and an improved knowledge of their legal rights and privileges, and this has, I hope, been accompanied by a stricter administration of the law. Then there has been a greater readiness on the part of landlords to recognize and affirm the rights of cultivators, and I hope that this may to some extent be due to the influence of your association." Does this testimony, coming from such a high quarter, show that our ryots are yet ignorant, and that our zemindars are unwilling to recognize their rights? If this is not so, and even if this were so, where would be the justification of the violent changes about to be introduced—changes which would sweep away half our rights! Gentlemen, you have heard of the fable of Jupiter and the little frogs. The little frogs expressed themselves dissatisfied with their king-log, and asked Jupiter to send them one better, and Jupiter sent them the king-stork. Our fate is much the same. If not we, our brethren of Bengal, complained that Act of 1859 did not afford them sufficient facilities for realizing their rents, and they have gone on complaining till we and they have been all alarmed by the Bengal Tenancy Bill. The development of the Bill in its present form illustrates the fable in a very marked manner. The Behar Rent Commission assembled at Sonepore in 1879, but before they could submit their report, a short Bill was introduced in the Bengal Council by Mr. Mackenzie. This dwarf Bill had only two objects: to make occupancy rights transferable, and to make a short procedure for the realization of rents. It also, by the way, defined occupancy rights so as to make it to some extent more restricted than it was under Act X of 1859. This was was thought a sufficient *penacea* for the ryots' bills. Well, we protested, as we thought it our duty to protest, both in the interest of the landholders and tenants. The Bill was referred to a Select Committee, and on the recommendation of this Select Committee, instead of taking up the rent law piecemeal, it was resolved to face the whole question once for all. This was the origin of the Rent Commission. In the meantime, the recommendations of the Behar Rent Commission were submitted to Government, and the Rent Commission having been appointed, the whole question of rent law together with the recommendations of the Behar Rent Commission, was referred to that body. The Rent Commission drafted a Bill, the provisions again trenched on our rights, and it trenched against some of the rights of the ryots also, the Rent Commission, according to their report, having offered them by way of compensation to the zemindars. Now we memorialized again against these provisions. Without adopting the Bill of the Rent Commission in its entirety, the Bengal Government commissioned Mr. Reynolds to draft a Bill, and ultimately it sent up a Bill of its own to Government of India, and this Bill, notwithstanding a pledge given by the Government of Bengal in a letter to the British Indian Association that it was to be published for the information of those *interested*, was never published. The Government of India, having consulted Her Majesty's Government, have determined on the main features and general principles of the Bill, and the result is the Tenancy Bill before you. Now, gentlemen, if you would simply compare the provisions of these various Bills, as regards the three main questions of fair rent, fixity of tenure, and freedom of sale, you will find a perfect illustration of the fable I have quoted above; you will find how the dwarf has developed itself into the monster which threatens your existence. Mr. Mackenzie's first Bill did not touch on the question of fair rent at all, nor was it alleged at the time that in the interests of the ryots that question was at all necessary to be touched; it did certainly restrict occupancy rights to a greater extent than before, and it prescribed a summary procedure for realization of rent which, if not exactly summary, would have compensated the unscrupulous amongst the zemindars for many a loss of his rights. In return it granted a free transferability to occupancy rights. This was its salient point. The Behar Rent Commission report, which had been put forward as an excuse for some of these violent changes, did not recommend any change at all with respect to the three main questions alluded to above. The Rent Commission certainly recommended many changes, but as regards occupancy rights, the Bill left the law as it is; only its numerous explanations and illustrations would have made the right more difficult of acquisition. It restricted ryoti rights to actual cultivation. It fettered transferability by providing against mortgages, and it limited fair rent to a fourth of the estimated average annual produce of land in staple-crops. Only it attempted to create a new class of ryots with three years' occupancy to whom it gave certain rights. Now the Tenancy Bill deals with these questions in a more summary way. It gives occupancy rights to all *settled* ryots, with respect to all ryoti lands they may come in possession of irrespective of the time of occupation; it makes transferability unrestricted, except that it gives the landlord a right of pre-emption—a right which he would never choose to exercise if he were wise, and it limits fair rent to a fifth of the estimated average annual produce of land in staple-crops in cases of occupancy rights; while as regards ordinary ryots, the tendency of the provision will be to give occupancy rights to a ryot no sooner he will get into possession of a piece of land. The doctrine "once a tenant always a tenant" will have meaning of its own under the Bengal Tenancy Bill.

Now, gentlemen, instead of troubling you with the details of all the changes made under the Bill, I will confine myself to the most important ones I have indicated above. I will show you how all these changes tell against the rights vested in us by the permanent settlement. Take for instance the question of fair rent and its limitation to a maximum of a fifth of the estimated annual produce of land in staple crops as regards occupancy ryots, to five-sixteenths in cases of ordinary ryots, and to half in cases of *bhaoli* tenures.

These limitations touch the very principle on which the permanent settlement is based. That settlement as you all know, though dictated by the kindliest of policy towards a subject

race, was in the nature of a contract, under which Government, for the consideration of a fixed money rent or revenue, parted with its rights with respect to a share of the produce to every bigah of land in favour of the zemindars. It was something like a perpetual lease under which the Government for all times to come leased out its share of the produce of land to zemindars for a permanent rent or revenue, which the latter agreed to discharge for all time to come without making any application or claim for remission on ground of drought, inundation or famines. Now, gentlemen, in India the produce of the land had been at all times divided between the State, the zemindar, and the actual cultivator. The zemindar under the permanent settlement is now entitled to the first two shares, and any limitation which would be determined without due regard or enquiry as to what was this share or shares would go certainly against the principles of the permanent settlement. The zemindar does not certainly like to touch the share of the ryots. The rights of ryots could not be and were not indeed touched by the permanent settlement, because they were no parties to that settlement; but the zemindars are certainly entitled to ask to be protected in their rights (*i.e.*) to their own share of the produce and the State share which was transferred to them in 1793. What was then the State share of the produce at or about 1793, is the question. It is a question which, notwithstanding its importance, has been left undetermined during the present discussions. But, as it appears to me, it has been fully determined ere long. In 1812, a parliamentary committee sat on the affairs of India, and in one of their reports called the fifth report they make the following statement:—

"In the extensive plains of India a large proportion, estimated in the Company's provinces, at one-third by Lord Cornwallis, at one-half by others, and by some at two-thirds, of lands capable of cultivation lies waste and probably was never otherwise. It became, therefore, of importance to Native Governments, whose principal financial resource was the land revenue, to provide that as the population and cultivation should increase, the State might derive its proportion of advantages resulting from their progressive augmentation. * * * This rule is traceable as a general principle through every part of the empire which has yet come under the British dominion, and undoubtedly had its origin in times anterior to the entry of the Mahomedans in India. By this rule, the produce of the land, whether taken in kind or estimated in money, was understood to be shared in distinct proportions between the cultivators and Government. This share varied when the land was recently cleared and required extraordinary labour; but when it was fully settled and productive, the cultivator had about two-fifths, and Government the remainder." During the early days of the Hindoos, the State share was certainly smaller. We find from Manu that the King's share was from one-twelfth to one-sixth. But even, during the last days of the Hindoos, the share had come up to a fourth. Akbar fixed it at a third, but there is evidence to show that even during his reign, the share actually taken was half. It had certainly come up to a higher proportion during the days of Aurangzebe and the last days of the Mahomedans, and when the British Government obtained the Dewany, and on the date of the permanent settlement, this share, on which the public assessments were made, had not been certainly reduced.

Now this was the share on which the permanent settlement was based. The share was not only due with respect to lands actually in cultivation, but became due, as we find from the quotation given above, no sooner a bigah of land came into cultivation. Three questions will perhaps be asked. 1*st*, it will be said that though theoretically the State share was three-fifths, the money assessment was lower. True it is that Akbar commuted his one-third into a money rubbeh; but many abwabs had been added up to his rubbeh and at the date of the permanent settlement, there is good evidence to shew that money assessment wherever, as in Behar, not actually based on an actual proportion of the produce, was based on a money rent that bore a higher proportion to the gross produce than the rubbeh of Akbar; *secondly*, it will be said that though the zemindars were actually entitled to the State share of the produce *plus* their own share, that is to pergunnah rate of rent, in practice they never keep up to this high figure in the pergunnah. There can be no question that the so-called pergunnah rate, at which the assessment was fixed, pressed very heavily on the ryots then, and the only way the zemindars could relieve them of this high pressure, and at the same time keep their estates from sale, notwithstanding the high amount of revenue which they had to pay, was by doing their best to develope the resources of their estate (*i.e.*) by actually bringing waste lands into cultivation. Many could not do this, and their estates were brought to sale. Well, gentlemen, the permanent settlement was not an immediate boon to the zemindars with whom the settlement was made. Many of these could not discharge the high amount of revenue which had been assessed on their estates, and as a great historian of India says—"The selling of the zemindaris immediately began and proceeded with a rapid pace. In the year 1796, the land advertized for sale comprehended a rent roll of 287,000 sicca rupees, which, according to the total assessment, was nearly one-tenth of the whole of Bengal, Behar and Orissa in a single year. By the progress of this operation the whole class of the ancient zemindaris, instead of being erected into an aristocracy, was speedily destroyed;" *thirdly*, it will be said that this limitation does not touch existing rates, that the zemindars will not be disturbed in the enjoyment of his present rent, and that it only stops enhancement where the rates are already exorbitantly high. Well, gentlemen, it is not absolutely true that the limitation will not touch existing rates.

In *bhaoli*, a rate of 9 annas share of the produce out of the 16 annas is not uncommon now in Behar. In this case, immediately on the passing of the Act, the rate will be

reduced to 8 annas, and a zemindari, the present income of which is Rs. 9,000 under *bhoali* tenures, will not have its income reduced to Rs. 8,000. Then again, as I have already told you, the limitation touches the very principle on which the permanent settlement was founded. That settlement was not made for a day or for one hundred years. It would be as much an infringement of that settlement contract if the zemindars or their successors are hereafter to be debarred from the rights which were given to them in 1793.

Take then the question of fixity of tenure and freedom of sale. At the date of the permanent settlement, lands were under the occupation of the zemindars as his *nij jote*, in the occupation of middlemen, or in those of actual cultivators, khudkast and others. A great part of the land was, however, waste. *Nij jote* lands, here in Behar malikana lands, which the zemindars had previously held whether they entered into settlement or not, were amalgamated with the malguzari lands under the permanent settlement. There cannot be any question that at least with respect to these lands the zemindars had full proprietory right, and could do with it just as they pleased; historically it can be proved that this bit of land descended to a *Gram Adhikari* (zemindar) from the time of Manu. It is now proposed to fetter the zemindar's power with respect to this class of land also. They will be only nominally his, if he had been imprudent enough to settle it with a ryot, and the ryot had been in possession for 12 years. The next class of lands, those in the occupation of middlemen, does not much concern us here, as sub-infeudation in the province has been till now very rare.

As to the lands in the occupation of ryots, *khudkast*, or otherwise, the limitations fixed were that the pattahs of *khudkast* ryots were not to be cancelled, unless they paid less than the pergunnah rates, and for some reason or other which does not concern our present purpose, this provision was not made applicable to Behar. It was also stipulated that the existing lease of other ryots were not cancelled during the term for which such pattahs had been granted. With these reservations the zemindar was given the full power of letting out the lands to whomsoever he pleased and in whatever manner he pleased. This was in 1793. We are told now in 1883 that we must not do whatever we pleased with the lands which we have brought into cultivation at a very heavy expense to ourselves. Then that not only every squatter is to get occupancy rights with respect to these lands at a rent nor exceeding a fifth of the estimated annual value of the produce, but that he will have a transferable right too. Now, gentlemen, whatever might have been the rights of the *khudkast* ryots of old, a class of ryots entirely forgotten by the provisions of the Bill, no one pretends to say that they had a saleable right at the date of the permanent settlement. I leave others to tell you how these provisions of fixity of tenure and freedom of sale are calculuted to disturb the existing rural and agricultural system in these provinces; how if these provisions were to stand just as they are in the Bill without any let or hinderance to the power of subletting of occupancy ryots, while you, gentlemen, all will be reduced to a three-anna zemindar, a new kind of 13-anna zemindari will spring up, the creation of the Tenancy Act, with men as proprietors who will be nominally known as ryots.

Gentlemen, I have been so long in shewing you how the provisions are calculated to trench on our rights as vested in us by the permanent settlement. The reservations of power in the hands of Government to enact laws for the protection and welfare of ryots do not mean that vested rights should be taken away to be given to others. Gentlemen, the permanent settlement is the "Magna Charta" of our rights as also of the rights of our ryots; far be it from our thought to usurp the rights of our ryots, far be it from our thought to raise obstacles in the way of Government enacting law for their protection and welfare, far be it from our thought to object to the benevolent intention of Government to ameliorate their condition. I am sure you will all co-operate in a body to improve the condition of your countrymen. The charge of apathy, of want of public spirit, can be fortunately no longer brought home to your doors; but I am sure, as you will do justice, you will expect justice to be done to you in return. No gentlemen, I am sure, under Her Majesty's benign Government, which is established on the solid rock of justice, in which the rights of even the meanest are protected, your rights will not be taken away if you will only loyally, firmly and constitutionally represent your case to Her Majesty's noble representative in India. The Government of our Excellent Viceroy Lord Ripon, which has already done so much for our people, cannot do a conscious injustice to that important class to which you belong, and if you can only show that the changes contemplated by the proposed Tenancy Bill trench against our rights as guaranteed to us by the permanent settlement, you can rest assured that you will get full justice done to these rights.

His Highness the Maharaja of Doomraon seconded the motion. He said that he agreed with all that has just fallen from His Highness the Maharajah of Hutwa, that he has said in full what he had to say on this question, at the meeting of the zemindars at Shahabad, and he does not like to detain you with another speech here.

The Hon'ble Hurbans Sahai, in supporting the Resolution, said that the substance of the Resolution was that certain rights had been guaranteed to the zemindars by the permanent settlement, which rights, it was understood, could not be taken away. The reservation of power for protection and welfare of the ryots did not mean that the rights of the zemindars should be taken away to be given to the ryots. It was asserted that the zemindars were in the habit of rack-renting and oppressing the ryots. If the meeting bore with him, he would show them how the Government protected its ryots. He held in his hands authenticated copies of certain pottahs given to ryots in khas mehals, and he would read to them some of the

conditions of those pottas.—"Whereas in accordance with the order dated 29th July 1879, 25 bighas of land numbered below, situate in mehal Diora Khowaspur, pergunnah Arrah, property of the Government, were let out with us at the rate of Rs. 6 per bigha, the annual jumma of which being Rs. 150 exclusive of cesses for one year. Therefore we write the kabuliut that we may cultivate the land and appropriate its produce, that we may pay the rent of the land to the Government *kist* by *kist* and year by year, that in case of default and if we do not deposit the Government rent in the treasury within the time allowed, and if any part of the rent is not paid by us, the Government servants have power to eject us from the land without having any assistance of the civil courts, and will not wait for completion and expiration of the year; and they have also power to realize the rents with interest thereon at the rate of 12 annas per cent. calculated from the date when it became due by sale of our moveable and immoveable property whatever could be found without procuring any assistance of the civil courts, and we ourselves, our heirs and representatives cannot have any objection to those proceedings; and if they have any, that will be disallowed and rejected. If any damage is done to the land by our fault we will be held responsible for it and we will, without any objection of dryness of season, or the produce of land being watered and washed away or any unexpected damage to the crops, pay the rent assessed; and if we put forward such objection that will be rejected, and that if we die within the time of settlement mentioned in this kabuliut, the Government servants are at liberty to settle this land with any other they like, or they may settle it with our heirs till the period of settlement expires. If any order of the Collector be passed, we will not anyhow disobey the order, or if we do so by negligence or idleness on our part, we shall be liable to any penalty and punishment given under the provisions of the law in force. If after the term of settlement expires, the Government has power to allow the present settlement to remain, or to annul this settlement and let out the land with any other person whom they may think fit; and in this new settlement neither we nor our heirs have or will have any objection; and if they have any, it is not allowable. And we are not anyhow authorised under the terms of this kabuliut to transfer the interest in land without the permission of the Government servant or give any pottah (lease) to any other person, or make any other person partner; and if we do anything inconsistent with the terms mentioned in the kabuliut, the servants of the Government are at liberty to make the kabuliut void without any assistance of the court. And if the Government has any necessity of taking the land, we will without any objection relinquish it. And be it known we will never acquire our gozushta right in this land; and without any order we will not plant any trees or bamboos in the land, and therefore we have written this kabuliut that it may work at any time of necessity."

The Hon'ble gentleman then commented on the provisions of the Bill, section by section, as follows:—The condition of the Government khas mehal ryot is worse than that of his brother in a private zemindary. The Bill, in the first instance, should have been applicable in his case, as the rate of rent in khas mehals is fixed according to the whims and fancies of the settlement officers, and sanctioned by the higher revenue authorities. The tenant incurs the expense of coming into court as plaintiff against the Government; while the Government enjoys the privilege of recovering rents summarily. Is not the position of the most oppressed ryots of a private landlord enviable in comparison with that of the most happy of the khas mehals? Those who know to what an alarming extent enhancement of rent has taken place in khas mehals, and to what dreadful oppressions and hardships the ryots there are subject, will not hesitate to answer in the affirmative. Should it not, therefore, be made in keeping with the generous and liberal profession of the Government to give as much protection to the ryots of its own estates as to those of private zemindaries? Indeed, the anxious solicitude for the welfare of the dumb and oppressed millions comes with a very bad grace from the Government, when it does not hesitate to treat our own ryots so ungenerously and illiberally as is generally done in khas mehals.

The ryots, partly on the false belief that there is no remedy against the officers of the Government, simply submit to their lot without the least murmur of complaint. Let the Government, therefore, if it really wishes to improve the condition and status of the ryots, extend the boon to its own tenants. Let it itself set a noble and pious example to the oppressive zemindars that they may be ashamed of their inhuman and unpatriotic conduct, and may follow after the footsteps of the Government. The Government as a zemindar has been so long setting a bad example to other landlords, that it is high time that it should now find its own mistake and correct accordingly. The provision of the Bill does not affect the powers of the settlement officers, the reason being that it will not interfere with their powers of fixing the rates at the time of settlement in temporarily settled estates. Do not the ryots of such estates deserve as much protection as the ryots of the permanently settled estates? The zemindar is a much-abused creature; vials of wrath have been poured upon his head. Much has been said about his oppression, greediness, and unmitigated selfishness. In short, he has been represented as a vulture intent only on falling upon his prey, the ryot, and the Government has offered itself as his protector. But such conduct on its own part does not seem to be in keeping with its own profession. The second chapter of the Bill deals with the khamar and ryoti lands. It provides that the existing stock of khamar lands cannot be hereafter increased, and further that all land shall be deemed as ryoti land. Why should such a presumption be made in favour of the land being ryoti? Hitherto the practice of the court and the custom of the country has been just the reverse. If a ryot claim against the zemindar or a landlord as a ryoti, the onus of proof lies upon him. It may be that in a village there has been no custom established before the commencement of the Act with regard to the recognition of zerait land. Why should not a zemindar treat such land as zerait?

Section 6.—Now in some villages there are waste lands and land unreclaimed, and lands under water. These lands ought to be comprised within khamar lands: lands from which no rents have been realised cannot be called ryoti lands. It has not been correctly represented that the zemindars of Behar always make persistent efforts to increase the extent of khamar or, as it is termed, their zerait land, whereas it is true only in the cases of their lessees or some small landowners.

Section 9.—What is the Collector to do in a village where there is no custom established before the commencement of this Act for recognition as zerait, where the Collector finds that some lands have been newly purchased by the zemindars, or some lands have been relinquished by the ryot, and is in the possession of the zemindar? This section makes it a matter of necessity to amend the definition of *khamar* land.

Section 10.—One month's time of appeal will not be sufficient for big zemindars.

Section 13.—Why should not a zemindar be allowed to acquire ryoti land after the approval of a register of *khamar* land by the local Government? For instance the register has been approved of by the Government in the month of May 1883, and a ryot holding a certain jote relinquishes his jote, or a zemindar reclaims certain waste land in the month of June following. Why should not lands of this description be recognized as *khamar*? Thus it will be necessary for the Government to revise the register annually.

CHAPTER III.

Section 15.—The presumption that the land, the rent of which has not been changed for 20 years, will be considered that it has been held at that rent from the time of the permanent settlement, is very objectionable.

It may be modified, and at least "twenty years from the time of Act VIII of 1869" should be substituted for it, otherwise it will prove very hard to the zemindars.

Section 20.—The ryots of the estate not permanently settled deserve as much protection as those of the permanently settled estates. The Government has saved to the settlement officer a right to raise the rent, simply because it will affect its own revenue.

Section 22.—The provision that the rent of the tenure-holder cannot be enhanced under Section 21 to more than double the rent previously payable is objectionable, for the fair and equitable rent may in some cases be more than double the amount previously payable.

Section 23.—The restrictions as to the progressive enhancement to rent is altogether unnecessary. If the enhancement be considered just and equitable, why should it not be introduced at once?

Section 47.—The principle of section 47 cannot be defended. According to the present law, a ryot who has cultivated different lands in a village has no right of occupancy in the land so held by him. The zemindars consider that they can oust him at any time; but should it be declared that his ryot has right of occupancy in all the lands held by him on the second March 1883, they will be taken by surprise.

Section 49.—The section should be modified as follows: "unless he has held on lease for a term, or year by year."

Sections 50-56.—The Bill does not at all benefit the actual cultivators of the soil. The middle class cultivators who will be profited by it, are not after all the actual cultivators of the soil. The provision of giving the right of sub-letting the land will not at all do any good to the actual cultivator, who under its provision will not be allowed the rights of occupancy. This is certainly anomalous and its inevitable effect will be to put the actual cultivators at the mercy of grasping middle-class tenure-holders. The actual cultivators will not feel any permanent interest in the land, and they are therefore not likely to increase the value thereof. It will unnecessarily multiply subordinate tenures which will prove prejudicial to the interest of agriculture. The Bill interferes with the freedom of contract. It provides very unjustly for a right of occupancy against any contract to the contrary. It will defeat the very object of the Bill—the interest of the ryot. The ryot may of his own accord give up his legal right in order to secure some personal benefit, but in case the provisions of the Bill are carried out, no chance of benefiting himself will be left to him. It will also be remembered that the ryots have now-a-days to deal with large landowners who are more lenient than the class of middle-class tenants, who are now going to be created by the provisions of the Bill.

Section 51.—As regards the right of pre-emption, though it is true that the zemindars have been allowed this privilege, still they are not allowed to buy on the same conditions as the ryots. The ryot does not lose his right of occupancy by leasing it to any other person, if he does not wish to cultivate himself, but no such provision has been made in the case of the zemindar. He has not been allowed even the right of an ordinary purchaser; all this injustice is going to be done to him simply because he has the misfortune of being the owner of the land. What can be a better proof of the one-sided character of the Bill than this? The tenants will be raised, to all intents and purposes, to the commanding position of proprietor, while the real proprietor will be reduced to an accountant.

The right of pre-emption will not serve the purpose of checking objectionable transfers. A neighbouring rich and powerful zemindar would find no difficulty whatever to collude with the tenants of another weak neighbour, and to instigate them to sell their tenures simultaneously and *en masse*. Having not sufficient money at his command, his land would pass into the hands of the unfriendly zamindar, who would harass his weak neighbour by stopping payment. It is clear that by the powers of transferring and subletting which the Bill recognizes, the great bulk of the actual cultivators would not be occupancy tenants. The law does not afford any protection whatever to them; so from a ryot and zemindar's view both the provisions are very objectionable. It does not benefit the ryots and at the same time does not guard against objectionable transfers. The zamindar will find it difficult to cultivate the land himself, and thus will be obliged to lease the land, and will gain no advantage. The moment a zamindar who purchases an occupancy right in his own land lets that land to another ryot, he loses his occupancy right. Can there be anything more unjust than this? He will have to pay a large sum of purchase-money, but he will not be allowed to enjoy the benefit thereof. Nothing can be more objectionable than such arbitrary legislation. As regards the ryots' powers of transferring and subletting, the Government proposes to make in future provision for complications that may arise thereof; but it is better not to create complications than first to create and correct them afterwards.

CHAPTER VI.

Deals with the subject of rents payable by occupancy ryots. Under the provisions of this chapter, the ryot has not been allowed to act as a free agent. It will interfere obnoxiously with the freedom of the parties, and it will prove much prejudicial to the interests of the ryot himself.

Section 59.—The ryot himself is the best judge of his own interests. The approval of any written contract by the revenue officer is wholly unnecessary.

Section 61.—Moreover, the revenue officer has been virtually debarred from registering any contract by which a ryot engages to pay a rent more than one-fifth of the estimated annual value of the gross produce of the land. Even from a ryot's point of view it is very objectionable, as it will inflict much hardship in many cases, inasmuch as the ryot will not be able to gain any personal advantage by giving up his legal right. So it will be seen that liabilities of the zemindars nearly amount to seven-sixteenths, but he will get only one-fifth. So he will be a loser by seventeen-eighteenths of the gross produce of the land. The sections for enhancement cannot be worked properly, and they will become dead-letters, and it will become worse than the present provision for enhancement of rent. The only result will be that the zamindars and the ryots will have to pay from their own pocket the necessary expenses for investigation, &c., and there will be frequent disputes about the correctness of the classification of lands, which will be a fruitful source of endless and ruinous litigation.

Sections 76 to 79.—The provisions as to enhancement not beyond double rent previously payable, as to powers to order progressive enhancement are very objectionable, as already noticed. The Bill lays down a uniform proportion with respect to the rates of rent in all the districts, but it ought to be remembered that the facilities for cultivation, the capital and labour employed, are not the same with respect to all lands in all districts.

[*The remarks relating to sections 81 to 118 will be found on pages 177 to 180 of the appendix.*]

It has to be noted that some years will be some fifty years hence; they will require all that help which the State can give them if they by that time do not learn how to help themselves. Are they rack-renting and are the ryots rack-rented? The Beharees are indeed poor, but I deny that the system of tenure which prevails in the province, the sort of relation which subsists between the zamindars and the tenants in this province, make them poor. The great populousness of the Behar districts and the consequent low rate of wages serve to make the great landless classes poor. To these causes you have to add their want of thrifty habits; but are the agricultural classes poorer than the corresponding class even in Lower Bengal? This is to be seriously apprehended that a great national calamity will ensue, if agriculture continue to be our only national pursuit. Already there is a great sub-division of lands among the proprietory body, and the transfers of ryoti rights and their heritable nature will make agricultural holdings smaller and smaller year by year. Government should therefore, when it would further the interests of the poor, instead of proceeding on a false assumption that the zamindari system is the cause of the poverty of our ryot, try to find out the real cause, and apply the true remedy. The population of neither Behar nor Bengal will prosper by demolishing the zamindars, but drawing the attention of the people to other than agricultural pursuits, setting up industries, and industrial schools will go a great way in that direction.

Gentlemen, when Act X of 1859 was enacted, it was thought that the Government had sufficiently redeemed its pledge of affording protection to the ryots. Sir Frederick Halliday said:—"A heavy obligation towards the raiyat long unfulfilled by our legislature has now been fulfilled by enacting Act X of 1859. Two successive Chief Justices of the High Court of Judicature of this country condemned the new right of occupancy given under that law to ryots as an invasion of the zamindars' rights and as inconsistent with such rights; but Act X was passed, and the zamindars and ryots had been content to abide by its provisions for the last 25 years. Gentlemen, it is now thought that Act X of 1859 had not done enough, and the legislature now thinks of going beyond what had ever been thought of by the most radical members of the Government when enacting Act X of 1859. If the provisions of the proposed Bill are allowed to pass, the permanent settlement under which you hold will be a mere dead-letter; you will be, as the Maharaja of Hutwa has very well expressed it, a 3-anna proprietor in your zamindari, while the 13-anna rental proprietor will be an occupancy-right ryot, mind, not the ryot of the present day, the actual cultivator, whom the Government thinks it its bounden duty to support, but some designing speculator who will come in his place.

Gentlemen, I am not much accustomed to public speaking, but it is a time when all should speak. None of you, I am sure, deny to your ryot rights which properly belong to him. Though you are stigmatised in the highest places, one and all, as rack-renters and

oppressors of your ryots, I am sure you all are fully alive to your duty to ryots. But while you will do justice to others you will doubtless expect to have justice done to you. You will certainly claim the right of being protected in those rights which have been guaranteed to you under the permanent settlement.

Seconded by Rai Joi Prakash Lal Bahadur.

3rd Resolution.

That the provisions regarding the survey and register of khamar lands, those relating to improvements and record of rights, will lead to unnecessary and costly litigation, the effect of which will be the impoverishment and, nay, sometimes the utter ruin of both the landlords and tenants.

Moved by Maharaj Kumar Narendra Narain Pratab Sahai Bahadur of Hutwa.

Seconded by Babu Saligram Sinha of Mednipur, Shahabad.

Supported by the Agent of the Maharani of Tikari and Babu Gajadhur Pershad.

4th Resolution.

That it is unwise to unsettle customary laws and tenures which have been prevalent from time immemorial, and the Behar zemindars look with serious apprehension to the special provisions for the commutation of bhaoli tenures into nakdi, as calculated to affect seriously the interest of agriculture in this province.

Moved by Syed Usuf Hossein Khan.

Seconded by Syed Willayet Hossein *alias* Mehdi Nawab.

5th Resolution.

That the advantages offered by the Bill to the tenants are substantial and new, while those offered to the zamindars are *nil*; that the Bill in fact proposes re-distribution of property between landholders and tenants for what is taken away from some of his rights, and the provisions of the Bill do not fall within the power reserved to the Governor-General at the time of the permanent settlement, to enact laws for the protection and welfare of dependent taluqdars and ryots.

Moved by Moulvi Fazlul Rahman.

Seconded by Kazi Reza Ausein.

6th Resolution.

That a sub-committee of the following gentlemen, with power to add to their number, be formed to draw up a memorial stating all the objections to the provisions of the Tenancy Bill, and it be submitted to Government through Behar Landholders' Association.

Moved by Munshi Bahadur Ali Khan.

Seconded by Agent of Tikari.

Supported by Mahomed Ali Khan of Durbhangah.

After a vote of thanks to the chair, proposed by Mir Shamshul Hoda and carried by acclamation, the meeting dispersed.

No. 188 R.L., dated Calcutta, the 2nd July 1883.

From—J. Monro, Esq., Commissioner of the Presidency Division,

To—The Secretary to the Board of Revenue, Lower Provinces.

With reference to your letter No. 351A, dated the 29th March 1883, I have the honour to submit the report on the Bengal Tenancy Bill, therein called for.

2. I have found it impossible to hold a conference with district officers, as the adoption of such a course would have involved their absence from their districts for several days, at a specially busy season of the year. The reports which I have received I forward herewith.

3. I have had many conversations on the subject with officials, zemindars, and others, and have omitted no opportunity of ascertaining the feeling of the people generally in connection with this important measure.

4. As was to be expected, the landholding class is most strenuously opposed to the Bill, and there is no doubt that a most uncompromising resistance to its provisions will be manifested. There is a general feeling amongst members of the landholding class that zemindars will practically be effaced and reduced to the position of annuitants or partners with their ryots in the profits of land, and that the Bill, with its manifold provisions in favour of the ryots, constitutes a distinct infringement of the rights which they conceive were guaranteed under the terms of the permanent settlement, and which they have certainly exercised without dispute for nearly a century.

5. It is rather curious to notice the different views of the effect of the Bill as taken by the planters of Lower Bengal and of Behar. The majority of indigo planters in Lower Bengal, who are often landholders themselves, are opposed to the Bill, although some of them do not think that much harm will be done, specially with reference to the enhancement clauses. In Behar, again, I have noticed a decided feeling arising that the interests of the planters, hitherto identified with those of the landlords in consequence of the tikadari system, will now be found to be on the side of the ryots.

6. The ryots themselves are as usual ignorantly apathetic on the subject. They have heard some rumours of impending changes, and, in some instances, agitators have made them believe that the millennium of the ryots is at hand, when they will pay only nominal rents for, and reap all profits from, their land, but as a rule they have no intelligent idea on the subject, and it is difficult to define any feeling which they may have on the matter. Had the seasons of late years been unfavourable, no doubt we should have found them in a more complaining mood, but with good harvests they are not disposed to repine, and only wish for

scarcity to show itself in some district other than their own, that they may reap the benefit of increased prices of their crops. Under any circumstances it would be very difficult to convey to the mind of any ryot an accurate impression, or to create in it any definite idea, of the meaning of the proposed alterations in the law, with reference to compensation for improvements, compensation for disturbance or the doctrine of Merger.

7. I have to apologize for the hurried style in which my notes upon the Bill have been made. At this time of year when officers are overwhelmed with annual reports of all kinds, it is simply impossible for any one to find time for a leisurely discussion of such an important subject as a complete change in the relations between landlord and tenant. I have therefore been compelled to make notes on the Bill as I could find time amid the pressure of exceptionally heavy current work. It is not open to me now to discuss the principle of the Bill. Upon that question, as connected with the rights of the zemindars under the permanent settlement, I have already expressed an opinion, and, after the authoritative declaration of the Government of India of their views upon that point, it is not for me to re-open the discussion. There is, however, one point on which I venture to think I may still be permitted to make a remark. The Bill is framed for the purpose of carrying out a pledge given by the Government with regard to the rights of ryots, at the time of the permanent settlement. And in pursuance of the effort to fulfil this pledge it is now proposed to give the ryots fixity of tenure, fair rent, and freedom of sale of their holdings.

8. How far these privileges or rights were guaranteed under the terms of the settlement has been disputed; how far the ryot requires fixity of tenure which he has, in Lower Bengal, practically got, is also a question upon which there have been differences of opinion: whether freedom of sale will in reality confer on the ryots the boon which it is intended to give them, is also an open question; but there is and can be no difference of opinion as to the ryot being required to pay a fair rent for any holding which he possesses.

9. Many provisions have been laid down for the purpose of ensuring to the ryot exemption from demands of unfair rent, and the pledge given at the time of the settlement has been frequently referred to as the justification for the enactment of such provisions. Whether the terms of the pledge then given justify the provisions of the law which it is proposed to introduce, has been, and will be, hotly contested by the zemindars. But there is one portion of the pledge given by the framers of the settlement, as to the interpretation of the terms to which there is no uncertainty, and yet I find no proposal made as to any intention being entertained of effectively fulfilling our promises—I mean the pledge as to the absolute abolition of illegal cesses.

10. It seems to me that this question is of the most vital importance in considering the point of fairness of rent, and it appears almost a mockery to devise a multitude of provisions for regulating the exact amount of money to be paid by the ryot under the name of rent, while we leave unlimited and unchecked (for the declaration in sections 123 and 124 practically impose no greater check than exists now) the demand on the part of rent receivers of every degree, with reference to illegal cesses. How can we with propriety call any rent *fair*, which is to be supplemented by practically unlimited illegal demands of cesses, which, although abolished by law, the representative of the zemindar in council describes as the "moral adjustment of enhanced rent."

11. There can be no doubt as to the meaning of our ancient pledges in this respect, there can be no doubt as to the absolute non-existence of any right on the part of zemindars to realize such cesses, and there can be no doubt as to one having for nearly a century permitted the ryots to be unwarrantly oppressed, without giving them any substantial relief against the illegal and extortionate demands made upon them by zemindars and other rent receivers.

12. It seems to me that it is our bounden duty, when talking of the force of pledges given nearly a century ago, to put an effectual stop to illegal oppression before regulating legal demands. Especially do I think so, when I believe, as I do, that the summary and stern repression of such illegal oppression by zemindars, will do more to ensure to the ryot the payment of a fair rent than many elaborate restrictions and provisions, such as are contained in the present Bill.

13. It is notorious that such illegal cesses are levied in almost every zemindari in the country, although all such irregular demands have been by law abolished. It is equally notorious that such demands are paid by tenants, although they press very heavily on the ryots, and raise their contributions to their zemindars far beyond the standard of moderate enhancement. It must be also clear why such irregular payments are paid by ryots, who are not ordinarily liberal in the discharge of their duties to the landlord. The reason simply is, that the ryot submits to these exactions rather than have his rent enhanced by order of Court, because he has no security that, after such legal enhancement, the demand for illegal cesses will in any way be relaxed or diminished, and because he has no practical protection under the law against the illegal exactions of his zemindar with regard to such cesses.

14. It seems to me a disgrace to our administration that we should admit our incapacity to deal with such universal and flagrant breaches of the law, and the ryots, it appears to me, can hardly be expected to attach much value to our professions of legislative interest in their welfare, when we fail to devise effectual means to protect them against demands of their zemindars, which are admittedly illegal, which are undoubtedly oppressive, and which will continue to render any rent unfair, although its fairness may be secured by many provisions in a Tenancy Bill.

15. If the ryot were first of all secured against, what I would term an immoral "adjustment of enhanced rent," in the shape of illegal cesses, and if the zemindars were rigorously

punished for such undoubted infractions of the laws of the land, we should then have made the first step to secure fairness of rent, and should have removed the chief objection of the ryot to legitimate enhancement of his dues to his landlord. Till that is done, (and if there is any meaning in promises, we are pledged to do it), I cannot believe that any real progress will have been made in rendering payment of rents by ryots *fair*.

16. I come now to consider the details of the Bill, and here I find myself in a peculiar position. Holding the views which I have previously and on another occasion expressed, I cannot consider many of the provisions of the Bill as fair to the zemindar, with reference to the rights, which they have enjoyed for a century, and yet I am precluded from calling in question the principle upon which the Bill is founded. My remarks must therefore be more general than if I were supporter of the Bill suggesting modifications in details based upon a principle which I thoroughly endorsed.

17. Before going on to consider the more important provisions of the Bill generally, I have a few remarks to make regarding khamar land as dealt with in Chapter II. So far as regards Lower Bengal, there is no such extensive recognition of the difference between *khamar* and *ryoti* land, as exists in Behar with reference to *zerat*. I question very much whether many zemindars in Lower Bengal could tell accurately how much khamar and how much ryoti land is included in their jummabundis, when they possess such documents, and still fewer landlords would be able to file any documentary evidence as to lands having been held as khamar. For example, all *utbundi* lands are considered to be khas lands, but yet I never heard of zemindars calling them khamar. Similarly, all *nakshan* holdings revert to the possession of the zemindar, and lands in churs and alluvial formations are undoubtedly in his exclusive possession.

18. If the definition given in section 5 of khamar land is not extended, so as to cover *utbundi* and *nakshan* lands, the inclusion of such lands under *ryoti* will be most unjust to the zemindar.

19. Further, if the register which is now to be prepared is never to be amended, how will chur lands coming subsequently into the possession of a zemindar be shown?

20. I am bound to say that I have not seen in Lower Bengal any manifestation of any tendency on the part of zemindars to bring ryoti into the category of khamar lands. This tendency undoubtedly exists in Behar, and for Behar this chapter is chiefly framed. I have, however, seen indications of a tendency on the part of ryots to filch khamar land when they got a chance, and call it ryoti.

21. It seems to me that acting upon the presumption that all land is ryoti, until the contrary is shown, the zemindars will have, under the circumstances of Lower Bengal, great difficulty in establishing their rights to what really is khamar. When the time comes for a field survey of the province (and until this is done we shall never have any really satisfactory determination of the questions at issue between landlords and tenants), it would be fair to mark off as ryoti the amount of land held by each ryot as ryoti according to jummabundi, leaving the surplus to be adjudicated either as khamar or ryoti according to proof adduced. In many cases, I have no doubt that such surplus would represent much khamar land that had originally been filched from the zemindar, owing, I admit, to his own laches by the ryots.

22. With reference to the provisions of section III, there is not much to be said. I am bound to say that the extension in section 15 of the presumption from twenty years holding at unchanged rent, is in my opinion going too far. I much prefer the previous proposal of limiting the proof required to 20 years' unchanged rent before 1859.

23. Is the provision in section 20 to have retrospective effect with reference to the thousands of temporarily settled estates in Bengal?

24. I have no special objection to the provisions for enhancement of rent of tenures.

25. Why should not the right of pre-emption be given to the landlord in the case of transfer of tenures? It is of quite as much importance to him to keep out an objectionable transferee of a tenure as of an occupancy holding.

26. With reference to registration of tenures, I see no reason for the provisions of section 28. It is advisable to restrict such transactions to the parties themselves, and not to bring in the aid of the courts or revenue officers on every occasion. The landlord can always be brought to account for refusal to register as provided in section 32.

27. With reference to occupancy ryots, and the provisions of the Bill regarding them, I object to the extension of the provisions of Act X of 1859, specially with reference to the definition of a settled ryot in section 45.

2nd.—With reference to what seems to me the unjust provisions of section 47.
3rd.—With reference to transferability of the tenure.
4th.—With reference to sub-letting.
5th.—With reference to the abolition of freedom of contract.
6th.—With reference to the provisions of sections 59 and 61 of Chapter VI. With reference to enhancement of rents by contract, other limit of money rent payable by a settled ryot taking a new holding.

28. I have nothing new to add to the arguments of those who object to the extension of occupancy rights proposed by the Bill. It seems to me as to them unjust that the element of *residence* should not be an essential feature of the status of a settled ryot. I see no reason why a settled ryot having a right of occupancy in certain lands should, as a matter of right, have the same status in lands, which may be miles away from his village, although within the same estate, and the accrual of a right of occupancy to a settled ryot, in any lands subsequently acquired by virtue of his tenancy of lands at the time of his becoming a settled ryot, seems to me an unjust extension of occupancy right. I do not object to the tenures of occupancy ryots being made transferable subject to the consent of the landlord, or even without such consent because as a matter of fact such transfers of tenures have become a matter of custom (although it may be remarked in passing that the customary exercise of rights *by zemindars* for a century is not admitted by the framers of the Bill, as a valid argument for arrogating such rights), but I question very much whether this power of transfer will be such a boon as is represented to the ryot. It will undoubtedly enable him to raise money for the purpose of spending it, but that it will, with his improvident habits, convert him into a thrifty peasant, I have very grave doubts.

29. There is no doubt that this unfettered power of transfer will encourage the disputes and faction quarrels which have always been a prominent feature in native families, and if in addition to this power of transfer is given the privilege of sub-letting, without consent of the landlord, the latter will very soon find his estate full of occupancy ryots or their dependents in the shape of his bitterest enemies.

30. The right of pre-emption on the part of the landlord is good so far as it goes, but the condition of being obliged to let the land as an occupancy holding does away with much of the protection which the right of pre-emption affords.

31. If the tenure is allowed to be transferable, I would, on no account, permit sub-letting, which will simply encourage ryots to let out their tenures, and prey upon the sub-tenants. Such a system will in the end lead to sub-tenants or ordinary ryots under occupancy holders being much more rack-rented than they are now.

32. As to the abolition of freedom of contract, I altogether fail to see the justice of the provision. I do not find anything of the kind in any of the settlement regulations, and I fail to see how the ryot is ever to learn how to stand alone, if he is to be rigidly protected against himself. The ryot is to be allowed freedom in every respect, except when he enters into an agreement with his landlord. If this is not setting class against class, and teaching the ryot to look upon the landlord as his natural enemy, words have no meaning. I would certainly leave the parties to contract as they please, and the courts should not, in my opinion, refuse to recognize such contracts. Denial of the right of contract has a distinct tendency to make the landlord resort to illegal cesses, and the ryot acquiesce in such improper exactions. For, if the tenant is in need or wishes in any way to propitiate his landlord, he will agree to pay a *mangan* without much hesitation, seeing that the right to make a legitimate agreement with his zemindar is denied to him. I must confess that, according to my experience, the ryot of Lower Bengal is not such a down-trodden or helpless creature, with reference to his own interests, as he is represented to be. I notice that the case of Backergunge is cited as an instance of exceptional prosperity amongst ryots, brought about apparently by the existence of a large number of peasant-proprietors in that district. I am not prepared to attribute the prosperity of Backergunge to this cause, but if peaseant-proprietorship in that district has caused prosperity, it is undeniable that such a system of land tenure has also brought with it a development of turbulence unknown in any other district. But leaving Backergunge out of the question, I can point to the majority of ryots having occupancy rights in Dacca, Tipperah, Chittagong, Jessore, Noakhally, and other districts, as being men who are eminently calculated to look after their own interests. It seems to me hardly consistent to inculcate upon the people by one enactment their fitness to govern themselves, and in another to provide them with a means of protection against their own acts. To give them power to vote with reference to matters about which they express little concern, and to deny them a right to contract with regard to their rent, about which they are supremely interested.

33. With reference to the provisions for enhancement, it seems to me that, considering the difficulties of the subject, the proposals embodied in the Bill are on the whole fair. It might be simpler to eliminate the standard as regards rate of one-fifth of the average annual value of the gross produce of the land, and lay down the principle that the enhanced rent should not exceed so many annas in the rupee of rent, but I am not prepared to suggest any better provisions than those laid down. The general provisions as to the enhanced rent not being more than double the previous rent paid, that it may be ordered to take effect gradually, and that no re-enhancement shall take place for ten years, are in my opinion salutary. I do not see that zemindars have any reason to complain of these provisions, and I quite admit the necessity for giving the ryot protection against the ever recurring threats of enhancement which have embittered the relations between landlords and tenants.

34. I am not of opinion that it will be practicable to frame tables of rates such as are proposed, without an amount of harassment and expense to both landlords and tenants, which would be ruinous to them, and, even when prepared, I question very much whether it would be fair to either party to keep them in force for even ten years. Whether, when we have a field survey, it may be possible to frame such tables of rates with less expense, is another question.

35. With reference to the provisions regarding bhaoli rents, I must admit that my service having been almost entirely in Lower Bengal, where this system is not so prevalent as in Behar, I am not in a position to give any opinion derived from practical experience.

36. With regard to ordinary ryots, the provisions of the Bill militate against all previous practice under which a tenant-at-will was allowed to hold land in accordance with agreement entered into between him and his landlord. I think it unwise that such a practice should be disturbed, and am not prepared to support those provisions which fix a maximum of rent to

be demanded, and which introduce the entirely new system of compensation, for the disturbance of tenancy of a man who has no right to such tenancy except under agreement with his landlord.

37. Throughout Lower Bengal there is no necessity for recognizing any other principle than that of mutual interest between landlords and tenants, in determining the relations which should exist on the part of landholders to tenants-at-will. No landholder in his senses will now aim at extravagant enhancements, for such a policy will very soon relieve him of his ryots. Most landlords are now anxious to get ryots to settle, and eviction, even of tenants-at-will, is a procedure which is, I imagine, more sparingly resorted to in Lower Bengal than in any country that I know of. The relations, therefore, between landlords and tenants-at-will may safely be left to determine themselves according to the economic laws of supply and demand.

38. Instalments of rent should, in my opinion, be payable according either to custom or contract. Interference, such as is contemplated in section 98, is not desired by either ryots or zemindars, and does not appear to me to be desirable.

39. It is very proper that receipts should be given as laid down in section 100, and I have no doubt that these provisions will do much to stop the forgery, which prevails to such a lamentable extent in connection with rent receipts. I do not, however, see that the ryot should be entitled to have such a statement of account as is specified in section 101, without paying a fee for the same. Such a statement is entirely unusual, and in a large zemindari will involve considerable expense on the landlord, in the way of keeping up clerical establishments. The rent receipt is sufficient protection to the ryot, and if he wishes to have a further safe guard, he should, in my opinion, pay for it.

40. The provision as regards deposit of rent are unobjectionable, except that in 103 (*a*). The ryot should not be allowed to deposit simply *when he has reason to believe* that rent will not be received or a receipt given. He should first make the tender as at present, and, after refusal made, should be at liberty to deposit.

41. The chapter upon compensation for improvements seems to me to be based upon an entirely mistaken theory as to the wishes and acts of Bengal ryots with regard to improvements. It seems to be assumed that every ryot who has a holding is wishful to improve it, and that he only requires fixity of tenure to invest capital in developing the latent resources of his land. Hitherto he has been afraid to invest money owing to the uncertainty of his tenure and the oppressions of his landlord. Once fix the former and restrain the latter, and it is assumed that the ryot will have courage to improve his land, which has hitherto remained less productive than it should have been.

42. Now there have been for centuries, and are now, millions of ryots who have had fixity of tenure, and to whom the provisions of the Bill on the subject of the existence of tenant right are no novelty. Have these ryots shown any inclination to invest capital in improving their land; have they evinced any desire to increase the productive powers of the land, even by the elementary process of manuring it; have they done anything under the influence of fixity of tenure in the way of constructing for the benefit of their lands any of the numerous works specified in section 26 as agricultural improvements?

43. I do not know what may be the condition of affairs in this respect in other parts of the province, but in Lower Bengal the ryots with rights of occupancy or fixity of tenure have done nothing to improve their lands, and although, if, as is proposed, an opportunity of demanding compensation for improvements is given them, they will be only too ready to advance false claims for mythical expenditure in this respect, I say, without hesitation, that ryots with fixity of tenure have evinced no desire to benefit their land or expend any portion of their supposed savings in developing its resources. Any such improvements as have been made have, so far as my experience goes, been carried out by landlords, and not by ryots, and I see no reason to believe that the ryots, when they have more capital, will change their nature or their habits as regards expenditure, which they think ought to be incurred by their zemindar.

44. If by fixity of tenure the ryot manages to save, he certainly does not spend his profits on his land. He may add to his house, which hardly can be called an agricultural improvement, buy cattle, increase his wife's stock of ornaments, spend somewhat more at marriages and village festivals, but it will not occur to him to improve the land, which, in his opinion, ought to improve itself, which has for ages yielded crops without expenditure on his part on agricultural improvements and which ought to continue so to do.

45. The ryot, so far as my experience goes, does not want to improve his land or be improved himself, he wants to be let alone, and this chapter on agricultural improvements introduces a system which is perfectly new in the bucolic history of Bengal, which is certainly not needed with reference to the acts or wants of ryots at present, and which will infallibly lead to litigation and false claims of every description, such a system will also most certainly lead to landlords declining to undertake or give any assistance to villagers in undertaking village improvements, and when villagers with, as is the case in most instances, opposing interests are left to themselves to carry out so called improvements, the result may be easily imagined.

46. I would not object to seeing the whole chapter excised from the Bill, but if it is to be retained, I am not in favour of giving even the occupancy ryot any right to make improvements for which at some time the landlord may be called upon to pay compensation, unless such improvements have been sanctioned by the landlord. It might be left open to the tenant to compel such consent, if, after application made, the landlord refused to allow any reasonable improvement to be carried out.

47. With reference to tenants-at-will, I would allow no improvements to be made by them without the landlord's consent.

48. The doctrine of merger contained in paragraph 141, is, so far as I am aware, unknown to Indian law, and I find nothing in the papers connected with the Bill which shows me that the application of such a principle is in any way required either by ryots or landlords.

49. The appointment of a common manager in the case of zemindars who are quarrelling is a provision which is very necessary in the interests both of the public peace and private rights. I do not see anything objectionable in the provisions of the Bill on this point. It has been objected that, under the provisions of section 142, any discontented ryot may cause his zemindars much trouble. I do not, however, take this to be the meaning of the words "any one interested in the estate or tenure" in section? If by these words is included *any ryots*, then I think that it should not be within the power of one tenant to set the law in motion. I would not say that the majority of tenants only should have such power, but would leave indefinite the number of ryots having interest in the estate, upon whose application the civil court should take action, unless, "a large proportion (*vide* section 164*a*) of tenants applied," I do not think the civil courts should act.

50. I am quite prepared to admit that, if the provisions of sections XI and XII can be successfully carried out, and, if we can have a record-of-rights made, and rents ascertained, great progress will have been made in reaching a solution of many of the vexed questions at issue between landlords and tenants. The expense of such proceedings as are contemplated under these two chapters will be enormous, and I suspect ruinous to both parties. Before making these provisions of universal application under the order of Government in the cases specified in section 151, Government should, in my opinion, try the experiment thoroughly in Crown Estates. We have not yet, in the similar operations which have been carried on in settlements, sufficient data to work upon, and I much fear that the amount of litigation which would be at once excited by the application of these provisions generally, would be very injurious to both ryots and landlords, who might wish to make use of them. At the same time, I believe, that, if the system can be carried out without involving too much outlay, the principle of ascertaining and recording rights and rents paid (I am not quite prepared to go the length of *fixing* rents as proposed) will go a great way towards settling disputes, and facilitate the realization of rents.

51. As to the provisions for recovery of rent which was the beginning of the legislation which has found its outcome in the present Bill, I am afraid that landlords will hardly feel satisfied as to the relief which has been given them. Distraint has been practically abolished, for very few landlords will avail themselves of the provisions of the Bill, which enable them to apply to a Court for permission to distrain as laid down in the Bill. If a landlord has first to pay fees as for a suit, file an elaborate application duly verified and supported by documentary evidence and then finds that when he comes to execute his process, that pending operations at court, the crop sought to be distrained has been removed, as it almost certainly will be, such landlord will not be much encouraged to repeat the experiment in many instances.

52. So far as Lower Bengal is concerned, the existing provisions of the law as regards distraint may be safely maintained. I have no objections to illegal distraint being sternly put down, and I would visit abetment of such offences even with the punishment provided in *section* 186. Such a punishment, however, as I have already pointed out, is much more severe than that provided by the code for practical abetment or connivance at a riot involving perhaps loss of life on the part of a zemindar. If the lighter punishment for such abetment of a serious offence is to be maintained, it seems all are at one that connivance at an act of illegal distraint should be considered of so aggravated a nature as to demand such severe repression.

53. The further provisions for the speedy realization of rent go some way towards simplifying present procedure for recovery of rent, and, so far as they go, must be accepted by the zemindars as provisions in their favour. I am bound to say that *on the principles on which the Bill is drawn*, the zemindars could not expect further relief. I suspect, however, that they expected, and I am not prepared to say that they had not a good right to expect very much more substantial relief as the outcome of their applications for a summary method of realizing rents preferred during the last 12 years.

54. Generally, while I am prepared to accept the provisions of the Bill with reference to enhancement, as on the whole such as landlords under present circumstances cannot complain of, I am bound to say that I consider the provisions of the Bill in most respects unfair to zemindars, and one-sided in favour of ryots. This I hold to be the case with reference to (*a*) the immense extension of the rights of occupancy; (*b*) the bestowal of large rights on tenants-at-will; (*c*) the withdrawal of freedom of contract; (*d*) the provisions with reference to improvements; (*e*) the introduction of the system of compensation for disturbance; (*f*) the practical abolition of distraint, while insufficient relief is given in the way of a summary procedure for realization of rents.

55. Under such circumstances, I cannot convince myself that the Bill, if passed into law, will render practicable a satisfactory solution of the difficulties attending the disposal of the questions at issue; on the contrary, I feel constrained to believe that the application of the various provisions of the Bill must result in endless litigation, active hostility between landlords and tenants, and injury to the property of both.

No. 348G, dated Jessore, the 31st May, 1883.

From—E. J. BARTON, Esq., Collector of Jessore,
To—The Commissioner of the Presidency Division.

I have the honour to reply to your circular No. 3RL of 9th April, 1883, requiring my opinion on the Bengal Tenancy Bill.

2. I beg to premise that my remarks are limited to the applicability of the Bill to Lower Bengal, more especially to my own district of Jessore, and that I do not think I am required to refer to the provisions which relate to Behar.

3. I have to inform you that I have doubts if it would be expedient to pass the Bill in its present shape. *I think that a more speedy and a cheaper means of realizing rent is desirable, and that a Bill which secures this would do all that is really necessary.* So far as the Bill endeavours to secure a speedier and cheaper recovery of rents, I am in favour of it.

4. The parts of the Bill which, I think, are open to objection, and which still require mature consideration and modification are those which introduce changes into the respective rights of landlord and tenant, and raise the tenant into the position of a co-partner at the expense of the landlord, without giving the latter any compensation for the property of which he is deprived.

5. I doubt if it is expedient to introduce the drastic and serious changes which the Bill proposes in the substantive law, which at present regulates the respective rights of landlord and tenant. Constant changes in legislation are greatly to be deprecated in this country, and should only be made when a clear and undoubted necessity arises. In the present case, I do not think that any such necessity has arisen. Of course I here speak of Lower Bengal, and of the district of Jessore more particularly. The Bill gives to all ordinary ryots facilities for acquiring the status of settled ryots *against the will of the landlord*, and gives occupancy rights to settled ryots in respect to all ryoti land, *see* sections 88 to 90. It makes occupancy rights transferable, *see* section 50, and limits the maximum of the zemindar's claim to one-fifth gross annual produce in all occupancy tenancies, *see* section 61. The Bill, in important matters, deprives a landlord of liberty of contract with his ryots. I consider that the whole of the above provisions require careful reconsideration and modification, and that some of them, instead of conferring a benefit upon cultivating ryots as they are intended to do, will injure them. I consider that the Legislature should interfere with liberty of contract only in cases of the most pressing necessity, and that no case of this kind has been established so far as the landlords and tenants of Lower Bengal are concerned. I am far from maintaining that the condition of the ryots in Lower Bengal is what it should be, or that their landlords' treatment of them had been such as the Government had a right to expect in accordance with the terms of the permanent settlement. I merely express an opinion that this Bill will not improve matters in either respect, and there is grave reason to fear that it will aggravate the evils which it professes to remedy.

6. With regard to the question how far it is expedient to allow contracts providing against the acquisition of the right of occupancy, I think it is perhaps better to leave the parties to contract for themselves. The in-coming tenant might, in the generality of cases, be prevailed upon to accept the terms offered to him by his landlord, but it is neither fair nor sound upon judicial principles to place a restriction on the freedom of parties to contract as they will. The argument which may be raised in favour of restricting the right of landlords to choose their own terms in letting out their lands to tenants may, with equal force, be applied to all kinds of contracts, and I do not see why landlords should be deprived of their right in a particular class of contracts only.

7. The Bill, in many important particulars, reduces the zemindars to the position of annuitants, deprives them of incentives to improve their estate and the condition of their ryots, and vests important rights over their property in the ryot's rights, which the zemindars have enjoyed for many years, and of which, in my opinion, the present state of the country does not justify the forfeiture without compensation.

8. The opinions of the gentlemen named below are herewith enclosed, in original, for your information :—

NAMES.	Profession.	Opinion whether for or against the Bill.
Mr. W. G. Deare	Sub-Divisional Officer, Jhenida	For the Bill.
„ Tweedie	Indigo-planter and zemindar	Against.
„ Oatts	Ditto ditto	Ditto.
„ Shirreff	Ditto ditto	Ditto.
Moulvie Moazzim Hossein	Small Cause Court Judge and zemindar	Ditto.
Pramatha Bhusana Deva Raya, Raja of Naldanga.	Zemindar	Ditto.
Babu Shyamadhaba Roy	Deputy Collector	For the Bil

Memo. No. 40, dated Jhenidah, the 1st May, 1883.

From—W. G. DEARE, Esq., Deputy Collector,
To—The Collector of Jessore.

Refers to the Collector's No. 78G., dated the 14th April, 1883.

As far as my individual opinion is concerned, it seems to me the Government, in the exercise of an inherent right, have, with much care, labour and research, drafted a Bill which, if it becomes law, will very largely improve the condition of the ryots and subordinate landlords. It will raise the inferior occupants of the soil from the position of serfs, and give them a real interest in their holdings, for they will learn that, so long as they act legally, they will be in a position to assert and maintain certain rights, and be no longer at the mercy and caprice of a landlord. In my opinion the Government are acting justly and in the interests of humanity in legislating for the benefit of a people very largely agricultural. Of course, certain provisions of the Bill are very distasteful to the zemindars, but the Government are considering and dealing with the interests of those who, from their situation, are dependant and helpless and at the mercy of the landlords, whose one aim is gain at the expense of tenants. The Government are not exceeding their authority in limiting the privileges of a rich and powerful, but small, class of landed proprietors, whose interests are also very fairly protected by the Bill.

One landlord's opinion respecting the Bill is, that it is one-sided and calculated to increase difficulties between landlords and their tenants. It is arbitrary and unjust, and the frequency of the expression "notwithstanding any contract to the contrary" shows a total disregard for engagements legally entered into and duly registered, the cancelling of which cannot fail to be disastrous in its effects upon zemindars. But I fear enquiry may disclose that the landlord, taking advantage of his power and influence and of the ignorance and helplessness of the ryot, has bound them under engagements largely beneficial to himself and probably injurious to the ryots. They are bound hand and foot by engagements unprofitable to themselves, and cannot cast off the yoke and improve their circumstances. The Government have a right to step in, and declare that such one-sided engagements shall no longer be recognized, but that the ryot shall have a fair field for his industry.

Such is my opinion. There is great need for legislation, if the ryot is to be emancipated from serfdom and to be allowed to take up a position as a free man, able to turn his industry to the best advantage to himself, to improve his holding, and secure a safe and permanent dwelling, without, in the first place, having to purchase the landlord's permission at a runious cost, so long as he acts legally and pays a fair rent. The Bill in its present form will, it seems to me, meet every requirement.

I append a report drafted by the Sub-Deputy Collector, showing the opinion of local Native landholders regarding certain portions of the Bill.

Draft Report by BABU NOGENDRA LAL MITTRA, *Sub-Deputy Collector.*

A public meeting was convened, and the opinion of the respectable inhabitants and pleaders of the sub-division was consulted, and they one and all consider that a slight modification in the Bill would be well for the interest of landlord and tenant, both classes alike.

It seems to me the points of the Bill which require particular consideration are the following :—

(1) Occupancy-ryot.
(2) Proposal for taking away from the hands of the landlord right to give consent to build, excavate tanks, fell trees upon his land, and while the landlord is thus deprived of his right, the tenant has been vested with the right to claim compensation for any improvement in case he be disturbed in his possession even for non-payment of rent.
(3) Proposal to give power to the occupancy-ryot to sell or sublet his right to anybody, without the consent of the landlord.
(4) Direct interference with private contract.

CHAPTER V.

Describes at length how occupancy right is acquired and what right an occupancy ryot can exercise under this Bill. The definition of an occupancy ryot is a broad one, so much so that an occupancy ryot can be classed with that of second grade landlord. This ryot under the Bill can build, excavate tanks, cut trees on his holding, and can sell, sublet, transfer, or mortgage his right without the consent of his landlord. Before anything is said on this class of ryot, I would moot the question who is an occupancy ryot. This class of ryot is not the actual cultivator of the soil, and the expenses and risk of cultivation are not his, but he would enjoy the privileges though. A sub-tenant faces all their risk and pays expenses of cultivation, borrowing money at a high rate of interest from his mohajany. As soon as the harvest season is over, these matans, landlords, and above all, or occupancy ryot, come in for their respective profits. Can a cultivator lay by anything after satisfying these three classes of payees. The Commissioners recognise occupancy ryots who are virtually no better than middlemen. The condition of the peasantry of Bengal has not been bettered, and unless these squatters or middlemen are removed, there is no chance of its getting bettered in future. Again, an occupancy ryot can sublet his holding. I consider a ryot ceases to be a ryot when he sublets his holding. These middlemen do not cultivate land or go to any risk whatever, but they acquire occupancy right by the mere fiat of the law. If the sub-letting be

recognized, the class of middlemen will increase, the condition of the actual cultivator of the soil remaining the same.

CHAPTER X.

Ryot from the time of the decennial settlement has been acting under the old usage of the country, *viz.*, building and excavating tank upon his holding with the permission of his landlord. The landlord in giving permission to the cultivable or arable land, thus converting into a homestead or bastoo one, does not lose. By the introduction of the change surely landlord will be a loser, and more so when he is to deal with a refractory ryot. By the provision of this chapter a proprietor suffers doubly,—1*stly*, being deprived of the right to give permission to the ryot for excavating tank, &c.; 2*ndly*, by being compelled to compensate a refractory ryot for the losses he may sustain by his own refractoriness.

CHAPTER V.

It has been already pointed out that, if the sub-letting system be allowed to go on, then the present occupancy ryot would be converted into middlemen ere long, and middlemen as a class are not actual cultivators of the soil. Now the tendency of the Bill is to give privileges to occupancy ryots, and probably Legislature has in view the bettering of the condition of the actual cultivator of the soil. But if the occupancy ryots convert themselves into middlemen, and the practical effect of the Bill be to better the condition of the middlemen only, then I beg to submit the object of the Bill will be sadly frustrated.

The right of transfer of occupancy right, if given unconditionally to the ryot, would probably move the same effect.

CHAPTER VI.

The next subject which requires notice is the proposal of vesting the revenue officers with the power of interfering with the private contracts between the landlords and tenants. I should think that the contemplated interference cannot have a beneficial effect. Private contracts have always been held sacred by law except in peculiar circumstances. A long-standing quarrel between a landlord and ryot may be put an end to by a private arrangement. And if the parties to a contract consider it beneficial to their actual interest, I think it is not necessary for Government to interfere and unsettle a thing settled by the parties themselves, who, I believe, would understand their interest better than any officer of Government.

Dated Porehattie, the 28th April 1883.

From—C. TWEEDIE, Esq.,

To—The Collector of Jessore.

Having been asked to give my opinion on the proposed Bengal Tenancy Bill, I have read it over carefully, and am struck with dismay at its contents: a more unjust and arbitrary Bill, and one calculated to widen the breach between landlords and their tenants, and gradually stamp out the former, could not well be drawn.

The injustice of the expression which runs throughout the Bill, "notwithstanding any contract to the contrary," is so great, that I cannot believe it will ever be sanctioned by any law-maker who gravely considers the matter—to do away with contracts (terms of tenure), and they are many, which have been legally made and duly registered, and which have greatly tended to calm down the differences which arose by the passing of Act X of 1859; will upset all that has been done during 24 years by those landlords who have given attention to the management of their estates, and will also so unsettle the minds of the tenants that the consequences are likely to be very disastrous.

If existing contracts are not upheld, it will tell particularly hard on European tenure-holders who have paid much attention to settling their estates, and I presume they are not included in the description given by the Government of India in paragraph 85 of their letter No. 6 of 21st March 1882. If they are included, I would recommend the Government to adopt the more open and fair policy of offering to give them compensation to quit the mofussil, making over their properties and factories to the Government, an experiment which could be easily carried out in the Presidency circle, where but few of the indigo-planter landholders remain, rather than gradually but surely stamp them out by the introduction of such a Bill as the Bengal Tenancy Bill with its arbitrary and retrospective clauses.

The framers of the Bill have evidently no knowledge of the people and requirements of the country; they have but one fixed object in view, the annihilation of the landlords.

There is nothing in the Bill which will facilitate the collection of rents, and very little that will really benefit the tenant class.

I annex some remarks upon the sections of the Bill, to which I beg to draw your attention.

Sections 5 and 7 to 13.—In this district there was a quantity of khamar land in every village, a deal of which has been absorbed or taken possession of by ryots, thereby making a ryot's holding larger than it was at the time of settlement when he was supposed to hold one bigah of matan land for Rs. 1-5-3. Would it not be better to define the ryots' holdings, charging them at the very old established rate of the pergunnah for each bigah they claim as belonging to their tenures, and the balance be considered khamar, or in other words, it is now impossible to define khamar without defining the ryots' tenures at the same time. I do not suppose that many landlords mind whether lands are khamar or ryoti, so long as they get

a fair rent for each bigah of land; but there is no doubt that all that a ryot was originally entitled to was one bigah for Rs. 1-5-3—anything he may hold which reduces his nirrick has been got by absorbing the landlord's khamar, except in cases of special pattah.

Sections 14 to 18.—Except under special pattah given by the landlords, no ryots had any right to hold at a cheaper rate than the pergunnah rate, and every ryot should be assessed at that rate who claims to hold at an unchanged rate from the permanent settlement, as such lands as he holds in excess have been absorbed from the landlord's khamar. The above is according to the special custom of the district, and would be understood by both landlords and ryots.

Section 22.—If a ryot was entitled to 5 bigahs at Rs. 1-5-3=Rs. 6-10-3, and has absorbed 10 bigahs of the landlord's khamar, total 15 bigahs, there seems to be no reason why his rent should not be brought up to Rs. 19-14-9 instead of double as proposed, viz., Rs. 13-4-6, which is in accordance with custom.

Section 24.—In a country where it is so difficult to ascertain the exact quantity of land held by a ryot, there seems to be no reason why enhancement should not take place as often as lands can be shewn to be held in excess of what was supposed.

Sections 38 to 42.—There seems to be little use in demanding security from the purchaser of a putni holding, as a ready remedy can be found to recover the rent due by an astum sale: and considering that a bonus of three to four years rental is usually paid for a putni, the security of the holding seems ample to meet the needs of the zemindars.

Section 45.—It seems to be unjust to give a man a right of permanent occupancy who has contracted with his landlord that he shall not acquire such a right; what would landlords and tenants in Scotland say to such a proposal where leases are usually of 19 years? Unjust.

Section 46.—If a ryot does not lose his status title a year after he has absconded, who is to pay the rent of the holding for that year?

Section 47.—This is a section rather unintelligible, especially the proviso; but it is evident that special contract is to be null and void.

Section 48.—This seems to be a useless section, as according to previous sections, a ryot is to acquire an occupancy right without its being granted to him.

Section 49.—This is what has taken place: the ryot has absorbed khamar land into his holding, but it was never supposed that he has acquired a right of occupancy in the excess lands, and he is generally too glad to pay for the excess lands at the pergunnah rate, and have them joined on to his holding when he is farmed out.

Section 50.—This section, to override contract, is unjust and quite contrary to custom. I held a house and land in England, and I was bound by my lease not to sublet, cut trees, nor break up pasture. Had I infringed any of the conditions of my lease, I presume an injunction would have been taken out to prevent me, and justly too.

Sections 51 to 57.—When a ryot has hitherto had no transferable right in his land except that given to him by an arbitrary law, which proposes to override all written contracts and old established customs, it is not likely that a landlord would care to avail himself of the right of pre-emption, and to find himself in the position described in section 56, by which he would have spent his money, and be in the same position as he was before.

Section 59.—It is unjust that a revenue or registering officer should interfere between two parties contracting, or arbitrate as to what should be, unasked. It is surely sufficient that the parties contracting are satisfied, and that the registering officer is satisfied as to the identity of the executant, and that he knows the terms of his contract.

Section 61.—This is decidedly unjust. It would be better to say that ryots are not competent to contract, and that no contracts would be binding unless made by a Government officer as the guardian of the ryot.

Section 72.—When Government officers, with an expensive staff, undertake to draw out tables, unpetitioned for, it seems hard that the occupancy ryots and the landlord should be called on to pay their salaries.

Section 74 (2).—It seems difficult to understand why a contract should be binding on a landlord and not on a tenant.

Section 76.—Double or any other proportion seems to be arbitrary. It would surely be more equitable that rent should be paid at a fair rate for each bigah acknowledged to be held, whether it should be an increase of quarter, double, or treble.

Section 78.—It is surely fair that a fresh suit for enhancement should lie whenever just cause arises, such as its being ascertained that more land is held by the ryot than what he is paying for, and which by collusion or mistake was wrongly measured; or, where four bigahs were reported to the landlord as within the ryot's holding, when there were actually six bigahs. In a country where corruption is so rife, ten years is a long time to wait to have an error rectified.

Section 79.—When a ryot is allowed to sow what crops he likes without consideration as to their being exhaustive or not, and uses no manure to replenish the land, and has bound himself by contract not to ask for a reduction, it is unjust that he should be able to go into court and claim a reduction when the land has become exhausted by his bad farming, and the landlord has been prevented by law from having any say as to the rotation of crops. Rotation of crops so as not to impoverish the soil, also a clause about manuring, are strictly looked to in all English leases.

Section 86.—This section is surely not in accordance with English law.

Section 98.—This section would come very hard on tenure-holders, many of whom are bound by contract to pay to their superiors by monthly instalments. Where is the money to

come from if not from the tenants from whom it has always been customary to collect by monthly, and many of whom are bound by special agreement to pay in such kists.

Section 125.—In this case it would be necessary for the court to serve a notice upon the landlord, intimating that a sale for a money decree had taken place to enable the landlord to make his claim for such arrear of rent as might be due to him.

Section 126.—Ryots are not in the habit of making improvements in this district. If one ryot wished to do so, he could not on account of his lands being mixed up with the lands of other ryots.

Section 140.—According to this section, the holding must be fallow for one year, and the rent lost.

Section 166.—Distraining produce of the holding through the medium of the court would be useless as regards facilitating the collection of arrears, and would only result in the crop being wasted. What is wanted is a summary procedure by which a decree may be obtained, and either the moveable or immoveable property of the defaulter sold without delay.

Section 193.—A short limit should be given as to the time within which the suit must be heard and finally disposed of.

Section 194.—The post office would need to increase its delivery establishment.

Section 198(b).—There being no appeal, is a bad principle. An appeal has a great effect in keeping an officer from taking an one-sided view, or being arbitrary in his judgments.

Sections 211 and 212.—A sale, subject to encumbrances, will never answer, and it will only cause the unnecessary delay of the time allowed for postponement.

Section 217 (3).—No suit should be entertained to set aside a sale, unless the arrear for which the sale took place with costs is first deposited in court.

Dated Hazrapore, the 10th May, 1883.

From—J. HARRY OATTS, Esq.,

To—The Collector of Jessore.

With reference to your memorandum of 14th ultimo, I have the honour of submitting my views on the Bengal Tenancy Bill.

I consider the Bill to be a most arbitrary, partial and unjust measure. It will sever all friendly ties between landlords and tenants, and lead to a state of things that must have disastrous results. There is nothing in it that will facilitate the collection of rents, and very little that will do any real good to the ryot. In fact, the Bill seems to have only one object, and that is, to stamp out landlords.

Sections 5 to 13, which relate to khamar and ryoti land, could not be applied to this district without great injustice to the landlords. If the Behar landlords make "persistent efforts" to increase the khamar (paragraph 19 of Statement of Objects and Reasons of the Bill), it is the Eastern Bengal ryot who makes persistent efforts to increase the ryoti by absorbing the khamar. Most of the tenures that are held at cheap rates have been formed in this way. Hence, it would be impossible to define the landlord's khamar without first defining the ryot's land.

Sections 14 to 18.—Because a ryot can shew that he has held his jumma at an unchanged rent for 20 years, or since the permanent settlement, it ought not to be presumed that the quantity of land has remained the same during these periods, unless he holds a pattah from the landlord. The fact is that, although he may have paid the same rent, he has considerably increased the quantity of land by absorption from the khamar. It would greatly benefit the mass of the ryots if permanent ryoti tenures were done away with altogether, and the rents payable by a village more uniformly distributed according to the quantity and quality of land held by each ryot.

Sections 45, 47, 50.—Concerning right of occupancy, contain a most unjust clause,—"notwithstanding any contract to the contrary." The remarks of the Government of India in paragraph 85 of their letter No. 6 of the 21st March 1882, certainly do not apply to this part of the country where the ryot is quite able to look after himself, and make his own terms with his landlord; and it is most unjust to do away with contracts that have been legally made. (The power of the tenants of Eastern Bengal over their landlords, I see, is acknowledged in paragraph 4 of the Statement of Objects and Reasons of the Bill.) Section 50 confers such wholesale rights and privileges on the ryot, that it is a mockery to make use of the expression "landlord;" "rent-collector" would be much more correct.

Sections 59 and 61.—It is decidedly unjust to allow a revenue officer to interfere between a landlord and his tenant, especially when both parties are satisfied.

Section 72.—It is also very unfair, in section 72, to charge either the landlord or the ryot with the cost of preparing tables of rates when such tables are unasked for.

Section 14(2).—It seems very unfair that contracts should be binding on a landlord and not on a ryot.

Section 79.—If a ryot can do what he likes, and exhausts the soil by always sowing the same crops on it, and does nothing to improve it, it is very hard that the ryot should have the power to apply for a reduction of rent "notwithstanding any contract to the contrary."

Section 98.—If rents are collectable from ryots "*not more*" than four times in the year, and may be not so often, how are tenure-holders to pay rents to their superiors to whom they are bound by contract to pay more frequently; in many cases once a month?

Section 140—Seems to provide that a ryot's holding must lie fallow for one year, and the rent lost before the landlord can do anything. This seems difficult to understand.

Section 198.—Appeals ought not to be abolished. They prevent officers from being one-sided and arbitrary in their decisions.

Dated Sindooree, the 10th May, 1883.

From—W. SHIREFF, Esq.,

To—The Collector of Jessore.

I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of your communication No. 78 of the 14th ultimo, requesting me to give you my opinion on the proposed Bengal Tenancy Bill. I have gone over the proposed Bill as published in the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 7th March last, and I must say that a more one-sided measure I never saw.

The one great grievance that the landlords had to complain of was the delay and difficulty there is in realizing rents through the courts when such a course has to be adopted; but I do not see that the new Bill gives any particular facilities in that way, and leaves the landlords just as badly off as they were before in that respect. It takes away to a very great extent the rights and privileges of the landlords as hitherto possessed by them, and leaves them mere rent-collectors for the Government, while their responsibility for paying up the Government revenue remains as heretofore.

It seems to me to be a most complicated Act, and that there will be considerable difficulty in working it. I believe it will unsettle the minds of the agrarian population of Bengal, and lead to an immense amount of fresh litigation; and though it seeks to benefit the ryots at the expense of the landlords, yet the real people it will benefit will be the vakeels, mooktears, and hangers-on about the Moonsiff's courts, while the ryots will impoverish themselves by litigation, and a bad feeling will be established between them and their landlords, which will go far to nullify any advantages which it is sought to give them by this new measure.

I have to apologize for not having replied to your communication sooner, but press of business at this the sowing time has prevented me doing so sooner.

Dated Narail, the 12th May, 1883.

From—MOULVIE SYED MOAZZIM HOSSAIN, KHAN BAHADUR, Judge of the Court of Small Causes, at Narail,

To—The Collector of Jessore.

In acknowledging with thanks your kind letter of the 14th ultimo, I have the honor to state that I had not the remotest idea that I should ever be called upon to give my humble opinion on so important a law regulating the relations between the proprietors of land, subordinate holders of land, and the vast mass of the peasantry, and in which the best talents of the land and the ablest officers of the Government, who have given the subect their most devoted attention, have been engaged in elaborating and introducing the Bill under consideration.

The shortness of the time allowed for the submission of the report precludes the possibility of being able to deal with so vast and important a subject with any appreciable approach to completeness. I shall, however, try to the best of my humble abilities to notice some of the most important points on the subject. At the outset, I must say that, having due regard to all the surrounding circumstances, I fail to see at the present time any urgent necessity for recasting the whole Rent Law which is working so well, instead of only making some amendments useful to both landlords and tenants. The introduction of the present Bill, purporting to make so many novel and radical alterations in the existing law between landlord and tenant, affecting a population of over sixty millions, would be, on one hand, a direct invasion of the rights of the zemindars, and on the other, seriously detrimental to the true interests of the actual cultivators. It is an admitted fact that nothing is more injurious to a person than to go to litigation, which is often ruinous to both parties. The proposed law has so many outlets to litigation, that every ryot will be under the necessity of having recourse to law suits, and observe so many technical formalities for the maintenance and transfer of his rights. He will have to dance attendance before several officers besides the Civil Court, and thereby waste his precious time and hard-earned money which he could have more advantageously employed in the cultivation and improvement of his land which would not only be profitable to himself, but also beneficial to others.

In my humble opinion, the ryots have not yet attained such a stage of advancement as would enable them to reap the benefits and advantages which the framers of the Bill have in view for them. With a hazy and undefined exaggeration of their rights and privileges they would rush into law courts, and get involved in endless litigation to their own ruin and to that of their landlords, but much to the benefit and satisfaction of petty-fogging touters and unscrupulous money-lenders, who at first tempt and draw them into the intricacies of law, and not leave them till they have wheedled them out of their last pie.

I beg to observe that there are many provisions in the Bill which I fully approve, while there are others, which, I am sorry to say, are not only uncalled for, but positively injurious to the interest of all classes.

The Bengal zemindars asked for a simpler procedure for the realization and enhancement of rent. But the present Bill does not give them greater facilities for the purpose than what

they already possess. They do not want more than the share of produce which in 1793 the Government assigned to them. Such cumbrous and expensive mode of enhancement and settlement of rate of rent, value of produce, and restriction of money rent to one-fifth of the produce, are quite uncalled for, and will ultimately prove injurious to both the landholders and tenants.

It will appear from a reference to old records that, formerly there were neither too many evictions nor enhancements. It is the law which opens the door to litigation for both tenants and landlords, and teaches them to try a variety of means to gain their selfish ends. It must be borne in mind that, as a rule, landowners generally are attached to their tenants, and try to secure their goodwill, and live on friendly terms with them. Naturally, they do not, and cannot, like to turn them out of their holdings, for it is an old proverbial saying of the great poet Sadi which may be rendered into—"The tenant is the root of the tree, and the landlord the trunk." If they ever disagree, it is owing to the conduct of objectionable ryots. It appears that the under-mentioned number of evictions and enhancements took place under the orders of a Moonsiff's court, having jurisdiction over an area with a population of 328,231; average enhancement=14, and evictions=6; total 20—a very small number for so large a population.

Having regard to this circumstance, I do not think it desirable for the Government to enact a law, the inevitable effect of which would be to upset the old-established relations between landlords and tenants, respected by the usages and customs of the country and courts of law, and thereby shake the confidence of the people in the acts of the Government, and put the entire population of the country in arms against one another. They are now passing their days happily in peace and quiet, but the effect of the contemplated legislation would be to involve them in chronic and ruinous litigation.

It is, no doubt, the duty of Government to extend benignant protection to all classes of its subjects, but the giving of a right of occupancy to a ryot who never had it before would, instead of improving his condition, rather make it worse by tempting him to run recklessly into debts by mortgaging his occupancy rights. It can easily be proved from enquiries that, of the several classes of ryots, those who cultivate the land appertaining to the village in which they may have resided from a long time, or from generations to generations, naturally have an attachment to such land, and feel anxious for its improvement and prosperity; on the other hand, the case is quite different with ryots who come merely to cultivate the lands, but reside in another village. They are nothing more or less than mere speculators, and, as such, they do not feel that interest in, and that attachment to, the land as are felt by the ryots of the former class.

If the right of occupancy be conferred on the latter class or non-resident ryots, the result would be that, without any hesitation, they would mortgage or transfer absolutely their rights and interests to any one, or make *benami* transactions, and thereby prove a source of great trouble and annoyance not only to the zemindar, but also to old resident ryots. I regret to find that the Bill encroaches on the freedom of contract, completion, and established usages which have been respected by all classes in all countries and in all ages.

The right of pre-emption may be considered by some as a compensation for the creation of transferability of occupancy rights, and as a guard against the introduction of objectionable tenants; but as a matter of fact, this right of pre-emption will practically be of little use, considering the large outlay which the landowner will have to make in the shape of purchase-money, &c., without any hope of an adequate return.

Most landowners in these days can hardly realize even as much as is necessary for payment of Government revenue and cesses; so they have no means to make purchases of interests of occupancy ryots; consequently, the introduction of objectionable ryots and interference of rival landowners and speculators, to the great annoyance of both the zemindars and the settled ryots of the village, are inevitable.

As regards the ryot himself, the formalities of law he shall have to go through to effect a transfer of a small holding in time of urgent need will put him to so much botheration, that his very object in making the transfer will be frustrated, and he will be obliged to incur unnecessary expenses, and suffer a great deal of trouble in the bargain.

It appears to me very hard that in cases of enhancement of rent, although the landlord may conform to all the rules prescribed by the proposed law, yet he must suffer, but for no fault of his own. Even if the grounds of enhancement of rent be fair and reasonable, but the ryot does not agree to pay the enhanced rent, and the landlord has to sue for ejectment, and gets a decree for it, yet he will have to pay compensation for improvement and a further compensation for disturbance before he can actually eject the tenant, or in other words, the landlord will not be able to gain the benefits of the decree until he deposits in court such sum as compensation for improvements and a further sum as compensation for disturbance equal to ten times the yearly increase of rent, which is indeed excessive and unjust. Here it is the tenant, who fails to comply with the provisions of the law, becomes the gainer; while the landlord is the loser. The landlord has to pay as compensation an amount to the outgoing tenant which he can seldom expect to realize from the new tenant. Suppose the old ryot agreed to pay the enhanced rent demanded, and was allowed to retain his holding, even in that case the landlord could not be sure of realizing from him by way of rent as much as he has to pay as compensation.

CHAPTER II.

Section 6.—The provisions of this section appear to be unreasonable and unjust. Every zemindar should be looked upon as proprietor of his lands, and as such he should be allowed to keep as much lands for his own private use as he requires; but the provisions of this section divest him of that power, and confer on the ryot a title which he never possessed nor demanded. Evidently this section means to convert a ryot into a proprietor.

CHAPTER IV.

Section 41.—An appeal ought to lie from an order under this section.

I should think a provision ought to be made for relinquishment of putni tenures; cases may arise in which the putnidar may not be able to realize even as much rent as he has to pay to the zemindar who may not choose to bring the putni tenure to sale, but insist on attachment and sale of his moveable and other immoveable property, and even apply for arrest of his person.

CHAPTER V.

Sections 45 and 47.—The provisions of these sections are exceedingly objectionable, because a ryot may hold one bigah of land in a village or estate for 11 years, and take 99 more in the twelfth year, and yet he will, at the end of the twelfth year, acquire a right of occupancy in all the 100 bigahs.

Section 49.—This section also is very objectionable. Under section 13, Chapter II, no khamar lands in a certain local area other than that for which a register has been prepared shall become khamar lands, while this section provides accrual of right of occupancy in khamar lands. So the zemindar will suffer double loss: on one hand he is deprived of the right of retaining as much land as he requires for his own use, and on the other, the land which will be recorded as his khamar land will go to the ryot's hands for ever, so that, if a zemindar requires to extend his family residence, make a garden or a new house, he will be at the mercy of his own tenant.

Section 51.—The time of one month given by this section ought to run from the date of service of notice and not from that of filing the same.

Section 56.—The acquisition of right of occupancy by a tenant immediately on his taking from the landlord a jote wherein the former tenant had a right of occupancy is indeed very objectionable. This section does away with the general period of 12 years required for the acquisition of occupancy right.

CHAPTER VI.

Section 59.—This section limits the enhancement to a six annas per rupe, or one-fifth of the estimated average annual value of the gross produce.

No restraint should be put on the freedom of contracts. When contracts entered into by people in other matters are respected by courts of law and sanctioned by the established usages of the country, there is no reason whatever why contracts between proprietors of lands and tenants should be respected only when it binds the zemindar (Section 74 sub-section 2).

Section 62.—Settlements of rate of rents, produce, or value might well be left for determination by Civil Courts.

The procedure as to settlement of rate of rent, &c., is indeed a very cumbrous one, and will cost trouble and expense to both landlords and tenants which the Legislature wants to avoid.

Section 73.—No provision is made if the change in, or in regard to, the land is effected solely by the agency or at the expense of the landlord or his predecessor in interest.

Section 74.—It is strange that the landlord should be bound by his contract not to enhance the rent of a tenant, while the ryot is either not bound by his contract, or bound partially only.

Section 82.—The provisions of this section are hard upon landlord who let the land originally on the understanding that he would always get a certain share of the actual gross produce, instead of which, if the money rent contemplated by this section be less than the value of his (landlord's) share of the produce, he becomes a loser for nothing; in fact by commutation of rent in kind into money rent the ryot has to untertake no further risk of cultivation; hence, in fixing money rent, no deduction should be made by the court from the average value of the landlord's share of gross produce, in consideration of the risk of cultivation being taken by the ryot, for the entire risk of cultivation already lies on him under the customary rules of payment in kind, except in rare cases of contract in which the ryot undertakes to meet the landlord's demand, notwithstanding his failure to raise or gather crop on account of drought or inundation, &c.

CHAPTER VII.

The provision of a settled ryot acquiring permanent right in bastu land not included in an occupancy holding, and not losing that right, notwithstanding that he has ceased to be a settled ryot of a particular village or estate to which the bastu land appertains, is extremely hard upon the landlord, and the provision regarding compensation to be awarded to the tenant in cases of ejectment for wilful breach of conditions of written contract is more so. No provision is made as to how long the zemindar is to wait before he can make arrangements about the land left by the absconding ryot.

CHAPTER VIII.

The grounds on which an ordinary ryot may be ejected are so stringent that no landlord can expect to eject a tenant at all; he would never like to pay any compensation for improvements, and a further compensation for disturbance as provided by Section 93.

CHAPTER IX.

The provisions as to fixing instalments in which money rent is payable, and the rules as to receipts and accounts to be given to tenants, and keeping counterparts, &c., are very wholesome improvements upon the old law. I should think a certain fee should be paid to the landlord for the statement of account to be given to the tenant as provided by Section 101, as every landlord having a large property shall have to increase his working staff to meet the ryots' demand under that section, particularly when under clause 2 of Section 102 the landlord shall have to pay penalty for neglect of, and non-compliance with, the provisions of Section 101.

Section 103.—I should think the old rule of tender to the landlord should be retained. The phrase "has reason to believe" is too wide, and every ryot will at random, and at the instigation of suit-mongers and pettyfoggers, take advantage of this section, and never go to his landlord for payment of rent. Section 110 remedies the evil apprehended in clause *a*, Section 103. The zemindar will, as a rule, have to wait for deposits to be made, and in some cases for years together pending the decision of Civil Courts under Section 106, before he can realize even as much as is payable by him as Government revenue; and the result will be that he will be improverished, and his zemindaris will ere long be put up to sale for arrears of Government revenue. I should add that the officers receiving deposits should, in case of deposits made under clauses *b* and *c* of section 103, cause a notice of the receipt of the deposits to be affixed on the tehsil kutchery or where rent is usually paid, and on a conspicuous place in the property; for otherwise it will not be possible for any small share-holder and petty landlord, whose circumstances may not allow them to engage a mooktear solely for the purpose of attending the office of the officers receiving deposits of rents, to get information if deposits have been made, or until the expiration of several months after deposit.

The provisions of appointment of commission for dividing and estimating crops may be made solely applicable to Behar cases. Cases of rent paid by division of the produce are rare in Lower Bengal, and are known as the burga bhag system. In Lower Bengal, the standing rules for suing out the landlord's share as now ought to be left as they are, as the introduction of the rules of division of produce by commission is a mere addition to a lawsuit.

CHAPTER X.

Would work well with certain amendments as suggested below.

The provision to award compensation to ryots for improvements made for their own benefit, and without the landlord's permission, is objectionable. If after certain improvements made by a ryot he is evicted from his holding for his own laches, or relinquishes it of his own accord, or absconds, the tenure is let to another. It may be that the new tenant may find that the improvements by digging a tank or sinking a well, &c., in agricultural land made by former tenant are rather detrimental to his interest, so this new tenant may demand reduction of rents on that ground. As such I should think that no ryot should be allowed any compensation for any improvement made without the landowner's permission.

Section 132.—Should be altogether omitted; people should be left free to enter into any sort of contract they like.

The provisions regarding common management of land are an improvement upon the old law. These provisions will greatly tend to preserve public peace which is often broken by riots, &c., among co-owners, and help the weaker shareholders who are often thrown into a disadvantageous position as regards collection of rents, &c., because of obstructions put in their way by powerful shareholders who often instigate the ryots to withhold payments of rents to the weaker shareholders.

CHAPTERS XI, XII, XIII, AND XIV

would again give rise to unnecessary litigation. The points mentioned in those chapters may be heard and determined in other suits allowed by law, if raised by any party.

CHAPTER XI.

Section 51 (3).—A notice should also be published by beat of drum, and affixed on a conspicuous spot in the property, and another on the tahsil kutchery or where rent is usually paid; for generally the ryots and even the landlords do not get, or have the opportunity to read, the official Gazette.

Section 157.—The time for filing objection should be limited to one month from the date of publication of the jummabundi on the spot, and not from that of its publication in the Gazette.

CHAPTER XIII.

The provisions as to distraint no way facilitate collection of rent, and are not an improvement upon the existing law for realizing rent by a law-suit. The procedure enjoined as to distraint is very cumbrous and expensive to both the tenants and the landowners. In cases of small arrears realizations will scarcely cover the costs, and the result will be that while the tenant will suffer, the landowner will fail to recover the arrears. The distraining officer should, under the rules, be above the rank of a peon.

CHAPTER XIV.

Section 199 (1).—The provisions of this section are an improvement on the old law.

Section 214, clause 3.—The notice should be served by the court of a Moonsiff having jurisdiction in respect of the lands to which the encumbrance relates, as the Moonsiff's court is always nearer than the Collector's office. It is not clear whether the party affected by the service of notice under clause 3 of the section should have a further remedy in the civil court.

In conclusion, I beg to reiterate with regret that I have not been able to discuss this important subject as fully as it deserves, on account of want of leisure from heavy office work, and to avoid delay in the submission of my report. I have therefore touched briefly upon only a few important and salient points of the Bill.

No. 360, dated Naldanga Rajbati, the 12th May 1883.

From—BABU PRAMATHA BHUSANA DEVA RAYA,

To—The Collector of Jessore.

With reference to your memorandum No. 78G., dated 14th April, I have the honour to submit herewith my opinion on the Bengal Tenancy Bill in the form of a note. I have tried to discuss the variout important issues raised therein in a fair and impartial manner.

Note on the Bengal Tenancy Bill of 1883.

CHAPTER I.

1. *Section 3 (3) (4) (5).*—In classifying tenants, an important section of the community has been left out of consideration, and their existence virtually ignored. All ever Bengal, there are jotedars (sometimes called gantidars) who are neither ryots, as defined in section 3 (5), nor tenure-holders as defined in section 14. Legislation in matters like this should, in my humble opinion, be constructive and preservative, recognizing the existing elements of the social economy, devising means for their development and prosperity, and eliminating whatever there may be to retard their harmony and growth. But the destructive tendency of legislation in ignoring the existence of tenure-holders generally since 1859 has revolutionized the Bengal society by bringing ruin and poverty upon a very important class of the community, the jotedars.

2. The Rent Law Commission perceived the anomaly of Act X of 1859 in this respect (*vide* their report, paragraphs 13—22), and the pernicious effect it has produced upon the social economy of Bengal is too well known to everyone who has the faintest knowledge of rural Bengal.

3. The present Bill has recognized tenants holding at fixed rents from the time of the permanent settlement; but besides these mokurrardars there is a class of tenure-holders (whose number far outweighs the number of mokurrardars in a given district), who are not ryots within the definition of section 3 (5) of the Bill; neither do they hold land for the purposes of agriculture, horticulture, or pasture, nor did they or their predecessors in interest come into possession of it for such purposes. Whatever their origin, it is pretty well certain that an overwhelming majority of tenure-holders is of this category, and that they constitute an important section of the true aristocracy of this country. To level them down to the status of ryots, and thereby subject them to the payment of enhanced rent at the same rate as provided for ryots, is to sweep them clean from the rural economy of the land.. One of the pernicious effects of Act X of 1859 was the ruin of many a family holding tenures of this description. But future legislation, being cognizant of the fact, should carefully guard against committing the same error over again; for the non-recognition of such an important section of the community is neither conducive to the ultimate welfare of the zemindar, nor expedient upon political considerations.

4. This class of jotedars, as it at prerent exists, consists—

(*a*) Of families of the higher strata of society, owning holdings of various dimensions of, say, from 50 bighas to 5,000 bighas, but not at fixed rents, with under-ryots on the holdings previous to their creation.

(*b*) Of families of the lower strata of society, who, for service rendered, or consideration paid, received grants from the zemindar of considerable tracts of land with under-ryots on the holdings previous to their creation. These have advanced a few steps above their original social position.

(*c*) Of families of actual cultivators of land, who, by subletting, have gradually evolved themselves into the status of middlemen. Their social position is yet uncertain, but in the process of social evolution they will in time rise higher up.

5. Now, the difficulty of discovering "any principle of distinction between ryots and tenure-holders, or undertenure-holders, which will hold good universally," should not be the reason why their existence should be ignored in the statute book of the country. Some arbitrary rule should be adopted, and the class of tenants of this description differentiated from the class defined in the Bill as "ryot." To this end the following suggestions are most humbly made:—

Section 3 (3).—For "tenure" write "tenure of the first degree," and provide to the following effect:—

"Tenure of the second decree means a tenure of more than 50 bighas of land not held at fixed rent from the time of the permanent settlement, the holder of which does not derive his profit from the produce of the soil, but from undertenants paying him rent in money, or

a tenure of more than 50 bighas of land not held at fixed rent from the time of the permanent settlement, the holder of which derives one-fourth of his profit from the produce of the soil, and three-fourths from undertenants paying him rent in money."

Similarly, the definition of "ryot" could be so changed that none should be deemed a ryot who does not derive his profit entirely from agriculture, &c., or three-fourths of whose profit does not come from those sources, and one-fourth by subletting.

CHAPTER II.

Section 5 (5).—The necessity of khamar land in a country like India, where agriculture is one of the most important pursuits of people in every grade of life, is obvious. In olden times, even the paramount power had large tracts of land for raising various kinds of staple produce, partly to improve and encourage agriculture, and partly to give employment to the poor and the destitute. This being the natural origin of the institution of private land, all its present evils are due to the creation by legislation of tenants-at-will, and the bestowal of right of occupancy to ryots cultivating or holding land for 12 years. The material prosperity of this country depends largely upon agricultural improvements, and the zemindars, whatever might have been their apathy and ignorance in former times, have, at least some of them, realized the fact, that one of their paramount duties consists in establishing experimental farms upon scientific principles. But this cannot be done unless zemindars have the power, where necessary, to increase their existing stock of khamar lands. I therefore humbly suggest that a provision be made to the effect that, for purposes of agricultural and horticultural improvement, zemindars may increase their existing stock of khamar land.

CHAPTER III.

6. *Section 21* (3).—For "less than 10 per cent." write "less than 15 per cent." This is suggested with a view to allow a similar margin to the proposed tenure-holders of the second degree.

CHAPTER III.

7. *Section 28* (1).—This section seems to be quite unnecessary. Moreover, it will have the effect of provoking unnecessary litigation. Under this section, the revenue officer upon receipt of the fee payable under section 27 "shall cause a notice to be served on the landlord, requiring him to register the transfer of succession;" and the landlord shall be "bound to comply forthwith with the requisition contained therein." But the landlord may have very cogent reasons for refusing to register such transfer, and for the matter of that the tenure itself may not be transferable. Litigious tenants may take advantage of this section, and try to hoax the zemindar through the revenue court. The zemindar, in equity, should have an opportunity to show cause why the transfer or succession should not be registered. The landlord's refusal or neglect to register does not involve any imminent danger to the incident of the tenure, nor does it in any way jeopardize the tenure-holder's right or interest. Under such circumstance, I am humbly of opinion that section 32 is quite sufficient to afford relief in the event of the landlord's refusal to register.

CHAPTER V.

8. *Right of occupancy.*—Great misapprehension seems to prevail as to the motive of the zemindar in being too much reluctant to allow any and every class of tenants to acquire the right of occupancy in any land held or cultivated by them. Before the passing of Act X of 1859, there were only two classes of actual cultivators of the soil recognized by the zemindar:—

(*a*) The khoodkhast or resident; and
(*b*) The pykhast or non-resident ryots.

The resident ryot was considered to have a birthright over the lands of his village, and enjoyed all the immunities which subsequent legislation conferred upon the ryot having a right of occupancy; while the non-resident ryot was considered as a mere stranger, having no lien upon the land of the village in which he did not reside, but allowed to hold and cultivate so long as there would arise no demand for the land on the part of the residents of the village. And this the zemindars did, I am humbly of opinion, upon principles of sound policy tending to the real and permanent good of the village to which the land appertained. Nothing can more effectually improve the condition of the resident cultivators and render them happy by living in a thriving community of peaceful and laborious members than the beneficial custom of allowing them precedence over strangers for earning their livelihood from the lands of the village in which they permanently reside. In an agricultural country like Bengal, the children of the village should have an indefeasible right over the lands of the village. The pykhast right must succumb under the superior right of the khoodkhast ryot. Hence originated the customary law of not allowing any permanent right to the stranger ryot. The word "khoodkhast," as used in the regulations, is synonymous with "resident." Had the framers of Act X of 1859 conferred rights of occupancy on the resident ryots, much of the censure mercilessly heaped from all sides on the head of the innocent zemindar, much of the ruin and poverty among the agricultural community, and much of the ill success of the Act in this respect might have been averted. But the then Legislature committed, it seems to me, a mistake by accepting the dictum of the revenue authorities of the North-Western Provinces, that "residence was not always a condition of occupancy," and ushering an arbitrary rule of occupancy in this country contrary to custom and tradition.

9. Experience having amply demonstrated the mischievous effects of this canon of the law of 1859, the Legislature is now anxious to amend it. But the measures embodied in the Bill in this respect seem, in my humble opinion, to be as arbitrary as the old law, and not only does it tend to complicate more hopelessly the already complicated relations between the landlord and the tenant, but it may (I speak this with much diffidence) interfere with the material prosperity of rural village communities.

10. An estate is a factitious aggregation of villages, often miles distant from each other, made by the Government upon fiscal considerations. There is seldom any community of interest and feeling among people of different villages in one estate. Under the circumstance it is not very just to give undue advantage to the people of village X who have held land in their own village for 12 years over the people of village Y in respect to the lands of village Z, which the people of X never held before, simply because X and Z are villages in the same estate, although X is four miles distant from Z and Y quarter of a mile. On the contrary, it would tend to cement the bonds of sympathy between the people of two contiguous villages, irrespective of the consideration whether they appertain to the same estate or not, if the inhabitants of the one are allowed occupancy rights in respect of the lands of the other village. Besides, what the learned Law Member apprehends regarding the status of new comers (paragraph 31 of the "Statement of Objects and Reasons," *below*) has a surer chance of coming to pass under the proposed law. Immigration would be discouraged and every encouragement given to bring in new ryots from neighbouring villages *not* lying in the same estate with a view to keep as many holdings unencumbered by occupancy rights as practicable. This would interfere seriously with the welfare of resident ryots, who would be debarred the chance of increasing their holdings. From the zemindar's point of view, too, the provisions of Sections 45 (1) and 49 are objectionable. The zemindar is bound by self-interest, equity, and good conscience to secure the right of property to the resident ryots of a village, the effect of which, on the side of the ryot, is prosperity; on the side of the zemindar, facility of realizing rent from a prosperous tenantry. But why should the zemindar be equally indulgent to a stranger, simply because he happens to have cultivated lands for 12 years in a remote part of the estate? It may be argued that an estate being a concrete holding of the zemindar, all its component villages should be regarded by him as so many members of a single body; but I have shown above, that decentralization of the rights of occupancy is likely to interfere with the material prosperity of the resident ryots. The duty of the zemindar ought to be, instead of trying to give nourishment at random to all the branches of the tree, to centralize benefits upon village units which will have the ultimate effect of securing prosperity and happiness to all the villages.

11. There is one other fact which should not be forgotten in this connection. All the villages in a single estate may not be in the khas possession of the zemindar. As is generally the case, he has distributed some villages in putni, some villages in mourashi, and some other villages in jotes; with the agricultural population of which he has virtually nothing whatever to do; and the agriculturists of which villages have no sympathy with the zemindar. This being so, it does not seem to be reasonable that a ryot from such a village, virtually a stranger, should enjoy the same rights and immunities as the resident ryot; while a resident ryot of 11 years 11 months and 29 days standing is a tenant-at-will, a stranger from another village becomes at once an occupancy ryot, simply because he held for 12 years lands in one, two, twelve, or twenty-four villages in the same estate.

12. These provisions might, I am humbly of opinion, abet the ryot's natural improvidence and turn him into a habitual nomad. Let me illustrate my position. An occupancy ryot, according to the Bill, being perfectly at liberty to sell or encumber his holding, avails himself of an early opportunity to raise money by one or other of the means, and merrily does he fritter away the money as long as the last farthing remains. He then, one morning, with bag and baggage, wife and children, with a view to try his fortune in greener fields and pastures new, repairs to another village in the same estate, and there takes a jumma from the zemindar, putnidar, or any permanent tenure-holder. There he plays the same game, and again pursues his gipsy life; or if he is a wise man, he adopts this mode of life for a few years, and carefully keeping his purse tight, becomes a man of fortune. But the majority of ryots being proverbially improvident, it is more likely that with the facilities afforded them, they would be more improvident and *unsettled*.

13. This state of things would also seriously affect the zemindar. What with the power to transfer occupancy rights and the facility to acquire it in the same estate, a feverish desire to convert occupancy holdings into ready money will get possession of the ignorant and improvident ryots! They would notify their desire for sale to the zemindar, who would be assailed with such notifications from every quarter of his zemindari. Now, if the zemindar refuses to buy, it is almost certain either the money-lender, or the planter, or his adversary, or any other objectionable person may come in against his will and his interest. If he purchases, his purse will be too much drained upon, but as long as the holdings are not advantageously settled, the zemindar will suffer a double loss, loss of interest of the investment, and loss of rents. And in nine cases out of ten, the investment would be a dead loss for his purchasing by consideration what he had otherwise the right to get.

14. Under all these circumstances, I humbly suggest the definition of "settled ryot" in Section 45 (1) may be recast on the following principle, *viz.*—(1) every person who has permanent residence in a village, and who, for a period of three years, whether before or after

the commencement of this Act, has continuously held as a ryot, ryoti land situate in that village shall, notwithstanding the land so held by him at different times during that period may have been different, be deemed to have become, on the expiration of that period, a settled ryot of that village; or (2) in the case of a non-resident ryot, every such ryot who shall have held land in a village in which he is not permanently domiciled for a period of 12 years shall have a right of occupancy in the land so held by him. This, I humbly believe, would reconcile matters by reconciling traditional custom of the country with the dictum of the law of 1859, which for a quarter of century has been the custom in vogue.

15. *Section 47.*—Should be amended according to the above suggestions.

Section 50 (e).—The following amendment is suggested with reference to paragraph 4 of this note: "He may sublet not more than a fourth part of his holding."

16. *Section 59.*—I seriously protest against any interference with free and voluntary dealing. Land, like everything else, has a market value, depending upon demand and necessity, and it is feared that the Government, in its paternal solicitude for the welfare of the ryots, may unnecessarily impose a hardship upon the zemindar who is the most loyal and devoted vassal of her Imperial majesty. The registering officer is only concerned to see whether the ryot is entering into the contract as a free agent; and if he is satisfied that it is so, he should not have the power to inquire into the matters stated in sub-section 2. What objection can there be to the ryot's voluntary agreement to pay to his landlord what he thinks he can bear to part with? The same issue is joined to Section 61 (2).

17. *Sections 59 (2), 61 (2), 64, 75 (d).*—And other sections fixing the limit of money rent payable by settled ryot. This appears to be an infringement of the principle upon which the permanent settlement was made with the zemindar, and its consequence would be ruinous to him. By the permanent settlement, the Government's share of the gross produce was made over to the zeminder (*vide* preamble of Regulation XIX of 1793, and Justice Campbell's remarks in the Great Rent Case, B. L. R. Suppl., vol. 251). Both under the Hindu and the Mahomedan Governments, the cultivator's share of the produce was one-half of the gross produce. When latterly the Mahomedan Government preferred taking one-fourth, it was simply because the State wanted to save itself from the trouble and inconvenience of taking rent in kind. Now, the Government having transferred to the zemindar the right to a certain proportion of the produce of every bigah held by the ryot, and that proportion being half, both under the Hindu and the Mahomedan rule, it is inexplicable how the State can now depart from this principle, established by custom during centuries and ages?

18. By the permanent settlement, the zemindars were rack-rented. "We have seen," says Mr. Westland in his report on the district of Jessore, page 98, "one of the great zemindar families of the district lose all their estates, one after another, through no fault of their own, but from causes *directly referable to the action of Government.* Firstly, the assessment fixed at the permanent settlement was too high, &c." Again: "when the British came, they began by increasing the revenue by the 1772 assessment, and while they made the zemindar more than ever dependent for his revenue upon the excessive exercise of his power, they set it before them as one of the objects of their administration to limit and control that very exercise of power on which the zemindar had to depend" (page 84). The consolidation of cesses; police, chowkidari, poolbundi, and similar other expenses; canoongoes' allowances, zemindari pension, &c., &c., with the revenue brought the revenue practically to more than half the value of the gross produce which the State was entitled to receive. Hence all the old zemindars, notably the ancient house I have the honour to represent, were impoverished and ruined. If this was the condition which the zemindars had been reduced to in 1793 from causes "directly referable to the Government," the effect of fixing the limit of money rent by one-fifth of the estimated average annual value of the gross produce of the land would be equally, if not more, disastrous. I therefore propose that instead of one-fifth, three-eighth of estimated average annual value of the gross produce should be the zemindar's share in money rent.

19. With reference to enhancement of rent of tenures of the second degree proposed in paragraph 5 of this note, I beg to suggest that the rent of such tenures should be liable to be enhanced upon the same grounds and under the same procedure as the rent of occupancy holdings, with this exception, that a tenure-holder of this class shall be entitled to a profit not more than 15 per cent. and not less than 5 per cent. of the balance which remains after deducting from the gross rents payable to him the expense of collecting those rents, and where he has any portion of his holding in his own cultivation, the rent of such lands should be calculated for the purpose of assessment with reference to the table of rates then prevailing.

20. *Section 76.*—Such a circumscription does not seem to be at all necessary in the face of definite rules whereby the zemindar would not be allowed to get more than a fixed proportion of the gross produce in kind or money. On the other hand, it would be an injustice done to the zemindar in cases in which occupancy ryots pay him a nominal rent.

CHAPTER VIII.

21. With regard to the settlement of rent between the ordinary ryot and his landlord, Legislature should leave them quite unhampered by any rule or law. Restrictions such as are proposed in Section 119, specially with reference to the rent of this class of ryots, are, in my humble opinion, productive of infinite mischief, both to the landlord and to the tenant, for the benefit of which latter class the Government are so very solicitous. The zemindar to whom,

by the permanent settlement, the Government surrendered, among other things, "the right to profit by future increase of cultivation, and the cultivation of more valuable articles of produce," should not now be bound hand and foot to exercise that right in a way prejudicial to his interest. Further injustice seems to have been done to the landlord by providing in section 93 (2) (7) that the landlord shall be bound to pay to the ryot whom he wishes to eject a compensation for disturbance equal to ten times the yearly increase demanded. This, in other words, implies that the landlord will have to purchase *by full consideration* the benefit which he has the right to get. It is not clear why an *un*settled ryot should get so large a compensation for disturbance which affects him very little. If he loses a holding here by refusing to pay what his landlord demands, he has a sure chance of getting a holding there. If the ryot is entitled to any compensation for being compelled to surrender against his will, the landlord must also be entitled to similar compensation when the ryot relinquishes his holding without the landlord's consent. But Sections 139 and 140 give no such benefit to the landlord. If the ryot suffers in the one case, the zemindar, too, suffers in the other; for, in a majority of cases, it does no frequently happen that the vacancy made by a ryot is filled up at once.

22. *Sections 97—99.*—"Much of the harassment, to which the ryots are subjected, is said to arise from the number of instalments in which the rents are payable, and to remedy this, the Board is empowered *** to fix the instalments ****." But in point of fact the number of instalments prevalent in each pergunnah from time immemorial has direct reference to the reaping times in the year, as will appear from the following table taken from Mr. J. Westland's report on the district of Jessore, Appendix B (agricultural statistics):—

	Rice crop.															
	Aman.	Aus.	Boro.	Date sugar.	Cocoanut.	Arecanut.	Mustard.	Musuri.	Kalai.	Barley.	Til.	Red pepper.	Fruit trees.	Indigo.	Sugarcane.	Turmeric.	Jute.
Reaping time.	November, December, January.	August, September.	March, April.	November to February.	Rainy season.	.....	February, March.	February, March.	February, March.	February, March.	November, July.	November, December.	.....	June to August.	December.	February.	August.

23. During ten months of the year, the ryot reaps his harvest in the field. There are some parts of the district, no doubt, where the winter crop is scantily grown, but then they have varieties of rice crop to do with for at least seven months of the year. Instalments have accordingly been fixed by tacit mutual agreement from time out of memory. Far from being a source of harassment to the ryot, it is a source of great relief to him, inasmuch as under the customary system of instalments he has to pay a certain portion of his yearly rent whenever he gets some produce. Had not this been the case, the ryot ignorant, improvident, and careless, would squander away his money, and when a heavy *kist* would come in, would hardly be able to meet it from his present savings. Instead of being salutary to the ryot, the proposed adridgement of all existing *kists* into four would, it is apprehended, be a fruitful source of his ruin. On the other hand, the zemindar's ruin would be inevitable. Bound by an inexorable law to pay the Government due punctually in four *kists*; having the arduous duty to collect his rent, rupee by rupee, from individual ryots; having no power to compel the ryot to pay; obliged to pay a heavy stamp duty for seeking relief in the civil courts, whose dilatoriness is proverbial, the zemindar's position is really very precarious. If in the face of all these difficulties, an insuperable obstacle (such as has been proposed in these sections) is thrown in the way of his realizing rent at harvest times, the fate of the zemindar would be sealed for ever. Let the Government give him the same facility to recover rent from his tenants as they (the Government) have in recovering their revenue from the zemindar, and the zemindar would not raise his voice against the proposal. Why throw everything *topsy-turvy*; why subvert customs sanctified by time and agreed to by the ryot? It would be pernicious both to the ryot and the zemindar if Legislature interfered with custom and contracts not repugnant to custom in the matter of instalments of rent, and other matter as well.

24. *Section 102.*—The forms of receipt and statement of account provided in Sections 100 and 101 being very elaborate, it will be necessary for the zemindar to maintain extra establishment for keeping them. And as these are intended solely for the benefit of the tenant, it is but reasonable that he should pay some fees, if not for the receipt, at any rate for the statement of account which the zemindar is not bound in equity to deliver *gratis*.

25. In conclusion, I beg to suggest, that the provisions of Chapter III—D (of the registration of transfers, &c., be made applicable to occupancy holdings and tenures of the second decree. The Legislature fears that it would be a matter of great difficulty to bring

home to persons of the ryot class the details of "such a system." But I beg most humbly to point out that the system is not at all new, and that the ryots are used to it in this country from time immemorial. The prevalent custom is that a transfer of a tenure or holding of whatever class (save non-transferable holdings) pays a certain fee to the landlord, whereupon the landlord registers his name. This being the long established custom, the Legislature should not, I humbly submit, put a stop to it upon technical or sentimental grounds. The landlord must always know who is the person from whom he is to receive rent; otherwise his collections would come to a dead-lock. In this view I am supported by the Rent Commission (*vide* paragraphs 116 to 121 of their report).

Dated the 28th May 1883.

From—BABU SHYAMADHABA ROY, Deputy Collector,

To—The Collector of Jessore.

I have the honour to submit the following report on the *Bengal Tenancy Bill.*

1. In discussing the provisions of this Bill, there are, in my opinion, three things to be taken into consideration:—

(*a*) Whether there is any necessity of changing the existing Rent Law (Act X of 1859).

(*b*) Whether the provisions of the new Bill in any way infringe the Regulation of 1793.

(*c*) Whether the present Bill is based on equitable principles both as regards the ryot and the zemindar.

2. I do not think there can be any doubt that Act X of 1859, as a whole, has failed to give satisfaction either to the zemindar or to the ryot, and this dissatisfaction was felt at in early period. I find that within three or four years of the passing of the Rent Law, Sir Barnes Peacock suggested its amendment. In later years also, successive Lieutenant-Governors, as well as the Rent Commission, advocated a change in the law. Even the zemindars' champion, Babu Kristo Dass Pal, C.S.I. (Hon'ble), on the occasion of the agrarian disturbances at Pubna in 1876 (?), complained of the indefiniteness of the principles of the Rent Law, and in the course of the debate on the Bill at the last session of the Legislative Council, he did not deny that some fresh legislation on the subject was necessary. Without enlarging any further on this subject, it may be summed up that the cry for a change in the law came from two quarters. The zemindars wanted to have greater facilities for the enhancement and recovery of rent, and the ryots desired to attain "the three Fs," to quote Major Baring, *viz.*, fixity of tenure, fair rent, and free sale. In order to redress these grievances as far as possible that the present Bill is framed.

3. As regards the second point, I am humbly of opinion that the Bill is in no way an infraction of the vested rights of the zemindars, and does not involve a breach of the contract made in 1793 between Lord Cornwallis and the zemindars. I have not been able to read all the literature on this subject, but I think a reference to the Regulation of 1793 itself will be quite enough to show most conclusively, even to the most superficial reader, that the imputation of breach of faith is utterly groundless. The text of Regulation I of 1793 (clause 1, Section 8) reserves to Government full powers to interfere "for the protection and welfare of the dependent talookdars, ryots, and other cultivators of the soil." This is also fully supported by other contemporaneous official literature on the subject. The Court of Directors, writing to Lord Cornwallis in 1792, mentions, amongst other things, that "we 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 ryots 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 ryots from being improperly disturbed in their possession or loaded with unwarrantable exactions.*" Then, again, later on, the Court of Directors expressed themselves as follows on the subject:—"In order to leave no foom 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 ryots 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." On the face of these emphatic declarations, it is absurd to deny that power to legislate whenever it was necessary to define the relations between the zemindars and the ryots was expressly reserved at the time the permanent settlement was made.

4. I now come to the third and the last point. It is necessary to refer all the sections of the new Bill, as most of them are the same as those in Act X of 1859. I shall therefore confine myself to the salient points regarding some of the sections which have been newly introduced into the present Rent Bill. Most of them are very important, and deserve the most serious consideration at the hands of those who are interested in the welfare of the ryots. I shall commence with Chapter II of the Bill, as Chapter I merely contains preliminary matters. In Chapter II, as far as I can see, the only section which is important is Section 6. The object of this section is to prevent zemindars from "getting

into their own hands as large an amount of ryoti land as possible and convert it into khamar land." To meet the exceptional case of Behar, where there is an unusually large quantity of *khamar* or *zeraat* land, provisions have been made in the Bill (Sections 7 to 13) for making a complete survey and record of the existing khamar land. This will remove the possibility of all future disputes regarding the matter.

5. The next chapter (Chapter III) deals with tenure-holders generally, and the changes introduced do not seem to be important. Chapter IV refers to putni tenure. The law regarding these tenures has been left substantially unchanged. I therefore at once pass over to Chapter V. This is a very important chapter, as it deals with the question of the acquisition of the occupancy right and of the general incidents of that right. The zemindars and their friends have protested most vehemently against the sections in this chapter. Without going into the more complicated portion of the question regarding *right of occupancy*, it is sufficient for our present purposes to say that Act X of 1859 has failed to define the conditions requisite to constitute a *right of occupancy*. It will be further seen that Act X of 1859 did not make any provision by which new comers might acquire rights of occupancy. This is a matter which is absolutely necessary for the prosperity of the agricultural classes in this country. It will be seen that under the present law it is almost impossible for a new ryot to obtain the right of occupancy, as the zemindar can easily prevent it by the "simple device of shifting the tenant from one holding to another before the period of 12 years has run out." To remedy this, it has been provided in Section 45 that the acquisition of the status of the "settled ryot" will depend not on the holding of the one and the same plot of land for 12 years, but on the holding of any ryoti land (whether the same or not) in the same village or estate whether before or after the passing of the Act. The Section 47 is equally important. It will be seen by a reference to these sections that a right of occupancy is acquired by a ryot holding ryoti land "notwithstanding any contract to the contrary." I have quoted the sections* of this chapter in the margin, where old contracts are not upheld according to your orders. It is these sections chiefly at which Mr. Tweedie, Manager, Porahattie concern, seems to be very much alarmed. I am sorry I cannot agree with him at all in this matter. If it be the intention of the Government to see that their humane object in framing this law is not frustrated by any contract by which the ryot is run out of his status, the binding power of these illegal contracts should be dispensed with. I need hardly say it is out of the question that the Government can prevent a ryot making what contract he likes, but all what the Government say is, that in certain cases the courts will not give effect to such contracts. I think this is perfectly fair. If Mr. Tweedie will refer to Sir S. Bayley's speech in the Council, he will find that one of the causes of the Pubna riot was, to quote Sir Steuart's words, "the endeavour on the part of the landlords to force from the ryots *kabuliuts* which, besides incorporating illegal abwabs in the rents provided for the landlord changing arbitrarily the legal standard of measurement, and for his ejecting the ryot in case of the latter having the misfortune to quarrel with him." I could multiply instances if I chose. But I am sure everyone taking a dispassionate view of the matter will agree with me in thinking that Government should not allow their courts "to treat such documents made in direct contravention of the law as contracts made in equal terms between the parties." In leaving this question I can do no better than quote the language of the Government of India in one of their letters on the subject. They observed that "such is the power of the zemindars, so numerous and effective are the means possessed by them for inducing the ryots 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 purposes 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 Bengal officers."

* Chapter V, Sections 45, 47 and 50.

6. In my opinion the sections about the occupancy ryots are very wholesome. It will be seen that mere squatters and nomads are effectually excluded from the acquisition of this great and important privilege.

7. The Bill then goes on to provide for the "transferability of the ryoti tenures," and for "the limitations to enhancement." As I am hard pressed for time—the report being due to-day—I regret I cannot make my observations at length on these points. I shall remain satisfied by merely saying that in dealing with these two important questions the Government has tried its best to look to the interest of the landlord as well as that of the ryot.

8 As regards the facilities which the present Bill offers to the landlord for the recovery of rents and for their enhancement, I beg to observe that owing to the inherent difficulties of the subject, an entirely satisfactory solution of the problem has not been arrived at. From the debates at the Council, it appears that the matter will receive further consideration at the hands of the members of the select committee.

9. The preparation of a table of rates is another interesting and novel feature of this Bill. To me it seems to be a gigantic work and hardly feasible; nor can I understand how such a table can be accurate in a country where the quality of land changes so much. However, as this is a tentative measure, the procedure will be improved as it is worked.

10. In conclusion, I beg to say that my sympathies are entirely with the ryots, and I have therefore hailed this measure with great delight. What Bengal wants, in the language of Sir A. Eden, is a substantial peasantry, free from debt and able to bear the stress of hard times. The agricultural community in this country forms the backbone of the vast and

multitudinous population of Bengal. Never was a truer sentiment uttered when one of England's greatest living orators said that the "nation dwells in the cottage."

11. The above, I am fully aware, is hardly worth the name of a report, considering the importance of the subject it treats. My knowledge of land tenures of this country is very limited, and I have therefore utterly failed to do justice to this subject.

No. 651G, dated Krishnaghur, the 7th June 1883.

From—W. V. G. TAYLER, Esq., Collector of Nuddea,

To—The Commissioner, Presidency Division.

With reference to your circular No. 9R—L, dated 24th April last, I have the honour to report that among all whom I have personally consulted, the concensus of opinion is against the Bill, as being one-sided, and having a tendency to lower the status of the zemindar. The sub-divisional officers, with the exception of that of Ranaghat, have been unable, for press of other duties, to consider the Bill, and have not therefore favoured me with an expression of their opinion. They have forwarded, however, the written opinions of the few among the several consulted, who have responded to their call, and these I now beg to submit for your perusal.

2. My own opinion of the Bill is, that it will have the effect of putting a stop to existing abuses on the part of the zemindar, and affords to the zemindar a speedy means for the recovery of arrears. At the same time I consider that portions of it are, as it now stands, unsuited to this district, that they deprive, unnecessarily, the zemindars of privileges which they have long been enjoying, and to which they are entitled, without necessarily conferring on the old ryots at least any corresponding advantage, and only benefitting new comers who have no claims on the estate. On the other hand, some of the benefits conferred on the ryots appear to me of a very doubtful nature, notably the power of transfer of occupancy rights by sale.

3. The sections which seem to me to call for special remark are the following :—

Sections 5 and 6.—These appear to me to be inapplicable to this district, in which the utbandi system prevails to a very great extent. Lands let out on this system have hitherto been considered to belong exclusively to landlords as their private property, and landlords, other than proprietors, invariably retain such lands as khas. Under the Bill such lands will become ryoti, and it seems questionable whether privileges so long enjoyed, and from which no injury to the ryots accrued, should be taken away. Planters too frequently let out their khas lands to ryots for a season or two—a practice which is advantageous to the ryots as well as themselves, but which must be put a stop to unless the Bill is changed.

Section 25.—No right of pre-emption is given under this section. I think this should be allowed as in the case of occupancy rights.

Section 45.—The utbandi system, which only in this and one or two other districts will make almost every ryot a settled ryot of the village, and hence under Section 47, almost every ryot will have a right of occupancy in the lands he may be holding since March. It cannot be the intention of the Bill to take advantage of a special system such as this, and hence I consider some special proviso is needed to meet the special circumstances of this district.

Section 50.—The right of transfer by sale seems a very doubtful privilege. The greater number of ryots are greatly indebted, and are so improvident, as a rule, that to stave off present urgent demands on their purse, they may sell their rights and thereby ruin themselves. It seems to me, that among the poorer ryots at any rate, the greatest safeguard against absolute ruin would be the fact, that they had their lands to fall back upon from which they could not be deprived, either by their own, or the action of others, so long as they paid due attention thereto.

Section 56.—In a great measure nullifies the benefits conferred by the previous sections. A landlord can certainly keep out land-jobbers and others who are not likely to improve the lands, but, notwithstanding that he pays for the right of occupancy, he is forced to give it up again, if he lets out the lands to ryots. I could better understand this if it were a certainty, that he would let it to old ryots of the village, but he may desire to lease them to new comers, or to retain them for lease under the utbandi system; and I cannot see why they should be debarred from carrying out such a wish, without being obliged to give a right of occupancy at the same time.

Section 93.—I presume the court has to decide whether the claim for enhancement is just, fair, and in accordance to the law, before ejecting the ryot. In that case, it seems hard that landlords should have to grant compensation for disturbance which would never have occurred but for the obstinate rejection of such just claims by the ryot.

Sections 139 and 140.—The commonest mode of surrender and abandonment of lands is by flight: in such cases, from whence is the landlord to get his rents for the following year.

4. No mention is made in the Bill whether lands thus surrendered will continue to be ryoti, or will be considered as the exclusive private property of the landlord. It seems to me that all lands which come in any way in the hands of the zemindars should be liable to be dealt with by the zemindar in the way he thinks best. The ryot to whom the lands belonged cannot be injured by such lands being declared "khamar," and next to him, it seems to me the landlord should be considered and not the new-comers on those lands.

No. 208, dated Ranaghat, the 20th May 1883.

From—BABU RAM CHURN GHOSE, Sub-Divisional Officer of Ranaghat,

To—The Collector of Nuddea.

In reply to your No. 449G., dated 16th instant, I beg to submit herewith the following report.

Almost all the respectable zemindars of the sub-division were written to for an expression of their opinions on the Tenancy Bill. The only two reports received up to date from Babus Girindro Nath Mukerji and Kalika Nund Roy, are submitted herewith in original.

I have very attentively gone through the Bill. The provisions are quite full. All necessary safeguards against the illegal exactions of the zemindars and harassing enhancement suits have been provided in it.

The reports of the zemindars show that slightest encroachments on their rights have been objected to.

All that I venture to remark is that more than sufficient privileges have been granted to the tenants. It would have met the present requirements adequately if there had been only a simple mode of speedy recovery of arrears due prescribed, and alterations made to protect the tenantry from illegal exactions, and *abwabs*, and harassing enhancements.

While the privilege of creating occupancy tenures has been made easily feasible, the outcome of it, I apprehend, will be the creation of multiplicity of intermediate undertenures, which in the long run would prove detrimental to the interests of actual cultivators of the soil.

It will prove to be of doubtful expediency, and, I am afraid, will foster litigation, and not establish that good feeling which prevailed between the tenants and lords which have been disturbed since the operation of Act X of 1859.

The Bill is a very complete one, and I am unable to offer any suggestions.

Dated Subarnopur, the 7th May 1883.

From—BABU KALIKANUND ROY,

To—The Deputy Collector of Ranaghat.

In complience with your serial No. 145, dated 3rd instant, to copy of letter from the Secretary to the Board of Revenue, I have the honour to send the report on the Bengal Tenancy Bill; but in doing so, I beg to premise that I have not had the occasion to read the fifteen chapters of the Bill, as I am not a subscriber to the Gazette referred to in the Secretary's letter. Imperfect as my knowledge of the Bill is, and the time allowed, *viz.*, two days, however, may be too short for such an important subject, I shall, however, be glad if the views contained in the report coincide with that o. yours. If we differ, I beg to request you will be kind enough to submit the report to the Secretary to the Board of Revenue in order that I may have the satisfaction to learn that my report will have a chance of hearing.

The scope of the Rent Bill may be summed up as follows:—

(1.) That it does not remove some of the clauses of the present Rent Law which trench upon the property rights of the landlords, and such as are considered obnoxious.

(2.) That it confers on tenants certain rights and privileges which they do not enjoy at present.

(3.) That the standard of enhancement proposed to be fixed is not uniform, and the limit assigned in certain cases is arbitrary.

(4.) That the compensation allowed to tenants-at-will is inequitable, and not customary in India.

(5.) Speedy recovery of arrears of rents.

1. The sections which interfere with the proprietory rights of the landlord are :—

Section IV of Rent Act VIII of 1869.—This section, though evidently based on the law of *prescription*, is opposed to Section LII, Regulation VIII of 1793, and considering the relation that subsisted between the landlord and tenant formerly it is wholly inapplicable to cases of rent. While it confers no benefits on the tillers of the soil, it has created a class of men whom the law never intended. (14, W. R., p. 168.)

Sections V and VI.—There has been a great deal of contention as to who are the persons that should enjoy right of occupancy; whether the right should be conferred on *khood kasta kudmi* (hereditary resident), or simply *khood kasta* ryots. The class of ryots described in paragraph 2, Section LX, Regulation VIII of 1793, are the latter. It has been also a subject of great dispute whether by ryots are meant cultivators or holders of land, or both. There is no such definition in the regulation referred to above; we therefore safely conclude that if the right is given to *khood kasta* cultivator for that portion of land which he cultivates, the ends of justice will be sufficiently met. It serves no purpose to vest a tenant with the right over that quantity of land the improvement in which he is not directly concerned, but then which merely forms part of his holding, unless it be the intention to lower the value of the proprietory rights of the landlord.

The Sections which are considered obnoxious are the following :—

Section XXI.—Although Government at the time of the permanent settlement has fixed, the payment of its land revenue by instalments for the proprietors, it has left the latter under

a great disadvantage to realize their dues from their tenants by the same mode of instalment. The established usage is a myth, and is never proved, or if proved, it is never considered satisfactory. We think that every tenant be made to pay his rents by monthly instalments though no interest shall run until the tenant shall have failed to pay his quarterly dues before a week the same is payable by his superior landlord.

Section XXXI.—Deposits of rents, although made on oath that the same were tendered at the mal kutchery of the landlord, are not *boná fide* transactions. The tenants now-a-days think it a degradation to go to the landlord's place, avail of the benefit of the law, and make the deposit. The law on false oath is never enforced in such cases. The limitation, *viz.*, six months, fixed for claims for further balance seems to us quite arbitrary, considering that similar claims of abatement for rent and all others are barred after three years.

Proviso of section LXVIII.—While the sharer in a joint, undivided estate is made to attach first the moveable property of the judgment-debtor (Section LXIV), he is debarred from distraining the same description of property under this proviso. Ninety-nine out of every hundred estates in Lower Bengal are joint, undivided, in which no division of land has taken place; consequently the provisions of the distraint clauses are not availed of. The procedure in respect to suits by sharers of joint estates, *mutatis mutandis*, may be made applicable to sharers who are in receipt of their rents separately.

2. Already the impetus given to the undertenure by making it heritable and transferable has contributed to the rise in value of that description of property much above the value of the proprietory rights of the landlord. And if further concessions be made, the value of one will continue to rise, while that of other will fall, as one might anticipate, in either arithmetical or geometrical progression to such an extent that Government may eventually find it difficult to satisfy its own demand from the sale-proceeds of such estates in case they are brought to the hammer for arrears. The wholesome principle laid down in Section 52, Regulation VIII of 1793, and in the decision of the High Court (20, W. R., page 139) should not be overlooked, or power be given to turn arable land into an orchard or homestead or offices of manufactory, &c., without the express sanction of the landlord (12, W. R., page 495; 18, W. R., page 19). Such power may be advantageous to the individual tenants, but positively injure other tenants who may have lands adjoining. The landlords will suffer without receiving any adequate benefits. That such power is opposed to native idea of wealth needs not be shown. According to the native idea, paddy is wealth (dhana dhanya). Whatever contributes to the increase of that wealth, contributes to the well-being of native society. The saving of written contracts under section 7 is one which should not be dispensed with.

There can be no doubt that the value of undertenure will be greatly enhanced at the expense of the proprietory rights of the landlord, but no one who has carefully read the preamble to Regulation XLIV of 1793, will deny that the object of the Legislature has never been so.

It is therefore sufficient for all purposes that *khood kasta* cultivator of 12 years' standing to have right of occupancy in the land he cultivates; that the right be made heritable, provided successors follow the same mode of occupation; the right be made transferable: but as the Bill provides, the landlord is to have the right of pre-emption.

3. Considering the different rates of rent which prevail in the same village and in the same district, and in some which are paid in kind, the standard, *viz.*, one-fifth of the gross produce, is not an unreasonable one. But the limit fixed for new engagements seems to us quite arbitrary and unsuited to India, where the people are generally indolent, and low rate of rent never induces a cultivator to exert himself to derive the utmost the land could fetch. It would therefore be indirectly encouraging indolence. In Nuddea, where comparatively with Hooghly and Burdwan, very low rate of rent prevails, the agriculturists are content with a single crop which requires no great labor, and is easily obtained.

4. *Ashu Dhanya.*—The tenants-at-will are quite aware of the nature of contract they enter into. So far as our own experience goes, no improvement of any kind is made by tenants of very long standing unless they are indemnified by the annual product. Even when they apprehend any loss they relinquish the lands. If compensation, such as is proposed, be once introduced in India, landlords may hereafter claim compensation from their tenants when lands are relinquished by them, and which may lie fallow.

5. The procedure adopted in the Rent Bill will greatly help the landlords in realizing their rents without having recourse to summary procedure.

Dated Ula, the 8th May 1883.

From—Babu Girindra Nath Mukerjee,

To—The Deputy Magistrate of Ranaghat.

In reply to your favour No. 138, dated the 3rd instant last, I beg to record the following as my deliberate opinion in respect of the Bengal Tenancy Bill. Hope you will kindly condescend to go through it, correcting and altering whatever may seem to you frivolous or incoherent, and apprise me of it in time that I may take a lesson.

THE BENGAL TENANCY BILL.

Before entering into any discussion of the Bill, I beg to state at length the relative position of the landlord and tenant as now obtains in these parts. Men quite unacquainted with

the habits and mode of life of the peasant class are seen to come forward with loud and boisterous denunciation of landlord and the mahajan. Looking at facts from a distance, their young raw hearts become affected at seeing a poor ryot scantily clad and scarcely provided with the bare necessaries of life, and they at once conclude that the landlord and the mahajan are to blame for it. If they will please throw off a little of their lethargy and take the trouble to sift the cause to its very bottom, they will be convinced that it is the ryot who is to blame. In days gone by, when the soil was more fertile, and produce quite abundant, ryots could be seen in very prosperous and affluent circumstances, their granaries full of grains, and their cow-sheds teeming with healthy animals, though the grains then fetched but half their present price. This state of things has quite vanished; and what is the cause of it? Not the oppression, extortion, or the illegal exactions of the landlord, or the all-absorbing greed of the mahajan certainly, but the idle and improvident habits of the ryot, his utter disregard to agricultural improvements, and his extreme willingness to depend on his mahajan for the payment of his rents and supply of even the necessaries of life. He would not take into head the idea of manuring or irrigating his lands, though the means to it were ample and available. His only care seems to be simply to keep his mahajan well satisfied about his earnestness to pay off his debts, by showing that he has broken up his lands for purposes of cultivation. The mahajan with this guarantee in his favour undertakes to keep him up and afloat up to harvest time, and lends him money and paddy in the hope of recovering something of his old dues over and above that let out in the current year. Now imagine his chagrin, when at the hervest time, he comes to know that owing to the partial failure of rain and the comparative exhaustedness of the fertility of the soil, the produce of the year cannot be expected to realize even so much as half his dues of the current year. His remedy now lies in a court of justice, and what awaits him there? Loss, heavy unmitigated loss! The law protects the ryot. His single plough and bare pair of bullocks have been declared to be such on which the mahajan cannot fix his clutches. His home is no property that can be attached in execution of a decree, and his lands are primarily liable for the rents due by him. The little that had been saved by eluding the mahajan's vigilance had long been converted into paltry ornaments, and given over to his wife or daughter. The mahajan, with no other solace except a prolonged sigh and a sincere wish of ruin to the man who has given him so much trouble, discontinues his transactions with him. The rents of his (ryot's) lands have already begun to fall into arrears, and the landlord is now brought on the stage. The ryot is called upon to pay, but he pleads inability, simply because he has no mahajan. The landlord waits for three consecutive years, and being hampered in diverse ways in realizing his dues from the ryot, he ultimately goes to court, where after endless postponements, and illegal and unrecoverable expenses he is favoured with a decree. The costs of the original suit, together with those of the execution proceedings, augment the demand to four times its primary amount. The ryot who could not at first pay the simple rent due can never be expected to meet this heavy demand. He hides his movables so effectually that the attaching peon gives a return of no movables, and the landlord is obliged to proceed against his lands. He becomes thus deprived of his agricultural life, and his hand-and-mouth sort of life brought on by his own faults is made the stand-point whence the declamators vilify the landlord. There can be no remedy to this state of things so long as the ryot does not appreciate the advantages and importance of an easy, independent, agricultural life; no amount of protective legislation can better the condition of the ryot, and too much court-interference will only hasten on his ruin. However circumscribed and hemmed-in might become the landlord's rights under a legislative enactment, something must remain to him, and the enforcement of that something in a court of justice, where myriads are waiting to prey upon the poor ryot, would bring on misery and destitution to the latter. In olden times, a defaulting ryot would have been brought over to his landlord's kutchery, where after piteous cries and cunning evasions he could get release with some corporal punishment perhaps; thus with a slight bodily inconvenience he could contrive to save his home and his means of living. But now, protected from any such punishment by the criminal law, he becomes utterly ruined in defending himself. The greatest oppression that a landlord can now-a-days inflict on his tenant is to sue him in a court of justice.

With these preliminary observations I beg to proceed to consider the Bill. First of all, I shall beg leave to ask, is the Bill wanted? To this question I should return an answer in the negative. The system of agriculture in vogue needs substantial improvement; else no good outturn can be expected. The same lands are being cultivated continuously for the last hundred years, and have consequently lost much of their productiveness. Experience has shewn that improvements calculated to secure a good harvest do not pay even the interest of the capital laid out. Under this state of things, ordinary ryots are seen to give up agricultural pursuits, and embrace the more lucrative calling of selling labour dear. The price of labour has increased fourfold, and the inducement to pursue an unprofitable agricultural life has greatly diminished. Moreover, the agitation given birth to by the passing of Act X of 1859 is gradually subsiding, and the landlord and tenant are, after long and protracted struggles, becoming reconciled to the provisions of the Act. It is not at all politic to disturb the present state of peace and equanimity. Creation of new rights in the tenant will certainly be strongly and strenuously opposed by the landlord, and the sequel of the proposed measure would be setting one class against the other anew. The second question I would ask, is the Bill, as framed, calculated to ameliorate the condition of the ryots in any perceptible way. I must confess that I cannot answer this question even in the affirmative. The Bill simply attempts at conferring certain rights on the ryot, but it does not contemplate securing them to him. He is too often required to appear before court against his landlord, and it is more than certain that what may be

pastime to the one will be rain to the other. I intend to notice all these particulars as I proceed with the different sections of the Bill.

Section 17 is not easy to be understood. If the scope of the section be to declare that separation or amalgamation of lands and consequent decrease or increase of rent will not operate as a change of rent within the 20 years immediately preceding, there is not much to be said against it. If it means that mere separation from or amalgamation to a holding will not entitle a landlord to enhance his rent, it is objectionable.

Section 18 (a).—If it is a fact that the rent of a certain tenure has undergone two or more enhancements since the permanent settlement, though there is no special custom to that effect in the district, is it equitable to debar the landlord from claiming enhancement when the land is shewn capable of affording it?

Sections 14 to 20 confer on a certain class of ryots some privileges which will turn them into middlemen. They may prove as oppressive to their under-tenants as their landlords had been to them. It is nowise bettering the position of the actual cultivators. I do not see what may be the good of this policy of creating a middle class who will entail on the poor cultivator a double burden. The first landlord has secured certain profit at the time of letting his lands, and the new landlord, that is, the middleman, will not let his lands to the cultivators without keeping a good margin for himself.

Sections 21 to 24 award to the tenure-holder a high percentage of profit. His collection expenses are already taken into account, and he ought not to be allowed very much more than that. It is sufficient that he does not pay anything from his own pocket, and has ample means to keep himself and family in easy circumstances. The percentage recommended by the section is feared to provide him with means and leisure which he may be tempted to employ to the oppression of his ryots.

Section 28.—This is quite uncalled for. Section 32 provides for cases where the landlord refuses or neglects to register, so that Section 28 can be dispensed with. The less the court's interference the better.

Section 30.—A fee at least must be made payable for registration of a third person's name. The purchasers in this as well as in Section 29 are in the same predicament, and should, in equity, be made equally liable to a fee.

Sections 45 and 47.—A settled ryot, who had been cultivating or holding bromhotor or lakhraj lands in a village or estate for 11 years continuously, is seen in possession of some ryoti land pertaining to the village or estate during the last year which does not expire before the 2nd March 1883. Shall this man acquire occupancy right in that land? It is absurd that a man having had so small a concern with the land should be considered to have acquired a right in such land. Considering the present deplorable state of agriculture, it is desirable to confer on the ryots, that is, the actual cultivators, certain rights which may induce them, to hold to land, and introduce improvements in the system of cultivation. Though the idle habits of the tenant class do not warrant such a conclusion, still I would not grudge a trial, especially when my rulers would have it. But then I should here state a principle on which the landlords, in recognizing any rights in the tenant, are entitled to a certain premium. It is invariably the custom and practice everywhere that when the landlord transfers any of his own rights unto any of his tenants, or a third person, he gets something as consideration. Now under the proposed law some rights which but for the Act had been vested in the landlord, are wrested away from him and conferred on some third person. It is but meet and just that this third person should pay to his landlord something as premium. If, however, the tenant is unable to make any immediate payment, it should be made payable by instalments bearing interest not above one per cent. What I have said of occupancy rights is equally applicable to the tenure casses.

Section 50(e).—Occupancy rights should be made to accrue in respect of lands which a ryot would absolutely require for cultivation. When once the right has accrued to a person, he shall not be divested of it so long as he continues to cultivate the lands. If in any year he neglects to cultivate any portion of the lands, he loses his occupancy rights in that portion, provided that no physical disability has overtaken him during or before the year. Any settled ryot taking that portion for purposes of agriculture will have occupancy right in respect of it. Creation of a middle class should be very much discouraged. The less their number the more good to the cultivator.

Section 51.—Court interference without need. Serve the notice personally on the landlord, or if there be any reason to believe that the landlord will not recognize service of notice, it can be served by means of registered letters.

This and the four following sections deal with the right of pre-emption of the landlord in cases of sales, gift, or bequest. Much has been made of this provision as if something quite new and unheard-of is being secured to the landlord. But let us see what it really means. It simply means nothing more than this, that the landlord shall buy up a thing which originally belonged to him, but had been given away to a third person without getting his consent or giving him any consideration in return. All that I have said here and elsewhere respecting premiums and considerations applies only in cases of zemindars or actual proprietors. Tenure-holders are landlords only under the present Bill. But if tenure-holders are to be taken into account, the premium or consideration should be divided between him and his landlord according to the proportion of their rents.

Section 70.—Considering the variations in the gross produce and the value thereof, no table can be allowed to hold for more than three years.

Section 73 (v).—It would not be fair that the proprietor or the holder of a superior right should equally share with his inferior the difference obtained. Tenure-holders as landlords are under this section entitled to enhancement when the prepared table of rates shews the ryots' rate to be below it, without being made liable to any such obligation under similar circumstances. Since the tenure-holder acquires his right without paying any consideration, it is equitable that he should share with landlord the profit obtained without his agency.

Section 75 (c).—The above remarks apply here equally well.

Section 78.—Suppose a rent enhanced a year or two before the proposed Act comes into force. If this enhanced rent is still less than the rate shewn in the table of rates prepared under the proposed law, shall not the landlord be entitled to enhancement, simply because 10 years have not elapsed since the rent was last time enhanced?

Section 93 (b).—Why the landlord is thus saddled with a compensation amount? He merely seeks to oust a tenant-at-will for his refusing to pay a just demand. If such a provision be allowed to prevail, no ryot will agree to pay the enhanced rent.

Section 96 (2).—The percentage is very high.

Section 100 (d).—It is desirable to have the following words added, *viz.*, the quantity and quality of the lands comprised in the holding. It may obviate many difficulties in a subsequent suit.

Section 101.—The landlord should be allowed a small fee for each statement furnished. Unless extra amlahs were kept, these businesses could not be rightly and punctually performed. (*a*) The quality and quantity of land in the holding.

Section 103 (a).—Mere belief should not be made the criterion for deposit. Where a tenant believes that his rents would not be accepted and receipt granted therefor; he should at least serve a notice on his landlord, say, by registered letter, that unless his rents were accepted within ten or fifteen days from the date of the notice, he would deposit the amount in the court.

Section 110.—There must be conclusive proof that there was not a reasonable or probable cause. Bearing in mind the strong predilections of courts in favour of the ryots, this section seems to be dangerous on the whole.

Section 128.—This section empowers an ordinary ryot to erect on his holding dwelling houses and suitable out-offices without the permission of his landlord. This is not just. The ordinary ryot has no sort of right in the soil, and the improvement does not in any way benefit the land. If he is ejected, he is entitled to compensation; but anyone stepping into his shoes and standing in no need of such an improvement would not take the holding at his rent. This is conferring too much privilege on an ordinary ryot. Improvements not absolutely necessary for the purposes of the tenancy should be made subject to the landlord's permission.

Section 133.—In the statement of Objects and Reasons the desirability of empowering a landlord to measure all lands in his estate, whether lakraj or otherwise, has been expressly stated. But the section seems to exclude lakraj lands from its operation. This is anomalous.

Section 135.—Some punishment must be inflicted on the obstructing tenant; else he would not be induced to desist.

Section 142.—The appointment of a manager is made dependent on certain conditions. I should recommend it to be made compulsory in all cases of co-sharers. It will bring infinite relief to the ryot, while it will materially benefit the landlord.

Section 167.—Landlords who collect their rents by means of agents, *i.e.*, naibs and gomastahs, should be exempted from any obligation to verify a plaint. The verification by the naib or gomastah well cognizant of the facts stated in the plaint in such cases and duly empowered on that behalf should be accepted. Though Section 189 provides something of the sort, the law is not explicit enough.

Section 168.—The procedure is feared to become too much dilatory. Every documentary evidence should be filed along with the application, and the deputation to distrain should be immediately ordered to issue. If the ryot has any objection, he can come in after the distraint, but before sale. Otherwise if he becomes apprised of any attempt at distraint, he will fail to take advantage of the delay by promptly gathering and hiding securely his crops in some safe place.

Section 195.—It is not stated anywhere in the Bill in what sort of cases the court should grant leave to file a written statement. It is desirable not to give to the court any discretion and to make the rule absolute. If, however, the court is satisfied that the defendant has just and reasonable cause of complaint, it may require him to deposit the amount claimed, together with the probable cost, before being allowed to file a written statement. When the register, record of rights, table of rates, receipts, and statements are required to come into play, no serious injustice may be feared in case the ryot is debarred from filing a written statement. If the case is decided against the defendant, the deposit shall be at once made over to the plaintiff, and thus an execution proceeding can be dispensed with.

In conclusion, I shall beg to notice that neither in the case of a tenure nor in that of occupancy right any provision is made in the Bill when more than one person succeeds to the tenure or the occupancy holding, and partition it among themselves. The landlords' sherista contains the name of the one man who was a tenure-holder. His successor in interest has been made liable to pay a fee, but when there are more than one successor, no provision is made as whether each and all shall be liable to a similar fee when they wish their names to be separately registered according to their respective shares.

Memorandum of Opinion on the new Tenancy Bill by RAI JADU NAUTH, ROY BAHADOOR, *dated 31st May 1883.*

This Bill being the outcome of a settled purpose on the part of the Government to ameliorate the condition of the ryots by improving their status, and taking away certain rights which the zemindars from the time of the permanent settlement understood to have belonged to them, it is needless to enter into any discussions or comment upon the principles of the Bill. I shall, therefore, address myself chiefly to some of the prominent changes in the relation between the landlords and tenants, and how they are likely to affect the interests of the party concerned.

The word *khamar* in this district is known to mean such lands only as are kept for storage of crops just before threshing, and it is not known in the sense the term is used in the Bill. Perhaps in former times zemindars used to compel ryots to store their crops in lands belonging to them as private lands, and did not allow them to take away the grains without paying the rents. Besides this, I am not aware of any zemindar or landholder, keeping any records or paper shewing the areas of khamar lands in their villages; it would therefore be not a matter of little difficulty to ascertain the area of khamar lands as distinct from the ryoti lands in the way proposed by the Bill; in fact, no distinction between khamar and ryoti lands had been observed since a very long time in our districts, and so many conflicting rights and interests have, during this long period, accrued to one party or the other, that, far from the executive authorities being able to ascertain this question, it would take the Civil Court a full generation to decide them.

Nothing has prevented the zemindars for this long time to convert into khamar or private lands any unoccupied ryoti land, nor was any claim set up by a ryot for lease of any land left vacant by a fellow-ryot; on the other hand, the zemindar has always let out lands of his villages without observing any distinction between khamar and ryoti lands. The zemindars of this district know of two kinds of land only, the *zami*, or lands held by tenants, and *lokshan*, or lands not held by any tenants. Under this latter description of lands is included all uncultivable, uncultivated jungle lands, village roads, lands the zemindar might retain for his own private use, as well as lands that were at one time leased out to tenants, but has since reverted to *lokshan* lands, having been deserted by the tenants. The well-known *utbandi* tenures of the Nuddea district are formed out of these *lokshan* lands. Now, the definition given in the Bill of *khamar* lands will not include all these descriptions of lands; consequently it is doubtful whether the *lokshan* lands of the zemindars will be called *khamar* or ryoti lands. The definition of *khamar* land, therefore, in my humble opinion, ought to be clearer and wider, so as to include all the so-called *lokshan* lands retained to be let out as the zemindar pleases.

Sections 15—20.—In suits for enhancement of rent, the present rule of 20 years' presumpton is, that a ryot must shew payment of uniform rent for a period of 20 years immediately preceding the time of the enhancement, whereas the new Bill proposes to introduce by allowing uniform payment of rent to be proved for *any* period of 20 years. Now, the effect of this change would be to give the ryot an undue advantage over the zemindars in *more* successfully contesting his just right of enhancing the rent, for it will be easier for the ryots to fabricate *dakhilas* so old as not to require of their being proved in law courts, and as those alleged to have signed them might not be alive, it will be impossible for zemindars to rebut the presumption either by witnesses or by *jumma-wasilbaki* papers, the latter being not always available in consequence of the frequent change of zemindars by sale, gift, or otherwise.

Section 14 enacts that tenures held at fixed rent since permanent settlement is not liable to enhancement; and section 18 provides for the enhancement of such tenures when not so held, but the changeableness of the rate of rent is to be proved by the landholders; a mere allegation that the rent is changeable will help little or nothing in getting the rate changed. The provision in Section 18, with regard to further proof in respect of the custom of the district, is vague in itself, and will naturally give rise to the question as to what the landholder should have to prove. This section may, further, tempt ordinary and other ryots to set up equal claims with the tenure-holders, described in Section 14, in the absence of pottahs and kubulyuts, the interchange of which, until very lately, was not much in practice. In this respect, therefore, the present law may be allowed to stand as it is.

In sub-section 3 of Section 21, the words "gross rents payable to him" are objectionable inasmuch as they may not include the rents of the lands which the tenure-holder holds for his own private use.

Section 25 makes all permanent tenures *saleable*, but no provision has been made for preventing from their being purchased by inimically-disposed rival zemindars. The principles underlying the right of pre-emption with regard to occupancy tenures should be the guide in cases of permanent tenures also, and the right of pre-emption ought to be given in these tenures.

With regard to occupancy rights, so much has been said and discussed, that it is unnecessary here to repeat the arguments advanced against the most objectionable sections of the Bill. I mean sections 45 and 47. It needs only be observed that the freedom of contract taken away by these and many other sections of the Bill is of essential necessity in all relations between the landholders and the tenants. The various advantages derivable from the land depend not only upon the soil, but upon numerous conditions of the soil, its situation, its drainage, its scenery, fertility, &c., &c., combining to complicate the question as to how to ascertain the value of the land for the purpose of settling the rent payable in respect of it. Upon a rough calculation, therefore, of any one of the numerous conditions—say, for instance, the gross produce—it will be simply an arbitrary measure to make any attempt to fix the rate of rent payable by the ryots.

The ryot to whom the land is to be let out is likely to prove the best judge of what would suit his convenience, and notwithstanding all his shortcomings—inferiority of intellect, an absence of education—the ryot is most sensibly alive to his interests, and well understands the advantages he derives in lieu of the rents he pays for the same. It would therefore not be unwise to leave to the ryots to enter into agreements in the way they choose; and any attempt to take away from them and the landlords the right of contracting legally (though out of law), would be inconsistent with the broad liberal policy of the present as well as of the past Governments. In discussing upon matters of the local self-government scheme, the Government has recognized the possibility of honest and intelligent votes being given by far a greater portion of the ordinary run of people, and upon the face of such recognition in respect of difficult matters of policy it will be quite inconsistent on the part of the Government to deny the possibility of a current appreciation by the ryots of the nature of the contracts they enter into in far easier relations with their landlords. The idea therefore to make the law imperative, and to prevent the ryots from contracting out of law, is not in harmony with the age and principles of Government.

Having made these observations in respect of some of the prominent changes, as they appear to me, from the stand-point of my own experience as a zemindar, I shall conclude this note with one word more. The agreement entered into between the zemindars on the one hand and Lord Cornwalis' Government on the other, is of the nature of a voidable contract. The zemindars understood themselves absolute proprietors of the soil in quite a different sense from that intended by the Government. Their conduct, and the way in which they have been dealing with their proprietary rights since the permanent settlement, are sufficient for my purpose to say that the zemindars did not for a moment consider that they were made *proprietors* in such limited sense of the term as explained by Mr. Ilbert. If from the rent literature of the time of the permanent settlement it appears that the weight of evidence is in favour of the contention that the Government has reserved the right of legislating in the manner in which it now exercises, I should possibly have no claim to be heard in what I have said upon some of the provisions of the new Bill. If that is so, I should rather say that it would rescind the permanent settlement altogether, and reconvert the zemindars to tehsildars, or convert him to a pensioner, for then we might look for peace in the land.

Dated Katdaha, the 12th May 1883.

From—BABU BEDHOO BHOOSUN BOSE,

To—The Officer in Charge of the Sub-division, Kooshtea.

With reference to your notice, dated the 2nd instant, I most respectfully submit to your information my views on Rent Bill embodied in the enclosure.

I further beg to state that Babu Bepin Behari Bose, to whom the same notice was also given, has been confined to bed from a severe attack of rheumatism since the month of January last.

Views on Rent Bill.

A certain portion of produce or of profit from land which its occupier pays to its owner for its use, is called rent.

A mouza, or a certain large area of land, whose name is entered into the Government land register, is called an estate.

The rent that is paid to the Government for an estate by its proprietor is called revenue.

A holding is a small piece of land, or is composed of several such pieces, for the use of which rent is paid.

The occupier of land who pays rent is called a tenant. When the tenant dwells in his own holding or in the village where that holding lies, he is called a khood kasta tenant.

The owner of land who receives rent is called a landlord.

So the term tenant includes all, from the actual cultivator or the occupier of the land to estate proprietor, in their capacity of paying rent. And the term landlord includes all the various proprietors of an estate, from the zemindar to *miani* ijardar, and also all the various proprietors of a holding, from the mokraridar to the lowest korfadar, in their capacity of receiving rent.

Since the time the views of the Legislature in any Rent Bill appeared in any public print, the landlord begins to guard his interest; while the ignorance and the poverty of the tenant keep him back even from knowing what has been laid down for his good.

On the occasion of breaking out into a difference, the landlord, thinking himself as the paramount power, generally takes law into his hands, and continues to do so till his tenants are goaded to form a powerful combination. Then he begins to be paid in the same coins as he used to do them heretofore. Yet, he is not without hopes to crush them down if he succeeds to get some fellows to uphold his version in court, as he fails not to assail them on all the various sections and clauses of the Rent Law which he finds there are in his favour. This course, though slow, is sure and safest of all. But when he is unable to produce any evidence, he is sure to be deprived by tenants in combination of his just dues.

The tenant, on the other hand, during the time of his broil with his landlord, has the disadvantages of his field being neglected, and those of being advised and led either by an unscrupulous village scribbler, or by a wily mooktear, but neither of whom feels the least compunction to rob him right and left.

Again, when the landlords' myrmidons or the tenants' combination headmen become unscrupulous, the peaceful, though reluctant, are dragged into a strong compact to commit or aid perjury and other crimes by the threats of injuries to be inflicted to their property, persons, and family. These threats are turned into actions when the reluctant become resolute. The injuries thus brought on are rather augmented than mitigated by the present system of administration of justice, since the difficulties and the troubles that meet the injured in the way are :—

(1) The want of money for the stamps or court-fees required.

(2) The incapability of procuring the required evidence when it is under the sole control of their influential opponent, who can, at all risks, dare say anything in open court against a tyrant landlord, or a ruffian tenant, to bring him into grief.

(3) The loss of time and such moneys as are not allowed by law during the various stages of law-suit, not only in the court of first instance, but in those two of the appellate ones. This loss is so enormous that it entices the affluent to adopt the conducting of bad suits as one of the means to ruin their antagonist.

(4) The failure of justice from absence of such evidence as the court requires.

(5) The want of means to pay the decreed costs consequent on such a failure.

(6) The execution of costs decree through all its processes, which add to the decreed sum an amount equal to several times of its actual value.

(7) Multiplication of crimes when one is let off unconvicted. The Government, having arranged to meet the expenses of the administration with proceeds from stamps or court-fees, gains by these quarrels and loses by their absence. But quite contrary should be the case. India being an agricultural country, the land disputes which have reduced it to wretchedness and penury must at once be got rid of, and measures of peace and prosperity are to be admitted in their stead to make the Government powerful as any under the sun.

To remove the grievances alluded to, and bring without loss to any all the several interests in land, from the Government to the cultivator, into a harmonious whole, should be the sole object of the new Rent Bill if any real reform is intended by it. To replace a few obnoxious clauses in the existing Rent Laws by some salutory ones without any radical change in the administration would merely contribute to fan the dying embers of the litigation, enhance the stamp revenue, and make the court's file cumbrous without the desired effect.

The points that require reforms in the Rent Bill are :—

(1) To uphold the contracts between the landlord and tenant.

Whether written, verbal, or implied, the valid ones are to be respected, and one-sided ones rejected, and thus not to allow either the landlord or the tenant to encroach on the just rights and privileges of the other under the plea of time, &c. As for example, it is not reasonable to create an occupancy right to a temporarily settled or utbandi land on occupying it for a certain period of time, or to oust a resident or a khood kasta tenant if he fails to complete his that period; and also to permit the tenant to appropriate the wood of the fruit trees which were in existence before he was admitted into his holding, or to deprive him totally of it when the trees are planted by himself.

(2) To develop the resources of land.

This is the hinge around which the incomes of all its interested parties turn. The work is now left to the cultivator whose poverty and ignorance render him incapable to bestow on it any improvement whatever. With a view to aid him in the matter the Government, as the paramount landlord, should make an advance to the intermediate ones, to be refunded at the close of the year with interest at the rate not exceeding 6 per cent. per annum. The intermediate ones should in their turn advance the amount to the cultivator, to be refunded after each harvest with interest at the rate not exceeding 12 per cent. per annum. Besides this the cultivator should be permitted to secure any kind of tenure for the improvement of his fields on payment of proper costs. These and similar other deeds towards the development of the soil should entitle the landlord to the enhancement of his tenant's rent.

(3) To adjust rent.

The average of ten years' net income from each sort of land in a holding is to be ascertained. Of such income (that is, income after deducting from the gross produce all sorts of expenses except the Government revenue) ($\frac{1}{2}$) half is due to the proprietor of the estate and ($\frac{3}{8}$) three-eighths in equal portions to the intermediate tenant landlords as the rent to be annually paid for ten years at the least, and the remaining ($\frac{1}{8}$) one-eighth to the cultivator at his profit. The reasons for such divisions are, that the estate proprietor has to pay the Government revenue from his half (which is equal to nearly ($\frac{1}{4}$) one-fourth of the gross produce), and the remainder he has to share with the others of his class according to their mutual contract, as the tenant landlords are to divide among themselves their ($\frac{3}{8}$) three-eighths. Whereas the cultivator, his ($\frac{1}{8}$) one-eighth none to part with; besides he gets all the expenses of his cultivation, including his own labour which would cover, at some crops, ($\frac{1}{2}$) half and, at others, more than half of the gross produce. So where the tenant holds his land direct from the estate proprietor, and cultivates himself, he gets ($\frac{1}{2}$) half of the net income and the whole expense which equals sometimes ($\frac{3}{4}$) three-fourths, sometimes more than that of the gross produce. The rent should be left as it is if it is not enhanced by the above rule. An annual return of the average produce and expense of each crop in a village prepared by its panchayets, tenants, and landlord together; in case of difference by the canoongoe or by the sub-deputy, and tested by the sub-divisional officer, if preserved in a sub-divisional office, would help the adjustment of rent without difficulty.

According to the principle laid down, above ($\frac{1}{4}$) one-fourth of the wood of fruit trees planted by the tenant is due to the landlord unless the latter relinquishes his right by a tenure.

4. To ascertain the time of paying rents.

Rent should be due after each harvest. But the amount should never exceed what might be claimed by that time according to the prevailing instalment. A corresponding grace should be conferred on the landlords with respect to their payment of Government revenue as is done on the occasion of drought and famine.

5. To facilitate the collection of rent.

In every village the panchayet should prepare a list of undisputed rents in the presence of the landlords and the tenants. A copy of such list should be submitted to the sub-divisional officer. The tenant should not take the proceeds of his fields till his undisputed rent, cesses, and rent decree and advance, if any, are paid in cash or kind. But if the tenant thinks it convenient, he may with the knowledge of the punchayet and landlord keep for a month at the most a quantity of the proceeds deposited with a third party adequate to meet the dues from him. If from want of adequate productions any sum remains unsatisfied, it should be realized from his other properties in the following year by legal processes.

6. To protect a tenant from the Small Cause Court decree.

The money-lender takes advantage of his debtor's indigence to extort from him an exorbitant interest, generally amounting to 37½ per cent. per annum. Therefore the decree in question should neither affect his person nor his holding, but the yields of his lands that remain after the payment of his rent, cesses, or advance if any, and also the residue of the sale money of his holding when it is sold on a rent decree.

7. To make the tenant's right transferable.

If he be protected from the Small Cause Court decree as stated above, his right should be transferable as he is understood to spare neither labour nor money to improve his land. The right of pre-emption should lie with the landlord as any transfer without his consent is not the general practice.

8. To confer on the tenant the blessings of law and good government.

The existing obstacles are :—

1. The court-fees.
2. The other heavy expenses and troubles attending a case in its different stages of progress from the court of first instance up to the final court of appeal.
3. The absence from the fields during the enormous length of time generally occupied by a case till its final decision.

If a cess imposed on those who are likely to be benefitted by law takes the place of court-fees to maintain the machinery of administration, the first obstacle might be removed without any loss to Government. This cess will likewise decrease in proportion as the fines imposed on the aggressors in the shape of costs will increase. If two copies of plaints are made on plain paper, and one of them is submitted to the Judge by post, registered, and another to him by the police through the panchayets. If summonses and all other processes of law are served through the police by the panchayets and chowkidars. If the services of pleaders are utilized as paid arbiters.

If those among them nominated by the contending parties are allowed to settle all of their disputes on the spot. If in difficult and important cases the arbitration is presided over by the Judge himself. If private investigation is held before taking the evidence. If the witnesses are made to account for their disagreement and coincide their version with the natural sequences of fact. If in case of difference among the arbiters a reference with due remarks is made to the courts composed of the judicial officers of the sub-division. If intricate questions of law are referred to a similar court in the district, and on their difference to the Honourable High Court. If fine in the shape of cost is imposed on the aggressor to an amount adequate to deter him from further interference. And if protections from criminal aggression are similarly bestowed on by the superintendence of the efficient police and the supervision of the sub-divisional officer.

The second and third obstacles will be removed, and not only the favoured few, but all the people of the country will enjoy the benefits of law and good government, and advance under peace towards wealth and prosperity which will bring on all the improvements in the country, as well as make the Government as firm and powerful as ever.

Dated Kishnagur, the 20th May 1883.

From—Babu Prasanna Chunder Roy,

To—Babu Rakhal Dass Mukerjee, Deputy Collector of Chooadangah.

In compliance with your memorandum No. 60, dated the 18th April 1883, endorsed on a copy of the letter No. 351A, dated the 29th March 1883, from the Secretary to the Board of Revenue, to the Commissioner of the Presidency Division, I have the honour to submit herewith a few remarks on the Bengal Tenancy Bill.

It is stated in the Statement of Objects and Reasons that when the permanent settlement was effected, Government did not part with its "right as sovereigns of being the guardians and protectors of every class of persons living under it," but reserved the power of enacting "regulations for the protection and welfare of the dependent talookdars, ryots, and other cultivators of the soil," and that the zemindars were called upon to "shew implicit obedience to all regulations which had been or might be prescribed by Government concerning the rents

of the ryots and the collections from under-tenants and agents of every description, aswell as from all other persons whatever." It is accordingly argued that apart from the inherent right of Government "to regulate from time to time as occasion might require for the protection of the inferior occupants of the soil," these provisions of the permanent settlement regulations also empower it to enact laws in that direction. The first question that arises is whether Government has got this power. It would be presumptuous on my part to pass any opinion definitely on so grave a question. But it seems to my humble judgment that the proposition that Government has an unlimited power to pass any law for fixing the rates of rent payable by a ryot, or for defining his status can hardly be defended. Supposing that the permanent settlement of an estate was effected after taking into calculation a particular rate of rent then payable by the ryots, will the Government be justified in fixing a *lower* rate of rent, however necessary it may be from an administrative point of view, without either making a proportional reduction in the revenue assessed on the estate, or giving compensation to the owner thereof? The same remark would apply if any alteration in the law is made by which the ryots' status would be different from what it was at the time of the permanent settlement. I am perfectly aware that the proposed law does not contemplate any such alteration at all, but nevertheless the cases supposed shew that it would be unjust to claim such a right in every case. If the state of things that existed in 1793 could be accurately ascertained at the present time, and customs now prevailing in agricultural communities were in most cases not at variance with the same, any legislation based thereon could not properly be objected to by the zemindars. But when this cannot be done, and a law is proposed the provisions of which are at variance with the *existing* state of things, and which are alleged to be mainly based on the general principles of equity that *should* govern the lands of an agricultural population, the zemindars, I humbly submit, have every right to complain when from some cause or other as certain state of things has been allowed to exist for nearly a century, and thousands and thousands of estates have changed hands on the belief that it would not be disturbed in any way, and when the passing of the Acts of 1859 and 1869 could not but strengthen this belief, it would not be equitable to the zemindars to pass a law entirely opposed to the same. The changes proposed are so great that in many cases they would surprise the ryots equally with their landlords. The provision regarding the acquiring of a right of occupancy by a settled ryot by his "holding as a ryot" a piece of ryoti land for even a single day, and which he would be entitled to dispose of whenever he wishes to do so, and some of the incidents of this right, will be considered startling to both parties.

It would appear from the above that, even if the Government has the right, under old regulations, to make such laws, which is a doubtful point, it would be on no account equitable to do so under the existing circumstances. On the other hand, however, the condition of the agricultural population of Bengal should be improved. That a considerable portion of the ryots is deeply involved in debt and is not in a position to withstand the difficulties brought about by a season of scarcity, withal extraneous help, is a fact that cannot be denied, and everybody ought to be thankful to Government in its attempt to improve their condition, either by reducing the incidence of taxation on them, or by resorting to other means at its disposal. But this improvement of their condition should not be effected at the expense of the zemindars *alone*. I would, in pursuance of the suggestions already made on the subject, humbly suggest, that if all the interests in land above those of a right of occupancy are bought up at their market value by Government, and then a ryotwari settlement be made on conditions calculated to improve the status of the ryots, it would be desirable in every way and no one can reasonably object to the adoption of such a course; nor would such a plan, in my humble judgment, be attended with any great difficulty. On an average the capital which the Government will have to empty for this purpose would bring in a profit of about 5 to 5½ per cent. per annum, and if the credit of Government be taken as equivalent to 4 or even 4½ per cent., there would be left a reasonable margin to justify the adoption of this course. There is another point of view from which this question may be considered. It has been often asserted that the permanent settlement was a great mistake of the Government of 1793, and that, had it not been for this, the financial condition of the Indian empire at the present day would have been far different. If the permanent settlement has really produced any injurious effect on the financial condition of the empire, the adoption of the suggestion referred to above will prevent the recurrence of the evil in future. It is an undeniable fact that the value of, and profit from, land will increase in course of time, and it would then be optional with Government either to allow the ryot to reap the full benefit of this increase, or take a portion thereof to improve the finances of the country. If the former course be adopted, it will certainly have the effect of improving the condition of the agricultural population of Bengal to a great extent. Besides, there would be no difficulty or clashing of interests at all in enacting laws that are calculated to raise his status, and enable him to withstand the effects of bad seasons.

Although a ryotwari settlement is advocated above, this is not incompatible with the arrangement for making collections of rents through farmers. If Government feels any difficulty in organizing a machinery for making the collections, the present landed proprietors may be utilized in doing the same by a farming system.

I shall now proceed to make a few remarks with regard to some of the sections of the Bill.

In section 3, it is provided that a person who holds any land for even horticultural purposes is to be deemed to hold it as a ryot. This is an unnecessary innovation. Persons who engage themselves in horticultural pursuits are not generally of the class that is supposed to be in need of special protection at the hands of the Legislature. The incidents of horticultural holding should not be the same as those of an agricultural one. Separate provisions should be made for the same in the Bill.

Section 5.—Khamar land is defined to be the private land of the proprietor. This definition is not explicit enough, and, if not altered, will give rise to a great deal of litigation. It ought to be expressly provided that khas possession should not be considered as essential in shewing that a land is khamar. In Lower Bengal generally, and in this district specially, all trace of the khamar lands of an estate is gone, and it would indeed be a matter of great difficulty to make out what lands are to be considered as such. In this section the word "proprietor" only is used. But as it is evident that the Legislature does not intend to deprive the putnidars and others of that class of their rights to these lands, the words "tenure-holders" should be added. It would also be better to provide expressly as to how the new-formed chur lands are to be classified.

The provision about making a survey of the khamar lands is well calculated to prevent a great deal of unnecessary ligitation.

In Section 15, as the words stand, they imply *any* twenty years before the institution of the suit. But a particular time should be fixed, immediately before which the ryot will have to shew that he held for 20 years continuously at a uniform rate of rent. There is one thing to be noticed in connection with this section. Auction-purchasers are placed at a very great disadvantage by the operation of this clause. They have not generally in their possession the collection papers of their property, by which they can shew either that the rent was different from what is stated by the ryot at some time prior to the institution of the suit, or that the tenure came into existence at a time subsequent to the permanent settlement. This difficulty was overlooked when Act X of 1859 was passed. But when the entire law is going to be remodelled, this opportunity should be availed of to remove the great hardship the auction-purchasers labour under.

Section 18 (b).—This clause restricts the right of the landlord to enhance the rent; only when the tenure-holder has obtained *reduction* of rent, and if the sections are allowed to stand as they are, it will be a matter of doubt whether the landlords will have a right to obtain enhanced rent in cases in which he once enhanced the rent of a tenure-holder. This clause apparently seems to be at variance with the provisions of Section 14. As I believe no alteration of the law on this subject is contemplated, it ought to be clearly provided that, when a tenure has been held from the time of the permanent settlement, any change of rent, either in the way of enhancement, or abatement thereof, would entitle the landlord to sue for enhancement.

Section 44.—When a right of occupancy has been acquired by any particular *custom*, all the incidents attached to that right by the Tenancy Bill should not be made applicable to the right thus acquired. If the custom gives birth to the right, it seems only reasonable that it should also regulate its incidents.

Section 45.—It is not clear whether holding as a ryot any ryoti land includes or excludes the occupation of any land under a ryot. This should be made clear to prevent unnecessary litigation.

Section 47.—It has been already remarked that this provision would appear startling both to the landlord and to the tenant. If a proprietor wants to keep a piece of ryoti land in his khas possession, it would preclude him from leasing it out to any resident ryot even when he may not require it. There are landlords, such as indigo-planters and others, who keep a large portion of the ryoti lands of a village in what is called *nijabad;* but they lease them out at times to tenants for short periods when they do not require them. If this Bill be passed into law, they will be, as a rule, precluded from leasing them out to resident ryots, for fear least they may not get them back when required. The landlord in such cases, as also in every other case in which he may have a wish to occupy any land himself from time to time, will always be on the look-out for a farmer, or other person who will not acquire a right of occupancy by remaining in possession for a temporary period, and the resident ryot will, as a rule, be deprived of the advantage of cultivating such lands. Thus, besides being unjust to the zemindars, the law would prove detrimental to the interests of both parties. In my humble opinion, any such wholesale alteration in the law is not needed to raise the status of the agricultural population. It will create a very bad feeling between landlords and tenants, and in the struggle to prevent a right of occupancy from accruing on one side, and to acquire that right on the other, both parties will suffer. It is not so much the law that requires 12 years holding as necessary for the acquisition of a right of occupancy that has produced any evil effect, it is the uncertainty about the incidents of that right and of the law for enhancement of rents that has produced the evil consequences complained of. Had attempts been made at the time of the passing of Act X of 1859, as are being made now, to *define clearly* what the privileges of the occupancy tenants would be, and under what conditions and circumstances their rents could be enhanced, this question about the further extension of the right of occupancy would not have been considered so very important at present. I believe both parties were satisfied with the law on that subject, and as far as I am aware, of its operation as far as conferring a right to hold for ever at a fair rental has not been productive of any evil consequences. The ryots never wanted to have right of occupancy conferred on them in the manner provided in this section. Such an idea never had any place in their mind. I humbly beg to submit that instead of introducing such a fundamental change in the existing law, it would be better if the incidents of the rights of occupancy were clearly defined and the law made clear and definite on various other points.

Sections 52 to 55 are certainly calculated to counteract the evil effects which an unrestricted right of sale would have otherwise produced. But those landlords in whose estates

occupancy rights are not now transferable by custom will still have a right to complain that the ryots are allowed to sell their holdings and appropriate the proceeds of the sale to themselves; whereas under the existing law, if they did not require the holdings themselves, they had to relinquish them in their landlord's favour. To prevent all grounds of complaint it would be better if a record of the prevailing custom in connection with this matter in each local area were prepared by the revenue authorities, and full effect given to these sections as also to Section 50 (clause *f*) only in places where the right of transfer of the occupancy right is already recognized. In places where this custom does not prevail now, the same rights might be conferred on the condition that the landlord would be entitled to a certain percentage of the value of the holding whenever a transfer takes place, and this should be given him whether he wants to buy the holding himself or not.

Section 56.—When the landlord has paid a fair price for the holding he has bought, it would not be desirable to deprive him of the privileges which a third person would have enjoyed. He ought to be placed on the same footing with the other purchasers. If this sectioned be allowed to stand, it will indirectly nullify the operation of the preceding sections; for no landlord will give any price for a holding which he cannot, as a rule, keep in his *khas* possession, and which when leased out to a resident ryot, even for a short time, will go out of his lands for ever; nor would he be entitled to any higher rate of rent than what he could have claimed prior to his purchase. In many cases, the price that he would have to pay would be a total loss to him.

Section 59.—In my humble opinion it will be quite sufficient if the revenue officer's duty be confined simply to see that the ryot acts as a free agent, or that undue advantage is not taken of his position. If he is allowed to interfere further, it will injuriously affect the interests of both landlords and tenants A ryot may be inclined to pay a slightly higher rate of rent to secure a particular piece of land, and the arrangement may be of great advantage to him, but if such a provision is made in the Rent Law, he might be deprived of this advantage.

The provisions regarding the preparation of a table of rates and so forth will prove highly beneficial to both parties, and will have the effect of preventing unnecessary and prolonged litigation between them.

I am very sorry that there is no time for me to make whatever remarks I had to make in some of the remaining sections of the Bill. This letter containing an expression of my opinion ought to have been sent long ago; but owing to circumstances over which I had no control, I could not send it earlier, and I hope you will be kind enough to excuse me for the delay.

No. 307.

Opinion of Baboo Nuffer Chunder Pal Chowdhury, *on the Bengal Tenancy Bill.*

I have been requested to give my opinion on the Bengal Tenancy Bill. The subject is so very wide, comprehensive, and affects so vast a class of our country, that, considering the responsibility which rests upon anybody, one would shrink to give any opinion within so short a time; but as there is no alternative, to lay down a few remarks which, though not a complete review of the Bill, will, I hope, render some important suggestions from the landlords' and tenants' point of view.

2. The present Bengal Tenancy Bill if enacted into law is of no benefit, but on the contrary a loss to the country. The landlords complained that the machinery of the Civil Courts was not sufficiently effective to enable them to realize their rents in time to pay the Government revenue, and that either the provisions of the Rent Law were too strict, or the construction which the courts have put upon them too narrow, to enable them to enhance the rent of their ryots as readily and as largely as the Legislature had intended. The complaints of the ryots were not so well defined. They appear to have been brought to the notice of the Government not by the ryots themselves, but for the most parts by executive officers whose duty it was to quell the disturbances which arose from time to time in the agricultural districts, and to enquire into the causes which led to them. The realization of abwabs and illegal cesses, illegal attempts to enhance rent, abuse of power, refusal to give proper receipts, are all that was brought to the notice of Government by these executive officers. This Bill, although introduced under the disguise of affording relief to both parties, virtually relieves none from the sufferings they are undergoing, and though it affords uncalled for privileges (the want of which ryots neither asked, felt nor dreamt of) to the ryots at the cost of the landlords, yet in important cases it gives no material help to any class when landholders are losing greater portion of their privileges and long-enjoyed just, and fair rights. Now to begin with the contents of the Bill. According to Section 5 khamar land means land situated elsewhere than in Behar which a proprietor has held whether under the name of khamar, nij-jote, sir, or otherwise, as his private land for 12 years before the commencement of this Act. All lands (according to Section 6) which is not khamar land of same estate shall be deemed to be ryoti land until the contrary is proved. It is not difficult to say from these definitions under what class the utbundi lands of the districts of Nuddea, Moorshedabad, Jessore, &c., should be included. It is evident that under Section 6 utbundi lands are ryoti lands. The landholders have all along enjoyed the privilege of possessing and holding utbundi lands as their own, improved these at their own cost, settled with the ryots to their mutual advantage, and profited largely, nay extensively, without injuring the ryots to the least. Now by a mere stroke of pen from the authority they are going to lose almost all the rights and privileges which they have enjoyed since time immemorial, and which enjoyment was loss to nobody, but a source of profit

to the landholders; nor can there be assigned any reason why the landlords will be deprived of their long enjoyed, just, and fair rights. I would therefore strongly protest against the enactment, of these two sections, or even if these two sections are allowed to enact, a special clause should be inserted for the utbundi lands which is found nowhere else, but in Nuddea, and partly in Jessore and Moorshedabad.

3. Again, if we consider Sections 45 and 47 along with the above two sections, we find almost all the ryots will have a right of occupancy the moment they enter to cultivate the utbundi lands, for by Section 45 any person who for a period of 12 years, whether before or after the commencement of this Act, has continuously held as a ryot ryoti land situate in any village or estate, shall, notwithstanding any contract to the contray, and though the land so held by him at different times during that period may have been different, be deemed to have become, on the expiration of that period, a settled ryot of that village or estate, and by Section 47 every settled ryot of a village holding after the 2nd day of March 1883 as a ryot any ryoti land comprised in that village or estate shall, notwithstanding any contract to the contrary, be deemed to acquire or have acquired in that land a right of occupancy under the law for the time being in force. But what advantage do the ryots derive from this? Is it the case that ryots do not get lands when they want to cultivate? Do the landholders reserve utbundi lands for their own private use, and refuse the ryots when they want? Then what is the use of depriving the landlords of their just rights and privileges, the deprival of which will make them loser to no small an extent. Furthermore, I should beg to state that not only the landholders will suffer if these sections are enacted into law, but the agricultural improvement of the country will to a great extent be restrained. It is the landholders and not the ryots who are to look after the agricultural improvements of the country. If landholders are not allowed the privilege of utilizing the utbundi lands, there will be no equal distribution of land among the ryots. Some of the ryots will hold to no useful purpose, while others will be deprived to the disadvantage of the country. The landlord is empowered to certain improvement, yet in the majority of cases he is quite dependent on the ryot; for instance, a piece of land which a settled ryot holds for a month or two for cultiviting rice is required by another for making it a homestead or orchard, then the value of the land will increase, and the country will derive a greater benefit in case the land is allowed to be improved as required.

4. *Section 15 of the Bill is the Section 4 of Act X of 1859.*—The presumption of 20 years' payment of rent before the institution of a suit for enhancing rent was then more important than it is now. During the last 20 or 25 years, ryots have understood their rights, and I think, if the force of this presumption is to continue at all, it should be 20 years before 1859 and down to the time of the institution of the suit. Section 23 limits the enhancement of rent; when the rent of a tenure-holder is liable to enhancement, the enhanced rent fixed under Section 21 shall not be more than double the rent previously payable. It is difficult to say how far this is fair and equitable. The Legislature, Section 21, (1) fully explains his views when he says :—"When the rent of a tenure holder is liable to enhancement, it may, subject to any contract between the parties, be enhanced up to the limit of the customary rate payable by persons holding similar tenures in the vicinity." Again in Section 21, (2) when no such customary rate exists, it may, subject as aforesaid, be enhanced up to such limit as the court thinks fair and equitable. By this what are we to understand? When the rent of a tenure enhanced according to the customary rate payable by persons holding similar tenures in the vicinity, or according to what is fair and equitable, or according to both, as the court thinks fit, exceeds double the rent previously payable, will the court decide according to the customary rate and what is fair and equitable; or will the court decide, according to Section 22, *i.e.*, not to exceed double the rent previously payable? Instances of these are not of rare occurrence; so it will not affect the landlord to a small extent. Is it right that the landlords will be deprived of what is fair and equitable? Is it the intention to be kind to the ryots at the cost of the landlords who should be deprived of what is just and right and equitable and fair? I need not go further to shew the unjustness of such an arbitrary rule. Section 22 of the Bill should, in my humble opinion, be struck out of the Bill.

5. About the transferability of occupancy rights, Section 50, clause (6), gives the right of transfer of occupancy right. There is not a rule more detrimental to the interests of both landlords and ryots than this one. On a cursory view it may appear that by empowering the ryots to transfer their occupancy right the Legislature puts some value on such holdings, but if we go deeper we find that such a power not only deprives the ryot of his means of subsistence, brings him and his whole family to ruin, but also places the landlord in a precarious position, often to run into disputes with a class whom he fears. As a general rule the ryots never wish to dispose of their holdings but to cultivate it and thereby maintain themselves and their families; they are never speculators, so nothing but extreme pressure and dire necessity will oblige them to part with their holdings; and is it at all likely that *bonâ fide* ryots—the poor cultivators of the soil—will be able to purchase these occupancy rights? The peasantry as a class, and specially of this district of Nuddea, are heavily involved in debt, and if this Bill is enacted into law, will the mahajans allow chances of this kind to slip through their fingers?

The consequence has been already pointed out by many of the officers who have been consulted upon the Bill, and I am sure if it passes into law, the mahajans and speculators of lands will soon be paying up all the occupancy rights, and what will then be the condition of the actual cultivators of the soil? They will be virtually robbed by the mahajans who have no position or character to lose, who have had little or no education, and who would buy up these rights for the very purpose of securing the last piece out of the cultivating classes. By

setting a value on their properties, will it not be ruining them? I think 75 per cent. of the cultivating class of this district are involved in debt. If opportunity be given to the mahajans and other creditors, will they not exert their most to realize their dues by buying up the holdings of their debtors which they consider and really is the best of all their movable and immovable properties? From my practical experience of 15 years I am in a position to say that the mahajans never look after the interest of the ryots; whatever good they seldom do to the ryots are always on account of their own interest, and if this right of transfer is allowed by law, then within a short time greater portion of the lands now occupied and enjoyed by the ryots will go into the hands of mahajans and other land-jobbers. So much for the ryots. About the landlords, they are going to lose the right of settling the utbundi lands according to their mutual advantage, which is always a source of increasing their income without putting their ryots to the least inconvenience. Secondly, they will have to deal with a class of people with whom they are not acquainted, with regard to whom they have not cherished a good feeling, as they have done with their ryots since the time when they first became landlords; and what more, both parties being on the same footing, and there existing no good feeling between them, as is generally the case, there will be no end of troubles. For these reasons I am of opinion that this section if passed into law will not only be cruelly unjust to the landlords, but will operate most injuriously on the very class which it is intended specially to benefit.

6. Section 59 (2) should be omitted or at least that part of it which deals arbitrarily. It is not easy to understand why the rent if enhanced more than 6 annas per rupee fairly and equitably and with the consent of the ryot will not be approved or registered by a revenue officer. What is just and fair should have effect, and nothing else.

7. Section 60 should also be omitted. It increases litigation. It is beyond the power of any reasonable man to understand why a suit for enhancement should be instituted, and both parties harassed and made to suffer when the ryot agrees of his own accord and at his own will to pay an enhanced rent of more than 6 annas per rupee which is a just and fair and equitable demand of his landlord.

Section 76 is also objectionable for the reasons stated in paragraph No. 7.

Section 93 (*b*) runs as follows:—"A further sum as compensation for disturbance, equal to ten times the yearly increase of rent demanded." The landlord institutes a suit of enhancement only when the ryot does not agree to pay his demand. The court in passing a decree consider the fairness of the claim of the landlord, and if satisfied with the evidence of the plaintiff issues order for ejectment. From this it is clear that the landlord's claim is right and just, and he is entitled to what he claims; on the other hand, the ryot wilfully neglects to appear in the court, or appearing before the court, unjustly and unfairly, and perhaps with some wicked intention, refuses to pay enhanced rent. Is this equity, that the landlord to get his just dues should pay ten times, or what he should have received as his own year by year from a time long anterior to what he claims? It can fairly be said that the disturbance is caused not by the landlord, but by the ryot; for who cannot claim his just dues? And such claimant can never be a disturber, but he who refuses to pay what is justly due to the claimant. So this penalty equitably cannot be imposed upon the landlord. If it is argued that the landlord is going to get possession of the holding for which he can easily pay ten times the yearly increase of the rent demanded, I must say it is a mistake: the landlord is seldom a gainer by getting khas possession of the holding; and if, for argument's sake, it is admitted that he may be a gainer, even then why the landlord will be made liable for ten times the yearly increase when he claims his just dues, and the ryot loses his holding through his own fault or wickedness. I think every reasonable and unbiassed person will object to the passing of this section into law.

8. *Section 140.*—There is one difficulty to be met with in this section. When a tenant forsakes his holding, and the landlord cannot enter into and settle the land for a year, how is the landlord to get rent for that year? It is true that the ryot will be liable for the rent, but it is not an easy thing to realize from him when he is not in his village or estate. I think not even 10 per cent. of such rent is ever realized: I would therefore propose that the section may be read as follows.

9. Any tenant of a holding which is not transferable, who leaves his holding uncultivated, *but does not leave his dwelling-house*, and the rent of the holding unpaid for a period of one year, shall, at the expiration of that period, be deemed to have surrendered the holding.

I am sorry that the time allowed enables me not to go minutely on the Bengal Tenancy Bill; however, I think, the important points have been touched, and I think an impartial reader will be astonished at the partiality of the Bill: it is all for the ryots and nothing for the zemindars; not even the slightest facility is given for the settlement and realization of rents, although this Bill originated, as noted above, at the request of the landlords. I think this Bill, if passed into law, will effect a redistribution of property on the communistic principle, for the ryots are to be raised to the status of co-partner, and the zemindars reduced to the position of only one-fifth shareholders in the estate, though their responsibilities as owner will remain the same. It is not for me to contend against the modern interpretation of the rules of the Permanent Settlement, but I think I have the privilege to say that for nearly a century successive governments and legislatures and courts of justice decided according to its dictionary meaning, and, depending upon their solemn assurance, almost all the zemindars of the present day invested their capital on land. Now, I would ask if it would not be extremely hard and unjust to the zemindars of the present day, who have laid out large sums of money in the purchase of landed property, which they have hitherto been led to believe their entire property, to be told that they are only one-fifth shareholders in the estate, and that too under certain conditions and limitations. The zemindars of the present day (for the number of zemindars by purchase afterwards is not even one in 100) have actual *bonâ fide* and under an honest conviction, in which they have been confirmed by the highest authority, laid out their entire property in the purchase of soil, and now to deprive them by a single stroke of the pen without any compensation of rights which rightly they have been permitted to enjoy for ninety years or upwards—the longest period for the *accrual of a prescriptive* right being only 60 years—would, in my opinion, be little short of confiscation; and now I would further question, for whose benefit are the zemindars' interests being sacrificed? The actual cultivators of the soil hardly gain much under the present Bill, but it is the mahajans, the jotedars, the land-jobbers, and the middle-class men who will be most benefited, or, in other words, a class of petty landowners is to be raised in the room of large zemindars. Is this a wise policy? I believe it has been practically proved, and an accepted doctrine, that the big landholders are the most lenient, and that it is the petty landowners who have the greatest temptation to press hard upon their tenancy, and besides the country is expected to derive greater benefit from big landholders than from petty landowners.

Under these circumstances I am strongly against the Bengal Tenancy Bill, and consider it to be my duty to protest earnestly against the encroachment of our just rights and interests, and to exert by all lawful means to avert the threatened blow.

Dated Sindooree, 9th May 1883.

From—W. Shirreff, Esq.,

To—Baboo Rakhal Dass Mookerjee, Deputy Collector, Chooadangah.

I have the honour to acknowledge receipt of your communication No. 58 of the 18th April, asking me for the expression of my opinion on the proposed Bengal Tenancy Bill. I have gone over the proposed Bill as published in the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 7th March last, and looking at it from the landlord's point of view, I don't approve of it at all. The one great grievance that the landlords had to complain of was the difficulty of getting in their rents speedily through the courts, but I do not see that the new Bill gives any facilities in that way. It takes away to a very great extent the rights of the landlords as hitherto possessed by them, and leaves them mere rent collectors for the Government, with all the responsibility of having to pay up the Government rents on the appointed "Lot" day, as formerly.

It seems to me be a most complicated Act, and that there will be considerable difficulty in working it. I believe it will lead to an immense amount of fresh litigation, and though it seeks to benefit the ryots at the expense of the landlords, yet the real people who will benefit by it will be the mooktears and pleaders about the Moonsiff's courts; while the ryots will impoverish themselves by litigation, and a bad feeling will be established between them and their landlords, which will go far to undo any good they might have got by this new measure.

I have to apologize for not having replied to your communication sooner, but I have been so busy attending to our indigo-sowing, at this season that I have not had time to do so earlier.

No. 328G, dated Berhampore, 18th May 1883.

From—Herbert Mosley, Esq., Collector of Moorshedabad,

To—The Commissioner of the Presidency Division.

With reference to your circular No. 9R.-L., dated the 24th ultimo, I have the honour to inform you that in my opinion the new Rent Bill goes much too far, and will result in difficulties to zemindars which may have a prejudicial effect on the Government revenue.

2. Generally the effect left on my mind after reading the Bill is that it has been drawn up for the purpose of supporting an ignorant and easily deluded peasantry against zemindars who are always trying to get the better of them. In some parts of the country it may be that the ryot is generally unable to look after himself, but this is certainly not the case everywhere. In this district, as in many others, the zemindars generally have by no means the best of it, and little more is wanted than a much cheaper and very much more expeditious mode of deciding suits than exists at present.

3. I proceed to notice the different chapters of the Bill.

CHAPTER I.

4. *Section 3* (5).—I would strike out the latter part of this clause. I do not see why in a law for the protection of the cultivator, the same protection should be extended to him after he ceases to be one, though he may have come into possession (either by himself or through his ancestors) of land for cultivation, and is therefore a ryot; he should, I think, cease to be a ryot when he ceases to cultivate, using the land for other purposes.

5. In the same section I would strike out everything relating to sub-letting, for reasons given further on. (Under-ryot would thus go.)

CHAPTER II.

6. I would strike out the words "before the commencement of this Act" wherever it occurs in section 5. I do not think the chapter is a good one at all, but if it be thought necessary to have it, I do not see why the zemindar should not be in as good a position as the ryot as regards right of occupancy. And while this chapter absolutely prevents land becoming

khamar in future, section 49 provides for present khamar land ceasing to be such, which seems decidedly unfair to the zemindar.

CHAPTER III.

7. *Sections 22—24* might, I think, be dispensed with; they make arbitrary fixtures which might better be left to the courts: no court, for instance, would entertain prayers for re-enhancement soon after enhancement unless for very strong reasons, and I really cannot see why they should be unable to entertain the prayers even immediately if those strong reasons exist. And suppose a ryot holding poor sandy lands in a hollow, for some reason has his rent raised from 4 to 5 annas a bigah in 1883 and in 1884, a flood comes which fills up this hollow with rich alluvial soil, making the land worth Rs. 2 a bigah; why should that ryot reap all the benefit for nine years and the greater part for next ten, &c.?

8. These may be extreme cases, but why should law prevent justice even in extreme cases?

9. And while these restrictions are put on enhancement, the ryot is perfectly unrestricted as regards reductions.

10. In *sections 32 (3) and 33 (3)* the word "sufficient" should be inserted before "cause."

11. In *section 35 (2)* it might be well to insert what authority is to inflict the fine, and how it is to be realized.

CHAPTER IV.

12. It would be well if in this chapter something were inserted to remedy a most inconvenient state of things that exists as regards registration. Some penalty is required, or some other remedy in the case of non-registration. Section 39 enables the zemindar to refuse registration in default of security; but what is the consequence of the refusal? And how will refusal force the new patnidar to give security? And what is the consequence of a private transferee never asking for registration. The only consequences apparent are that the zemindar loses fees which he is entitled to, and is sometimes utterly ignorant of who is his real tenant. Of this I have practical experience; in the case of some patni estates in a neighbouring district rents have been paid into the treasury on account of one of my wards' estates in the name of the old patnidar, though private transfers had occurred, and this is only found out when on a default our sole remedy is objected to, because the notices have not been served on the real (new and unknown) patnidars.

13. The law should, I think, insist on every new holder registering and giving in a new kabulyut under disability penalties. The disabilities should be twofold, that is, an unregistered holder should be unable to recover rents, and he should by law be expressly deprived of right to object in any court to any steps taken by his landlord to recover rent. I still also adhere to my formerly expressed opinion that after a certain time non-registration should entail forfeiture of all rights to the zemindar (and I would extend this to all tenures and holdings of any description whatever).

14. And when zemindars are forced to coercion to get in their rents, the extra costs ought to be granted to them by law.

15. The next chapter (V) treats of occupancy ryots, and I think that the further concessions made to the ryots are most unnecessary. This creation of the law was bad enough in the eyes of zemindars already, though I believe as a general rule the objection was a theoretical more than a practical one. As a matter of fact (excepting perhaps a few districts) a long standing tenant was seldom interfered with so long as he paid his rent.

16. Now, however, there is a further drawback. The new "settled ryot" taints every particle of land he touches, and there is no washing out that taint, for if a landlord buys the occupancy right, he cannot extinguish it; it passes with the land to any one who takes it. The "settled ryot" will become a marked man, never to have land given to him, &c.

17. There is in sections 45, 47, 50, the same disabling of a certain class to make contracts, which I think so objectionable throughout the Bill; this is, I think, likely often to inflict hardship. For instance, it is often highly advantageous to the ryot to hold certain lands for a year or two, and this may suit the zemindar too, except for this new law which would void any contract to give it back after the term, and so the ryot will not get it.

18. Section 47 will cause injustice by handing over as occupancy land which has been expressly let for a term only.

19. In Section 50 I would alter clause *a* to one expressing that he may only use the land for cultivation, and clause *e* I would eliminate. If, as I think is the case this Bill is intended to protect ryots, I fail to see why it should allow subletting. A ryot ceases to be a ryot when he ceases to cultivate; when he sub-lets, he becomes that most oppressive of all landlords, a petty middleman. To protect the actual cultivator of the soil is well; to put a man between him and the zemindar can only injure one or the other. If the sub-tenant only pays a fair and equitable rent to the middleman, it is very evident that the latter pays a less than fair and equitable rent to the zemindar, which would be contrary to clause *c*, and if the ryot turned middleman *does* pay a fair and equitable rent to the zemindar, then it is evident that the sub-tenant, the actual cultivator, pays an unfair and inequitable rent, and how does this improve the condition of the cultivating class.

20. Section 56 destroys all advantage a zemindar might gain by buying an occupancy right, which would be held under clause *c* at fair and equitable rates, for immediately he lets another ryot on, he loses what he bought. He cannot re-let at a higher rate, for the new tenant jumps into the right of occupancy, and would say, "the rents before were fair and equitable, and you cannot make me pay more notwithstanding any contract I made."

21. Sections 59 (2), 61 (2), and 64 proviso, limit rent to one-fifth of estimated average value of crops, while section 81 makes it one-half. I confess that I am unable to see how this is equitable. One-fifth of the produce of an exceedingly good year may be equal to half that of a bad year, but if an average is to be taken, I should say that one-half of the average produce would be about the equivalent of one-half of the produce year by year, taking a number of years, and section 82, allowing a commutation of rent in kind on an average of five years, making a reasonable deduction as in clause 3, that is to say, the money rent may by this be nearly one-half of the average value of the produce, while the above sections make the maximum one-fifth.

22. As regards the sections providing for tables of rates, I can only say that I do not believe such tables could possibly be prepared accurately. My experience in settlements shews that no two villages are alike, or can fairly have one table of rates assigned to it, and the special officer who was sent up here to enquire about this matter told me that his enquiries led to exactly the same result.

23. I also doubt very much whether such a list as that contemplated in section 83 can ever possibly be prepared with any accuracy, and without accuracy the provision would be very mischievous. I do not see how the Collector can ensure getting truthful returns.

24. Turning now to ordinary ryots, I see by section 90 a zemindar cannot let land for a term at all, and section 95 will effectually stop a zemindar from spending money over improvements wherever rents have been enhanced a short time previous.

25. And letting for a short term at a nominal rent to improve the land will be put a stop to, for the ryot, when he is called on for an enhanced rate, will refuse, and then by section 93 the landlord *may* have to pay compensation for improvements, and *must* have to pay compensation for disturbance, though all this was allowed for in the shape of nominal rent. If it be said that this instance does not apply as 91, and the following sections do not apply to holdings fixed for a term by agreement, then I fail to see how the zemindar can get back his land at all, for section 90 bars all contracts to give up land.

26. Section 101 will throw on zemindars a burden so heavy that I doubt whether it will be carried out. For a large estate full of small ryots the work would be enormous; the registration or something like it, though more simple, should be kept, but to furnish each ryot with a copy would entail enormous labour and great extra expense, which if the receipts are properly given seem hardly necessary.

27. To section 119 (as to others fixing proportions of estimated value of gross produce in staple crops as the limit of rent) I rather object, but it is difficult to say anything positively till it is known what crops are to be considered staple. But the creeper producing the pân leaf would not be a staple crop, I suppose, in which case a most profitable crop might be grown, and the zemindar gain next to nothing, for where the pân plan grows, rice or corn would produce next to nothing.

28. I should think it would be well to have some mode of deciding the question which might arise as to whether certain works are improvements [Chapter X (A)], and whether the zemindar or ryot wishes to do the work, the other side should by an express section have the power of putting him to the proof as to whether the work is an improvement or not. Otherwise there is a possibility of land being permanently injured to the loss of one side or other.

29. I have little more to remark on, except that I think section 171 should itself specifically declare how the cost of cutting, &c., (clause 2), is to be met, and that, as I remarked at the commencement of this letter, I should prefer to see a simpler and quicker procedure for suits. And I cannot but again say that I am afraid the Bill if passed will result in ruin to many zemindars, and I may add that the agitation among the ryots that, you may remember, occurred to the south of this district some time ago when a Bill was being prepared shadows forth pretty distinctly what may be expected if this Bill passes.

30. I have received only one reply to the call I sent out for opinions on the Bill, and enclose a copy of it. If more come in, they will be sent as they arrive.

Dated Berhampore, the 5th May 1883.

From—Baboo Gopal Chunder Mookerjee, Vakeel,

To—H. Mosley, Esq., C.S., Collector of Moorshedabad.

In obedience to your requisition, I have the honour to submit the following opinion on the Bengal Tenancy Bill now before the Supreme Legislative Council.

The necessity for legislation, at least on some portions of the law of landlord and tenant, has been too generally admitted to remain any longer an open question. The want was, however, felt from the landlord's, rather than the ryot's point of view. A simpler procedure for the realization of rent, and a speedier way of enhancing rent, and with greater success, were felt among the wants for the interests of the landlords. The Bengal Legislature was at first moved to remove this want, but the matter has now assumed a different aspect. A considerable portion of the law on the subject has been recast, and the relative rights and positions of the landlords and their tenants have been redistributed; the general scope of the proposed bill is to take away from the landlords some portions of what they consider as their vested rights, and

improve the position of ryots at their expense. Nor is the Bill calculated to promote harmony and peace between landlords and ryots; occasions for law suits and official interferences have been increased, so as to excite bad feelings between the parties. We think, so far as the landlord is concerned, he would rather like to be subjected to the inconveniences of the present state of the law on the question of realization and enhancement of rent than accept the provisions of he present Bill.

The position of the ryots has undoubtedly been improved by the Bill. How far this has been consistent with the pledges given to the zemindars at the times of the permanent settlement is a debatable point. If the Bill succeeds in raising the *status* of a very large portion of the community, and protecting the helpless, that is a point greatly in its favour. Some of the important provisions of the Bill, however, are open to just criticism.

In Chapter II provisions have been made for measurement and registration of khamar lands, with an object of preventing the zemindars from increasing such lands at the expense of ryoty lands, in which important rights are to accrue in favour of ryots. With regard to Lower Bengal at any rate, it may be said that there has not been on the part of the zemindars any degree of anxiety to extend their khamar lands. If their ryots abandon lands, then only some lands are cultivated *khas*, not so much to prevent the accrual of the right of occupancy, but as a speculative measure to keep up the rent-roll of the mehal. The provisions of this chapter are unnecessary, inquisitorial. They will lead to discontent, and wake up the zemindars to separate as khamar a larger area from ryoty lands, apprehending loss from a different line of conduct.

In Chapter V important changes have been introduced as to the growth of occupancy rights and certain incidents attached thereto. A settled ryot holding lands in a village continuously for 12 years is to acquire a right of occupancy over other ryoty lands, however, short may be the period of his occupation of these latter. Such rights again have been rendered transferable against the consent of the zemindar, giving him a right of pre-emption. Such changes are serious encroachments upon the rights of the proprietors of the soil, and not justified by circumstances of the cases. If the occupancy right is considered important enough to be made transferable, it ought to have all the incidents of a transferable interest. The zemindar's right of pre-emption renders it a half measure neither satisfactory to the landlord nor to the tenant. It will, moreover, increase litigation, and introduce want of harmony between the landlord and his tenant.

The question of enhancement has been dealt with in Chapter VI. We cannot say that this matter has been put on a srtisfactory basis. There are no uniform pergunnah or customary rates prevalent over a large area. The circumstances of lands and nature of their holdings vary to a considerable extent, and so also the rates. Preparations of tables will be very difficult and expensive, if not impracticable, to be accurate; they should require a degree of investigation not shorter or simpler than what would be requisite to decide enhancement suits for the area under investigation. The process is, moreover, to be repeated in a Civil Court when a particular holding comes under assessment. Distinctions and differences will be pleaded to take it out of a given rate in the table, and the Court must decide if it wants to do justice therein, by a fresh investigation and enquiry which will by no means be shortened or facilitated by the table of rates prepared. The case will remain where it was, with or without the table.

We are of opinion, therefore, that a speedier and more successful remedy for re-adjustment of rent has not been secured for the zemindar by the proposed Bill.

A contract between a landlord and his ryot, to be binding and effective, needs the approval of revenue officers (section 59). Certain statutory rights conferred upon "ordinary ryots" cannot be modified or superseded by any agreement between the parties (section 90).

These are unnecessary interferences with the freedom of action. The existing laws respect such contracts. This change is against the policy of a civilized Government which has abolished the usury law, and respected individual liberty of action in every other transaction.

A summary procedure has been demanded on behalf of the landlords to realize their rents. The delay and costs incident to a rent suit, like all other suits tried now by the ordinary procedure, have been considered a grievance. Where the zemindar's claim is not disputed, the ordinary procedure does not delay the passing of a decree, and a more summary procedure cannot shorten the time. If the claim be contested, a summary procedure cannot do justice between the parties. Objections made must be fairly decided, and experience tells us that rent claims are contested by ryots when there is a pre-existing want of harmony between the parties, and want of fair play is apprehended. We fully approve of the principle of the Bill regarding this matter. Expenses are incurred by adjournments and heavy process fees. The former may be avoided by a better arrangement in the judicial service; the latter, if an evil, by an amendment of the Court-fees Act. If the justice of the case needs an adjournment, that must be granted rather than justice should suffer.

But we fear the broad principles of the Bill have been determined upon. I have some observations to make upon some of the sections.

CHAPTER I.

1. *Section 3, clause* (5).—The word person has not been defined in the Act. A question often arises whether an indigo concern or a firm like Messrs. Watson & Co., not registered, nor having a corporate existence, can be called a ryot, and entitled to the right of occupancy with reference to lands held or cultivated by them for indigo. The High Court of Calcutta has denied them such rights—*vide* I. L. R., 4, column 957; 25, S. W. R. 117.

The Legislature ought to define their true position.

CHAPTER II.

2. A section ought to be added to this chapter analogous to section 89, Bengal Land Registration Act (VII of 1876 B.C.), providing that registry under this chapter of khamar lands must not affect the rights of third parties, or their remedies by suits in Civil Courts.

CHAPTER III.

3. *Sections 14 and 15.*—In some parts of Bengal, quantity of land held varies from year to year, but the ryot is assessed at the same *rate*. Benefits of these sections are intended to be given to such ryots (*vide* section 17). After the words "at a rent" insert "or a rate of rent" in the third line of section 14 and section 15, and amplify section 17 to cover such a case still more clearly.

4. *Section 25.*—Add "sub-let" after "bequeathed." "Transfer" as defined in section 3, column (16), does not include sub-letting. And this right is vested in tenure-holders subject to other provisions in respect of sales for arrears of rent of the superior tenures, &c.

5. *Section 32* (1).—After "any Civil Court having jurisdiction" insert "to entertain a suit to recover possession of the subject-matter of such transfer or succession," and strike out down to "situate." The section, as it stands, does not provide for the class of courts to which such an application is to be made in so far as the pecuniary jurisdiction is concerned.

CHAPTER IV.

6. *Section 41* (1).—Civil Court in this section is probably limited to the court of the District Judges, as by the present patni law (Regulation VIII of 1819) jurisdiction ought to be extended to any Court having jurisdiction in a suit to recover possession thereof. This will afford greater facilities to the parties, and Civil Courts in general ought to possess greater confidence now.—(2) Strike out this: the right of appeal would be a sufficient check against arbitrary orders.

CHAPTER V.

7. *Section 46.*—The period of one year is too short to justify the inference of abandonment. This ought to be extended at least to three years. This "ceasing to hold" should also be without paying any rent. Hence put "three" for "one," and add "without paying any rent" after "with others."

8. *Section 47.*—Proviso, for "owner" substitute "proprietor." As defined in the Act, owner is very vague; an occupant ryot may be the *owner* of his own land.

CHAPTER VI.

9. *Section 59.*—The limit of one-fifth of the estimated average annual value of the gross produce in this and other sections of this chapter is too low; it ought to be one-fourth.

CHAPTER VII.

10. *Section 85* (2).—A sub-section should be added to this section providing for abandonment. If a ryot owning any *basto* land leaves the village without any intention of returning, and does not pay rent, the landlord may take him to have abandoned his holding, and should be entitled to settle with another ryot.

CHAPTER VIII.

11. *Section 93* (*b*).—The compensation on this head is too high, nor is this founded upon any legitimate claim that the ryot can put forward. This clause ought to be left out.

12. *Sections 90 and 95.*—Ordinary ryots should occupy lands, and leave them off according to the contract between the parties. The two sections ought to be amended accordingly.

CHAPTER IX.

13. *Section 104* (1).—The right to deposit is often a nice question, and must be left to be determined by a Civil Court if occasion arises. This section unnecessarily gives the officer to whom a deposit is made a right to see whether the ryot is entitled to make the deposit. His functions ought to be limited to receive deposits if accompanied by a declaration of the ryot containing the ground upon which he can deposit under section 103.

14. *Section 125* (2).—If the tenure is sold subject to the charge, the rent ought to be realized from the tenure in the hands of the purchaser.

If sale-proceeds fall short of the rent due, is the tenure sold to be held liable for the balance? The section ought to be amplified to provide for all cases if rent be considered a first charge.

Dated Saidabad, the 8th June 1883.

From—Baboo Baikunt Nath Sen,

To—Herbert Mosley, Esq., c.s., Collector of Moorshedabad.

I have the honour to send herewith my notes on the Bengal Tenancy Bill. I hope to be excused for the delay that has been made in forwarding the same to you.

No. 485G, dated Berhampore, the 11th June 1883.

Memo. by—The Collector of Moorshedabad.

Copy forwarded to the Commissioner of the Presidency Division in continuation of this office No. 328G of the 18th ultimo.

Notes on the Bengal Tenancy Bill.

CHAPTER I.

Section 3, clause 5.—In the definition of ryot it ought to be clear whether firms and companies have been meant to be included or excluded.

CHAPTER II.

Section 5.—Uncultivated or unculturable waste lands, and not in the actual occupation of any ryot, ought, in my opinion, to be treated as "khamar land."

CHAPTER III.

Sections 14 and 15.—Difficulties would arise and litigation would be the result if the holdings contemplated in these two sections be treated as tenures. In furnishing receipts and statements of accounts to tenants much difficulty would be felt.

CHAPTER IV.

Patni tenures.—Express provision ought to be made for protection of patni by any person interested, besides holders, by payment of arrears.

CHAPTER V.

Section 45.—Provides that occupation even of different lands at different times, notwithstanding contract to the contrary, creates a right of occupancy. This is a great encroachment on zemindar's rights, and implies a denial of liberty of action. Contracts under the Contract Act can only be avoided on certain grounds, which do not include the present case, when a zemindar merely secures a clause or condition to his benefit in a perfectly legal way under the existing law. Violation of the laws of personal rights and status would be the direct result if such a measure be adopted, and consequently the principle involved would be a dangerous one.

Again if a ryot with his eyes open enters into a contract, why should he be permitted to repudiate it? Or why should the Legislature shew any anxiety for the protection of the interests of the ryot on the ground that "such is the power of the zemindar, &c., &c., &c., defeat and failure," *vide* paragraph 33, Statement of Objects and Reasons.

If the ryot be induced by any misrepresentation or concealment of fact, the contract itself would be bad in law, but if the contract be otherwise good and valid, legislative interference declaring the same to be null and void is quite unjustifiable. Good policy must be based on equitable principles, and equity is equality; therefore, the interests of both ought to be taken into consideration.

Apart from this consideration of legal rights and privileges, a more comprehensive view ought to be taken as to the consequences which would ultimately result. Ryots know they have to depend much upon the zemindars, who again, generally speaking, at least in Bengal, look after the welfare of the tenants on a consideration of their dependent state. The feeling that is likely to be engendered amongst tenants and zemindars in ignoring contracts, deliberately entered into is almost sure to be of an unhappy nature, and would, I apprehend, lead to results disastrous to the ryots.

The means and powers contemplated in the Government letter No. 6 of the 21st March 1882 in the hands of the zemindars, if they do really exist, would in all probability be so made use of that the ryots would be compelled to give up their lands, and thus the measures proposed to be adopted by the Legislature for the improvement of the condition of the ryots would be entirely frustrated.

If the occupation of different lands give a right of occupancy, ryots would neglect the improvement of the soil, and so the agricultural interest and advancement of the country would be affected. If the ryots know, as they do know now, that continuous occupation for a certain period of the same land would give them a right of occupancy, they would, having no choice or option, adhere to the land, and try to improve its fertility, and thus make it profitable; very different would be the case when they would have the option of cultivating different lands with no fear of losing their right of occupancy.

Sections 50—55.—The transferability and heritability of occupancy right have properly been recognized with certain qualifications and conditions.

Section 56.—The provision in this section seems objectionable. This is to guard against the possibility of a landlord buying up on a great scale the occupancy rights existing on his estate or tenure with a view to locating ordinary ryots on the land. The question is, is such a measure proper and necessary? If a zemindar or a tenure-holder purchases an occupancy right, he ought to get the fullest benefit and advantage of his purchase; he has to pay the money equivalent for the right, and there being no reservation in favour of the ryot, the propriety of putting a legal restriction seems to me questionable. Then, again, where is the necessity for the precautionary measure? What if the zemindar or tenure-holder buys up all occupancy

rights in his estate or tenure? So long as he himself cultivates the lands by his servants or hired labourers, it is admitted there is nothing to fear; but where is the harm if he brings in new tenants, and locates ordinary ryots. The rights of these ordinary ryots would in the course of time ripen into occupancy rights, and whatever extra profits or advantages the zemindar or tenure-holder might derive before the development of the right of occupancy may fairly be looked upon as a return for the money he had to pay for reclaiming, as it were, the lands from the hands of any ryot having an occupancy right.

CHAPTER VI.

Section 59 (1).—An agreement by the ryot submitting to an enhancement of rent ought to be considered as valid and good; the approval of the same by a Government officer specially appointed ought to be dispensed with. Legislative interference with the freedom of action of parties is only justifiable under certain circumstances which make an agreement void, and for which sufficient provision has been made in the Contract Act (IX, 1871). Any agreement not otherwise bad ought to be considered as good and valid. In the uncertain state of things which must necessarily follow if agreements be declared valid contingent on the approval of a Government officer, I apprehend not only the zemindar and tenure-holder would be put to inconvenience and loss, but the ryot, also, would have to suffer a good deal. If there is misrepresentation or coercion antecedent to the agreement, the contract would be void by the operation of law. It ought to be conceded that ryots in Bengal are now quite able to protect their interests, and that when they enter into contracts with their eyes open, any attempt at further protection under the guardianship, as it were, of a Government officer would lead to results which are sure to prove prejudicial to the interests of the cultivating class as well. (2)—In cases of enhancement, one-fifth of the estimated average annual value o the gross produce of the land in staple crops has evidently been treated as fair and equitable rent. This seems to be objectionable; more than a fifth share has all along been recognized as the rent due to the zemindar or tenure-holder.

In the latter part of sub-section (2), sections 59 and 61, "that it is fair and equitable and" ought to be left out. The validity of the contract ought to be made dependent on free agency only.

CHAPTER VII.

Section 62.—A table of rates and produce, if correctly and carefully prepared, might be of very great use in settling questions regarding enhancement of rent; but it is necessary that special care should be taken for the preparation of the table. The revenue officers to be employed ought not to be below the rank of a Deputy Collector, section 74. With regard to tracts for which a table of rates and produce is not in force, the grounds for enhancement of rent seem to be fair and reasonable.

Provision ought to be made in this chapter for the enhancement of rent on the ground of occupation of land in excess of that for which rent is paid.

The limit of one-fifth of the estimated average annual value of the gross produce of the land in staple crops, calculated at the price at which the ryots sell at harvest time, seems to be too low; it ought to be raised to one-fourth, if not one-third. Bhagjotedars in Bengal generally pay half the produce, and sometimes more.

Section 83.—As a great deal will depend upon the price list to be annually prepared, opportunity ought to be given to the public for proper representations to the Collector to enable him to prepare the list correctly.

CHAPTER VIII.

Ordinary ryots having no right of occupancy ought to be left to themselves for securing their interests by agreements with their landlords. Though the desirability of interfering as little as possible between tenants of this class and their landlords is admitted, yet I venture to think that the provisions of the Bill in this chapter take away the undoubted right of the landholders to deal with such tenants. This chapter should, in my opinion, be left out altogether.

CHAPTER IX.

Section 6.—Land might not be added to a holding by alluvion or otherwise, yet on measurement it may be found that a ryot is in possession of lands in excess of the quantity of land for which he actually pays rent. This may be owing to gradual encroachment on waste lands or owing to mistake in the first measurement. The case of encroachment might come under the purview of section 96, but the other case, I think, does not. Some provision for payment for such excess lands ought to be made. This provision may be incorporated in this section or might be made a ground for enhancement of rent.

Section 98.—The limitation of instalments by which rent is to be paid in to not more than four, I venture to think, will tell very hardly on some tenure-holders, who by agreement have bound themselves to pay by monthly instalments. The provision therefore ought to be made prospectively, to affect future settlements or engagements. The existing contracts or customs regarding instalments ought not, in my opinion, to be interfered with.

Section 101.—The preparation and supply of the statement will entail some expenses on the part of the zemindar or tenure-holder. It is proper, I think, to make the ryot pay a small fee sufficient to cover the expenses before getting the statement.

Section 103.—Clause (*a*), sub-section 1, is not very definite; it is elastic enough to include any case in which a ryot might choose to deposit. Something definite ought to be laid down. The application ought to be verified.

A provision ought to be made for rent being paid by money and in kind; in some parts of Bengal both money and part of the produce of the land are paid as rent.

CHAPTER X.

If transferability of right of occupancy be recognized, complications are not likely to arise in cases of improvements by occupancy tenants.

Improvements by ordinary ryots should be made at their risk; such ryots must take care to protect their own interests by proper agreements.

Section 133.—Cases of utbundi tenures should be excepted; in the cases of these tenures annual survey would be necessary.

CHAPTERS XI AND XII.

In my opinion, those two chapters contain sufficient and adequate provisions for meeting special cases.

CHAPTER XIII.

The provision regarding the distraint of the produce of land in the occupation of ryots for the realization of rent do not appear to me to be productive of any good.

Sub-section (2), section 167, makes every application for distraint liable to the court-fee which would be payable in a suit for arrears of rent, and this application may be refused at the discretion of the officer entitled to receive the same. Under such circumstances the application is not likely to be made often, if at all.

Then again section 186 makes it a penal offence on the part of the person owning or claiming any land for whose benefit or on whose behalf the offence mentioned in section 185 is committed, 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. Any abuse of power regarding restraints on the part of a gomastha might, under the provisions of the said sections, put the person entitled to the rent to great troubles and difficulties; I think, therefore, no zemindar or tenure-holder entitled to receive rent from a ryot would venture to distrain the produce of the land when he has such risk to run.

The chapter should, in my humble opinion, be either left out altogether or be recast.

CHAPTER XIV.

Section 192.—A statement of boundaries or a sufficient description for identification in the plaint for suits for rent should, in my opinion, be dispensed with; otherwise, I apprehend many complications and difficulties which ought to be avoided as far as possible in rent suits.

CHAPTER XV.

The provisions for the protection of certain encumbrances seem to me to be unnecessary. If the highest amount bid for defaulting tenures and under-tenures be insufficient to liquidate the decree, the said tenures and under-tenures would be sold free of encumbrances after the observance of certain forms. Such being the case, it is complicating matters by declaring such tenures and under-tenures as liable to be sold subject to the encumbrances in the first instance.

The 8th June 1883.

BOIKUNT NATH SEN.

No. 246 A, dated Dacca, the 23rd/29th June 1883.

From—N. S. ALEXANDER, Esq., Officiating Commissioner of the Dacca Division,

To—The Secretary to the Board of Revenue, L. P.

With reference to your letter No. 351A, dated 29th March last, I have the honour to submit the following report on the Bengal Tenancy Bill now under the consideration of the Legislative Council of the Governor-General, and to say that, though the Collectors of this division were requested to send in their reports before the 1st instant, the Collector of Furreedpore has not yet sent in his report up to date.

CHAPTER I.

2. *Section 1 (3).*—The Collector of Dacca, Mr. A.W. Paul, writes:—"Many provisions of the Bill are most essential for Behar and are not needed, and would even create confusion in Eastern Bengal; yet, the Bill is to be general throughout the province (with small exceptions). I would therefore suggest that a general clause, somewhat similar in operation to section 187, be introduced instead of section 1 (3), somewhat to this effect: the whole or any portions of this Act shall extend to such local areas as the local Government may, by an order published in the official gazette, determine. I would point out that originally it was intended to have two parts in the Act, one for Behar and one for Bengal."

I quite agree with Mr. Paul. Eastern Bengal differs *toto cœlo* from Behar, and both from Orissa: no general rent law is applicable.

3. *Section 9.*—The work of registering khamar lands will be very heavy, and will require the entertainment of special establishment in most districts at a large cost: it is doubtful whether the work when done will be worth the trouble and expenditure. The Collector of Dacca states:—"I presume a separate revenue staff is contemplated for the purpose of carrying out this Bill, as in many districts, such as Dacca, it would be impossible for the Collector to supervise operations."

CHAPTER III.

4. *Sections 22 and 24.*—"The Burrisaul zemindars," Mr. Dutt writes, "object to sections 22 and 24 of the Bill, and argue that no limit, either of amount or of time, should be set in the matter of enhancement of rents payable by tenure-holders. The provisions of those sections, however, seem to me to be equitable: to enhance rent over a hundred per cent. would be exceedingly unfair under any circumstances, and frequent enhancements, or even suits for enhancement, should certainly be stopped."

I agree with Mr. Dutt in thinking that there is no great hardship to the landlords in the enactment of these sections.

5. *Section 28.*—The Honorary Secretary to the Eastern Bengal Landholders' Association, at Dacca, writes:—"The relief contemplated by this section might easily be obtained by application to the zemindar: why then should the ryot have power to apply direct to a revenue officer? If the landholder refuses to register such transfer, then the tenant may apply to a civil court, as provided for in section 32." I agree in these remarks.

6. *Section 32 (d) &c.*—I do not see the necessity for this reference to the civil court. The offence of neglect to register should be made punishable by fine to be levied by the Collector; the procedure in these sections seems an unnecessary cumbrous one.

CHAPTER V.

7. *Sections 44-47.*—These sections will not make any very radical change in Eastern Bengal.

8. *Section 50.*—Mr. Waller, Officiating Collector of Mymensing, reports:—"The right of transfer of occupancy tenures has not been hitherto, I believe, admitted in this district. I think the landlord's right of pre-emption at sales in execution will not be much protection to him unless some limit be laid down as the maximum to which the holding may bid up; and, I think, the landlord ought not to be bound to register any one as his ryot who is not a *bonâ fide* cultivator. The right of occupancy is for the protection of the cultivator, and the land was originally let to the cultivator for cultivation, it seems to be inequitable, therefore, to allow a non-cultivator to be thrust upon the zemindar as an occupancy ryot."

9. I quite concur with Mr. Waller in his views on this point.

10. *Section 50 (f).*—The chief objection to the transferability of the occupancy tenure is, I think, the likelihood that the land will, in the course of years, become split up into an infinity of very small holdings; the people of this country cling so much as it is to their native villages, that, with the barest subsistence given them, they will not migrate, it will more than ever tend to produce a home-sticking poverty-stricken peasantry depending on agriculture for a livelihood. Of late years many artizans, such as weavers, smiths, &c., have abandoned their hereditary trades and gone in for agriculture, and this provision of the law will, I think, draw more away from trade and other pursuits and turn them into agriculturists.

11. *Section 51.*—Mr. Dutt says:—"For many reasons, I object to section 51. In the first place, the provisions are too elaborate to be properly workable, and will never be complied with. A ryot who wishes to sell a bit of land on an urgent emergency (*e. g.*, to celebrate a marriage) will not go to the Collector, nor wait for the time prescribed: ryots generally do not sell their jotes, except on such urgent necessity, and to hamper them with an elaborate procedure would be virtually taking away the unrestricted right of sale which he now enjoys by custom. Then again there is no reason why, if a ryot wishes to sell his homestead to a brother, or his plot of land to his daughter's husband, the landlord should have a right of pre-emption at all, and should be allowed to disturb the domestic plans of the cultivator. To invest the landlord with such right would enable him to harass the cultivator at his will; all that the landlord needs for his own protection is to be able to veto a sale when it is really objectionable or detrimental to his interests. Lastly sub-section 4 of section 51 will sometimes prove injurious to the landlord. A ryot may make a really objectionable sale and the thing may not come to the notice of the landlord for six months; he is then debarred from taking any action in the matter, although the sale may be really injurious to his interests, and may have been meant by the ryot to be so."

12. *Section 59.*—The Secretary to the Eastern Bengal Landholder's Association, Dacca, objects to the limit of enhancement of money rents by contract provided for in this section, and thus illustrates his objection by an example:—"Suppose the average annual value of the produce of a bigha of land is Rs. 12-8, and the present rent of the ryot is one rupee. Under

this law the landlord can claim to enhance up to Rs. 2-8, as being $\frac{1}{5}$ of Rs. 12-8, but cannot expect to get more than double, or Rs. 2; and even if the court should deem it to be fair from the evidence before it, to give him the Rs. 2, it cannot pass a decree for that amount, as section 59 provides that in no case shall the enhancement exceed 6 annas per rupee, or, in other words, the landlord cannot get more than Re. 1-6. Hence it is evident that the landlord can never expect to get the full benefit of the provision of the law; for even if the land should continue fertile, it would take at this rate, at least 50 years to get his Rs. 2-8, for the rent once enhanced cannot be disturbed for 10 years, as provided for in section 78: so much for the justice of this provision."

13. *Section 64 (d) proviso.*—The provisions of this section will admit of a very fair rate of enhancement being obtained by landlords. If a bigha of rice land produces 12 maunds of rice at the average of Rs. 2 per maund, that would give Rs. 24 per annum as the gross profits on a bigha of rice lands; if we put it down at Rs. 20 in round numbers, that would give Rs. 4 for the landlord. At present the rent is only Re. 1-8 to Rs. 2; thus a margin of enhancement, to the extent of 100 per cent., is allowed by the section, which should be sufficient. The remarks of Mr. R. C. Dutt on this point are entered below:—"These sections (62-72) provide facilities for the enhancement of rent when rent in an estate or a tract of the country is unduly low. I entirely agree with the principles embodied in these sections. There is little doubt that zemindars ought to have a share in the general prosperity of the country and in the price of food-grains; that they have not always been able to get this share is due to the difficulty of getting an enhancement of rent under the present law. The zemindar has to prove in court that the value of produce has risen, and this he finds it impossible to do in nine cases out of ten —I may almost say, in ninety-nine cases out of a hundred. It is proposed that a revenue officer will now do this for him; the revenue officer will prepare a table of equitable rates, and if the revenue officer's rates are higher than what the zemindar gets, the latter has simply to show this in court in order to obtain an enhancement. The revenue officer in preparing his table shall take into consideration any rise which may have taken place in the value of the produce. When, therefore, there has been any such rise, the zemindar will have no difficulty in obtaining his proper and equitable share of the profits.

"There will, no doubt, be some practical difficulty in working this scheme, but such difficulty will be overcome under proper instructions. No officer of a lower rank than a Deputy Collector should be deputed for such work, and such Deputy Collector should act under the orders of the Collector of the district. When the same class of land does not pay one uniform rent, minimum and the maximum should be recorded.

"Rule (*d*) of section 64 should be modified thus:—

"(*d*) To the following rule, namely that the rate of rent for any class of land should be raised only on account of an increase in the value of the average gross produce of land of that class, and when the rate of rent is so raised, 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.

"I beg to invite your careful attention to this very important matter. My reasons for suggesting this modification are obvious. Under the existing law, the increase in the value of the gross produce is the only ground (except when the land is found on measurement to be larger than what the rent is paid for; and this ground has been provided for elsewhere in the Bill) on which rent can be enhanced; while every possible facility should be given to the zemindar to enhance rent on this ground. We should carefully provide against enhancement on any fresh grounds. Occupancy ryots have for nearly a quarter of a century been secured against enhancements, except on this one ground, and it would be taking away from them the right which they have so long enjoyed, if fresh grounds of enhancement were now created. Probably the Bill does not contemplate creating any other grounds as it doos not speak of any other ground; but the point should be definitely cleared up in order to avoid unnecessary litigation. As I have stated before, every facility should be given to enhancement of rent on the ground which the law has recognised for the last 25 years; but I am confident you will agree with me in thinking that to add fresh grounds for enhancement would be unfair to the cultivators of the soil."

14. *Section 82.*—Mr. Dutt quotes the following passages from a report of the zemindars of Burrisaul:—

"*Section* 82.—This section will be exceptionally hard upon petty talookdars and tenure-holders. In very many cases petty talookdars and tenure-holders keep certain lands with certain ryots, or let them out from year to year, or for a fixed term of years, on condition of receiving a certain share of the produce, or a fixed amount of produce, and solely depend upon this produce for the support and maintenance of their family; it will be simply starving them and their family if the receipt of the produce is now commuted into money rent. The legislature ought not to lay its hands upon such contracts freely entered into between the parties, sanctioned by the custom of the country, and prevailing from the earliest traditions of India. It may not be out of place here to remark that the sharing in the produce was the only way in which rent would be received in good old times, and that money rent is but of recent origin." Mr. Dutt says:—"There is some force in these remarks, especially in reference to talookdars and tenure-holders on a small scale, who let their limited property on condition of getting one-half of the produce for the maintenance of themselves and their family. A free right of commuting such rents into money rent cannot be bestowed on ryots without causing some hardship on them; on the other hand an express provision is necessary

to prevent commutation of money rent in rent in kind without sanction of some revenue officer. The maximum limit of rent payable in money by occupancy ryots is one-fifth the value of the produce, while the maximum limit of rent payable in kind is half; many zemindars, especially in Behar, will therefore be under a temptation to commute money rents into rent in kind wholesale, and an express provision of law is necessary to stop this."

15. *Section 83*(1).—I do not exactly understand the provisions of this section. Are the lists to be prepared for each separate market? If so, the work to be done annually will be enormous in some districts: the marked prices in the mofussil are very diverse.

16. *Section 98.*—Mr. Dutt remarks:—"Section 98 contains an excellent and very necessary provision. I have consulted some civil court officers on the provisions of this section, and they all entirely agree in thinking that they are necessary and sound; they go further, and say that, though the number of instalments may be four, a suit for arrears should not be allowed to be instituted so often, and indeed should not be entertained till after the close of the year; thus, if Ashar, Aswin, Pous, and Choit be fixed as the time for the instalments, the ryot failing to pay the portion of his rent due by the Ashar kist, or by the Aswin kist, should not be sued immediately on the following month, but after the close of the year. When a decree is given, the interest may be calculated from the very month on which the instalment for rent was due, and such a provision will keep a ryot punctual in payment according to instalments; but to allow four suits to be brought in the year will be needlessly harassing the cultivators, and needlessly increasing the work of civil court officers. In these suggestions and arguments I entirely agree.

17. In my opinion, the instalment for paying rent should be so fixed that there should be three payable in the year, two large and one small; thus, taking the rent to be 16 annas, seven annas might be made payable in September-October, as then the ryot has got in his autumn rice and his jute; seven annas in January, as then the ryot has got in his winter rice and cold-weather crops generally, and at these two above periods he will (if ever) be best able to pay in his rent: a small instalment of two annas might be made payable in June.

CHAPTER IX (*c*).

18. The Dacca zemindars object to the details which the receipt is to specify and write:—This will not facilitate the collection of rent, but will throw such obstacles in the way of ordinary village putwaries and gomastahs that they will obey the rule more in the breach than in the observance thereof, and will oftentimes commit such blunders as to throw everything into confusion. Some simple facts connected with the rent of the holding should only be stated, such as the name of the tenant, the date of payment, the name of the landlord, the amount paid as arrears and current rent, &c. I agree in these remarks, and am of opinion that the forms should be as simple as they possibly can be made.

19. *Sections 103-107 (d).*—Occupant and ordinary ryots cannot, it appears, deposit rent under these sections.

20. *Section 103* (1) (*a*).—I agree with the remarks made by the Burrisaul zemindars that "the money ought to be tendered to the landlord before making a deposit to the officer appointed to receive the deposit."

21. *Section 119.*—The Burrisaul zemindars say:—"This section is very hard and inequitable; the limitation put to money-rent is altogether uncalled for, and will work prejudicially to the real interest and improvement of the land." But Mr. Dutt entirely differs from them, and says:—"It will not only not be injurious to improvement of land, but it is essential to such improvement that the actual cultivators are not rack-rented, and that there is a limit set beyond which their rent should not go: that limit, with reference to ryots and under-ryots, *i.e.*, with reference to all the cultivators of the soil who do not enjoy occupancy right, has been fixed at $\frac{5}{16}$ths of the gross produce of the land, and I do not see what objection could be taken to this: zemindars will not be affected by this section at all, the only class of men who will be affected by this section are lazy superior ryots, fast drifting into the status of middlemen, who sublet their lands and try to exact a high rent from the actual cultivators in order to obtain a large margin of profit to themselves after paying their landlords. It is only proper that this lazy class should be discouraged, and that a limit should be set to their profits and exactions from the actual cultivators: it is only proper that the actual cultivators should be protected. I have remarked in paragraphs 3 to 6 that, under the present provisions of the Bill, a very large class of ryots will be unable to acquire the right of occupancy; it is all the more necessary therefore that some protection against undue exactions, such as is comtemplated in section 119, * * * should be bestowed on this large class of the actual cultivators of the soil."

I quite agree with Mr. Dutt in his views. Five-sixteenths of the annual value of the estimated gross produce would give a figure some four times the amount of rent now paid by ryots, and should therefore be sufficient.

22. *Section 128.*—Mr. Dutt states, in opposition to the Burrisaul zemindars, that:—"As agricultural prosperity and the improvement of the soil are the main objects of the present legislation, section 128 should, I think, stand as it is. Under the provisions of the present Bill, a large class of the actual cultivators will be incapable of acquiring occupancy rights, and it would be ruinous to agricultural progress if this large class were stopped from

making any improvement at all without the landlord's permission; it is well known such permission is seldom given without a heavy and almost prohibitive *salami*."

23. The only restriction I would impose is on the digging of tanks. This, if not looked after, may cause serious damage to landlords. A ryot in a fit of enthusiasm or recklessness will dig a tank in the midst of some first class lands, and then when the fit is off him leave the tank to be covered with rotting vegetation, and take no more trouble for or care of it, thus causing an eyesore and nuisance instead of goods. I have seen many such cases in my long experience in Eastern Bengal.

24. *Section 129.*—The Dacca zemindars say:—"If a ryot is evicted from a holding in default of payment of rent, there is nothing in this section which will prevent his demanding compensation from the landlord. This is very unfair. This is encouraging a defaulter; while it is the duty of Government (considering the stringent sun-set law) to afford every facility to landlord in the realization of rent."

Government must afford all possible facilities.

25. *Section 133, proviso.*—Mr. Dutt writes:—"The second clause of the section wisely provides that lands should not be measured oftener than once in ten years. The zemindars' desire an exception to be made in case of chur and jungle lands: I think the zemindars' contention to be reasonable and fair."

I agree with Mr. Dutt in thinking that chur lands in this part of India should be excepted. This section would prove a cause of heavy loss of revenue to Government, if applied to Government khas estates, which are nearly all chur lands.

26. *Section 134.*—In Mymensing tenants often refused to come forward and point out their holdings when the landlord was measuring. Zemindars very often are wholly ignorant of the exact lands held by their tenants.

27. *Section 142 (e).*—These sections will entail on Government a good deal of cost, and the Government pleader will have to attend, and his fees to be paid. I do not see why the Collector should not have the power of issuing the notice and making the order. The Collector is generally quite as experienced an officer as the Judge.

CHAPTER XI.

28. The provisions of this chapter appear to me to be good, except those in the proviso to section 160. This proviso should, in my opinion, be cancelled, as it will apparently admit of the whole thing after it has been settled by the local Government being re-opened, and the whole quarrel or dispute begun over again under some pretext afforded by these four clauses. This, if passed as it is, will, in practice, probably, render the whole chapter null and void.

29. *Section 179* (1).—As distraint will be made by the civil court, I would substitute the words "High Court" for the "Board of Revenue," as entered in this section.

30. *Sections 191-206.*—Mr. Dutt reports that the civil court officers with whom he discussed the matter "are of opinion that very great facilities are afforded. They say that the majority of the suits could be disposed of still more speedily, if section 196 was so modified as to allow evidence to be recorded in a summary manner in non-appealable cases. Zemindars, whom I consulted in the matter, expressed a desire that the same simple procedure, which was adopted by Deputy Collectors under Act X of 1859, may be followed by munsifs in rent suits. I mention these suggestions in accordance with the wish expressed in paragraph 117 of the Statement of Objects and Reasons.

These suggestions are good.

31. *Section 198 (b).*—The Sub-divisional Officer of Manickgunge, Babu Bepin Behari Mookerjea, says:— "If the local Government be authorized to empower officers, as provided in this section, to exercise final jurisdiction in suits for arrears or for penalty when the amount claimed does not exceed Rs. 50, the power is very likely to be vested in munsifs. I think this will be of great advantage to landlords, as it will enable them to have their rent far more speedily realized than at present. The proviso to this section, however, empowering District Judges to call for the records, and deciding the case on motion would be calculated to delay the ends of justice by enabling a party against whom a decision is passed in the court of the first instance to appeal in effect from that decision. This would defeat the very object for which the section has been framed. If the courts can be entrusted with the powers of a Small Cause Court without any such proviso, it is difficult to see why similar confidence should not be placed on them in matters of simple arrears of rent and penalties."

32. The Dacca zemindars say:—"The limit of Rs. 50, in clause (6) of this section, is very high. This amount will cover the majority of rent suits, and as such cases will, in the first instance, be tried by a Munsif, an appeal should lie from his decision to the Judge or Subordinate Judge."

I do not see why the provisions of Act VII (B. C.) of 1880 should not be extended to zemindars in cases where rent is due (there being no dispute as to the rate); the zemindar might apply to the Collector in the same manner as is now done by a manager of a court of wards estate, the cost of an extra Deputy Collector to do the extra work, might be paid for out of fees to be levied at so much per cent. on the amount of rent to be realized.

33. *Section* 199.—The Dacca zemindars say:—"Section 199 is new, but is not likely to be of any use, and will certainly be limited in its application. The ryot who disputes the plaintiff's claim, is not likely to act so foolishly as to admit that the arrear is due to him; such cases will be very rare, and will not be of any help to the generality of landlords. What would really facilitate the realization of arrears would be to provide for the absolute forfeiture of the right of occupancy on non-payment of arrears of rent, either on the due date, or, at the latest, on the fifteenth day before the last day of the next payment of the Government revenue, provided the arrear be established to the satisfaction of the court where the suit will be tried; or let it be provided that the ryot should deposit in court the amount sued for before filing his defence, if the suit be a contested one, of course, reserving his power to sue the landlord for damages, should the claim turn out to be false, or should the claim be for a greater amount than he is entitled to get. Without some such stringent provision, it is vain to hope that the ryot will be regular in his payments. The provisions relating to distraint are, no doubt, favourable to landlords, but distraint is almost unknown in East Bengal.

No. 335G—C, dated Chittagong, the 30th June 1883.

From—E. E. Lowis, Esq., Commissioner of the Chittagong Division,

To—The Secretary to the Board of Revenue, Lower Provinces.

With reference to your No. 351A, dated the 29th March 1883, I have the honour to submit the following remarks on the proposed Tenancy Bill.

2. I have obtained the written opinions of the Collectors of Noakholly and Tipperah, as well as of Sub-Divisional Officers and others, and I have personally conferred on the subject with the Collectors of Noakholly and Chittagong. The Chittagong land-owners have also favoured me with their views, which they desire should be laid before the Board. I accordingly forward their petition in original.

3. Speaking generally, I may say that the introduction of this measure is viewed by all whom I have consulted on the subject with the gravest apprehension, as tending to embitter the relations between landlord and tenant, and likely to lead to a crop of litigation, with all its accompanying frauds and chicanery, which must in the end injure and not benefit the ryot. These views have been expressed, not only by landlords, but by native officials unconnected with land, and they are based mainly on the conviction that the provisions of the Bill do not deal with facts as they really exist, but seek to evolve and insist on theoretical privileges, as appertaining to the ryot, which that class have never enjoyed, and which they are for the future to enjoy at the expenses of the landlord.

4. These apprehensions, I may add, are not allayed by the remarks contained in paragraph 10 of the Statement of Objects and Reasons, that the present Bill is a mere prelude to what may be expected to follow, when the whole law on the subject comes to be codified; and it is urged that, if this measure is not to be considered as in itself complete, it is hardly worthwhile introducing it, since the effect will most inevitably be a crop of litigation and general disturbance of the agricultural community.

5. I believe, however, that the present Bill does enunciate the principles on which any future codification of the law will be based, and indicates the lines which future legislation will follow. I do not therefore share the apprehensions noticed above, as to want of finality in the proposed measure, though I do most certainly concur in the opinion that its provisions are quite inapplicable to the condition of things, and the system of land tenure existing in this division, and more particularly in the districts of Noakholly and Chittagong.

6. I would, however, wish to guard my remarks from misapprehension, by saying that I discuss the Bill and record opinions regarding its provisions, only so far as these refer to that part of the country with which I am more intimately acquainted; with the applicability of the proposed law to other parts of Bengal, with their varying conditions, I will not deal, but will confine my remarks to that tract of country with the administration of which I have had most extensive practical experience. As regards Behar I have nothing to say; I have never served in that part of the country. I know nothing practically of its system of landed tenure, and I cannot say whether some relief to the cultivating classes is urgently demanded or not; but as regards this division, I feel sure that any change in the existing law is not urgently called for; and that the provisions of the Bill which appear to have been drawn to meet the case more especially of Behar, do not apply to this part of the country. In so saying, I do not for one moment wish to detract from the ability which has been displayed in drawing up this Bill, or from the soundness of the arguments wherewith its provisions were so ably supported by the speeches in Council; but at the same time, I cannot help observing that the proposed measure is intended to meet a want arising in another province, and presupposes a different condition of things; though this is an objection that, in dealing with revenue matters, must always arise, since it is almost impossible that any law dealing with tenant-right could be framed, comprehensive enough to include the different systems prevailing in Tirhoot and Chittagong. Almost as well might we expect one law to govern the landed interests in England and France; the former with its large landed proprietors, the latter with its minute peasant proprietary holdings.

7. The present Bill having been apparently framed mainly to meet a difficulty in Behar, its provisions are, I presume, based on data supplied by the existing state of things there; the arguments in support of it therefore fail, when we seek to apply them to another part of the country, as they assume a system of tenure which does not exist in these parts, and treats certain privileges as attaching to classes which do not in fact enjoy them now, and which never have enjoyed them in time past.

8. The essence of the Bill is the protection of the ryot; and though no definition of a ryot has been given, it is plain that, in the proposed law, the term is almost synonymous with cultivator, any one in fact who holds land for the purposes of agriculture, horticulture, or pasture; every such ryot who holds land in a village for a period of 12 years is a settled ryot, and every settled ryot has rights of occupancy. In other words, certain very considerable advantages are held to accrue to the person holding the position of a khudkhast ryot, that is, of a villager who cultivates land in his own village. These khudkhast or settled cultivators, it is said, were the persons whom it was the policy of the earlier Legislators, at the time of the decennial settlement, to protect; it was in their favour that a reservation was made when the State lands were made over to the zemindars; and for their benefit that Act X, and subsequent legislation, has been undertaken.

9. An important element in the idea of a ryot, as thus expressed, is personal cultivation; and, I take it, personal cultivation, as distinguished from causing the existence of cultivation, is a distinguishing feature in the khudkhast ryot, as understood by the supporters of the proposed law. I therefore propose to enquire to whom in this part of the world the status of khudkhast ryot may be held to apply, though the word itself is not, I may add, in present use. In pursuing this enquiry, we will derive much assistance from a consideration of the record of the survey and settlement of this district, undertaken in 1765, very soon after this tract of country was ceded to the British; the more so, as those proceedings were carried on, we may be perfectly certain, in strict accordance with native methods, and afford a picture of what the Mahomedans themselves would have done under similar circumstances, for we were, at the time, not the paramount power, but administrators of the revenue for the Mahomedan rulers of the country. Under these circumstances, it is instructive to notice on what class the assessment was then imposed; to discover who was held responsible for the State share of the produce of the land. The following note on the early history of the district, which I reproduce from a separate report on another subject, will tend, perhaps, to elucidate this subject.

10. The district of Chittagong is a long strip of country, about 120 miles long, with an average breadth of 20 to 25 miles, lying along the sea coast, and bounded to the east by ranges of hills, which run back into the Burmese territory. It is bounded to the south by Arracan, and to the north by Hill Tipperah. Although the district is narrow, it is intersected nearly throughout its length by a range of hills; and there are but few places that are not in the vicinity of broken or hilly country. Before its occupation by the English Chittagong was hemmed in on all sides by Burmese territory, and at no time, I fancy, was the hold of the Mahomedans on it, anything but slender.

11. In the reign of Akbar, the province of Chittagong seems to have been overrun though it was probably not properly annexed. It was assessed in his time, by estimation as yielding a revenue of Rs. 2,85,607; there is nothing to show, however, that this amount was ever realized. This was in 1552, and subsequent to that, the country was again overrun by the Arrakanese. From the end of the sixteenth century, however, a tide of emigration seems to have set in from Bengal, and more particularly, it is said, from Gour, the old capital of Bengal. These emigrants settled on, and cleared plots of jungle, and were known as khoshbash ryots. In the then disturbed state of the district, and favoured by the jungly and hilly nature of the country, most of these khoshbash settlers, very probably, paid little or no rent to any one, and thus there was developed amongst them a spirit of independence which enabled them, later on, to assert their right to separate recognition. I may add that there is no trace of any village community ever having existed, but each plot of clearance in the jungle, or series of plots, came to be claimed by the person, through whose exertions or influence reclamation had been effected. There never was any village community with resident cultivators, entitled to privileges, as against non-resident cultivators, but mere aggregates of scattered reclamation, the owners of which held together no doubt for purposes of mutual support and defence, but who were quite independent, so far as possession of the land went.

12. Chittagong was again overrun by the Mahomedans, for in 1658, it again figures in the rent-roll of Sultan Shah. It must, however, have again lapsed into the hands of the Burmese, for we find it was again conquered by Alumgeer in 1665. During all this time emigration seems to have continued, and small settlements of "khoshbash" ryots appear to have sprung up in the different directions. The districts continued under the Mahomedans till 1760, when it was ceded to the English.

13. As soon as the Mahomedans finally established themselves in the country, the first step, of course, was to collect rents from the "khoshbash" ryots, already settled, and these men, to save themselves from the annoyance and trouble of visit from the revenue underlings, attached themselves to some person having influence at the Nawab's court, and paid their revenue through him, and so these self-elected agents came to be called tarafdars طرفدار from the Urdoo طرف on the part of a partizan. Hence it is that each taraf, or permanently-settled estate, is even now a mere aggregate of talooks, as these khoshbash holdings came to be called, the component parts of each being scattered in different villages and different thanas. Such a thing as a compact estate is unknown in Chittagong. The talookdars must have chosen their own tarafdar, otherwise we would not find every estate, whether large or small, scattered piecemeal over the district. Had the tarafdars obtained the land and settled talookdars, or had Government farmed out the collections to tarafdars, it is quite clear that

such a fragmentary division would have been avoided, opposed as it is, to all facility for collection. Looking to the facts as they stand, it seems to me perfectly clear, that the popular belief is the correct one, *viz.*, that the talooks were the original clearances, and that, for their own convenience, these talookdars elected to pay revenue through the agency of certain individuals, known as tarafdars, an aggregate of such scattered holdings forming a taraf.

14. In short I believe the tarafs to have been recognized only as affording a means of collecting revenue from the scattered independent holders, the tarafdars having at first no proprietary title, nor being vested with any authority over waste, which was open to any one to settle on and clear, the only condition being sanction in the shape of a pottah, not from any tarafdar, but from the Nawab, or representative of the Sovereign, such clearances being assessed in due course by Government officials, but paying revenue so assessed through some tarafdar. After some enquiry, I have been fortunate enough to discover one of these old Nawabi grants; it is in the possession of one of our noabad talookdars, one of whose ancestors was an officer at court, and at one time possessor of much property. I have not been able to trace the particular talook or talooks that arose out of this permission to cultivate; but it seems to indicate the manner in which these talooks continued to come into existence, even after the Mahomedans had finally conquered the country, and to prove that these holdings were not created by, or under authority of, the tarafdars, but held directly from Government.

5. I give below a translation of the pattah alluded to:

South by Gur Cherry, north and east by Kazi Mahomed Sagri's abad land, Raktcherry and Qekonea nala, and west by Shopleja dhehee and Hatia tank.

"According to the kabulyat executed by Mamea Ashek, this pattah is granted to him on the following terms, for the jungle land situated in mouzah Shuluk, in chakla Rangonia of Islamabad, within the boundary noted on the margin, exclusive of the land contained in the pattahdars of pergunnah Nezam Nagar that he will bring the land into cultivation by inviting settlers who have no fixed abode for themselves. He will receive an allowance of three kanis and four gandas for each droon of waste which he makes culturable; and remaining quantity of land will be settled with him, and he will have to pay the Government revenue. It should be remarked that the khanabari and nankari lands will be settled at noabad rate, besides he will not have the responsibility of making bridge, &c.

	Rate.	Rs.	A.	P.
First year, 1120M.S.	Mâp	(Rent free.)		
Second year, 1121M.S.	Ryoti	1	8	0
	Unintelligible	0	12	0
	Khamar	0	8	0
Third year, 1122M.S.	Ryoti	3	0	0
	Unintelligible	1	8	0
	Khamar	1	0	0
Fourth year, 1123M.S.	Khamar	2	0	0
Dated 22nd Joomadil awal, 1120M.S.	Ryoti	6	0	0
	Unintelligible	3	0	0

The pattah bears no signature, but is stamped with a Government seal, and bears date 1120 Maghee, equivalent to 1758 A.D., or only two years before the cession of the province to the East India Company. It will be observed that the intention evidently was to allow the grantee to bring as much land as he could under cultivation; such land to be hereafter subject to measurement and assessment, a proprietory allowance of more than one-fourth, or over four kanis, being granted for every droon of land then found to be under cultivation. The allusion made to the noabad rate, on the khanabari and nankari lands, means that they are to go rent-free; at least such rent-free allowance was made when we come to measure the district a few years later, a measurement which was probably undertaken in strict conformity with Mahomedan usage.

16. It would appear that the Mahomedans merely confirmed the usage which they found prevailing, and without going down to the actual tiller of the soil, contented themselves with assessing the customary rate of rent on the reclaimer of waste, and looking to him for the due discharge of the Government demand, left him to make what arrangements he could to meet it. The position thus assigned to the khoshbash ryot was, however, something more than what any one supposes to attach to that of ryot now, for the former were allowed a deduction, free of rent, of one-fourth as khanabari and nankar or pattahdari, *i.e.*, space for a house and offices, and allowance as proprietor or holder of the Government permission to cultivate. These men were something more than what we would call ryots, but it is evident that the Government did not look below them, or seek to record or regulate any rights below theirs. By custom and tradition the privilege to hold at a customary rent has attached to the person bringing land under cultivation, and he is the person entitled to consideration, and not the actual cultivator. The same idea prevails to this day; and in discussing this matter with talookdars, I have been told that the right to the land is vested in the person who, by his exertions, causes cultivation (chash kerwata), and not in the person who merely tills the ground (chash karta).

17. It is suggestive also to note how even to this day, in popular estimation, a distinct proprietary title is held to attach to a talook; ask almost any respectable looking Mahomedan villager you meet what he is, and he will answer a zemindar; by which he means that he has a share in possibly a small talook, only a few acres in extent. A turafdar is not a zemindar, in popular estimation, but only a tarafdar; while the real zemindar, the proprietor of the soil, is the talookdar. The retention of this popular belief is all the more singular, as

the policy of our Government, for the last century, has been to exalt the tarafdars into the position of land owners and absolute proprietors.

18. By such means as I have described, the large tracts of jungle existing in Chittagong were taken up, in the first instance, by talookdars, or "khoshbash" settlers; while the work of subsequent reclamation went on by the agency of the same class; the cultivation, when discovered, being assessed, but assessed less one-fourth, granted rent-free as an allowance for the talookdar, under the designation of khanabari and pattahdari, *i.e.*, for homestead lands and allowance due to the holder of the pattah; these *bunsi* proprietory ryoti-holders being the only recognized ryots, the only persons who were liable for the share of the produce of the country which Government was entitled to claim. Had this district never been measured, much of what I have asserted might be held to rest on mere surmise; but fortunately the district was measured, and the records of that measurement afford proof of the status and position accorded to the talookdars.

19. As I have said, the district of Chittagong was ceded to the British in 1760, and measures were at once taken to ascertain the resources of the country, and the revenue derivable therefrom. To do this, it was of coure necessary to ascertain what amount of land had been brought under cultivation at different times by the reclaimers of waste, what was the proper amount payable, and by whom. Accordingly, in 1765-69, the entire district was measured, and engagements entered into with the tarafdars for the amount of revenue assessed on the talookdars. Undertaken as it was, immediately on our assuming charge of the administration, we may safely assume that this measurement was made in strict accordance with native ideas, and that the state of things which records reveal was such as would naturally appear to the native mind without any admixture of European notions.

20. I need not enter into a minute description of these old records; suffice it to say that they show the assessment to have been made on the tolookdars or khoshbash ryots; the rents paid by actual cultivators are not recorded, their names only appearing in the chittah or measurement paper, which merely shows that when the amin came round, a certain person was in possession of certain plots, as cultivator, subordinate to some talook. The tarafdars again were liable for the assessment imposed on the aggregate of talooks, which went to constitute the taraf. The prominent feature in the proceedings is the khoshbash ryot or talookdars.

21. At the time of the decennial settlements, the engagements with the tarafdar became fixed and permanent, and it was the intention of the Government of Lord Cornwallis to fix also the demand against the talookdars, for reference is made to them, in the correspondence of the period, as our fixed jumabandi ryots, while the necessity of seeing that the zemindars do not exact from them sums in excess of their engagements, is insisted on. I have no doubt, that, in fixing the demand against the tarafdars or zemindars, it was the intention of Government that the rents payable by the jumabandi ryots should be limited also, and that they should not be called on to pay any amount beyond that entered in the jumabandi; but, at the same time, I do not find that any limit was implied, or intended to be laid, on the amount payable by the cultivators to the talookdar ryot; and as a talook might comprise land in half a dozen villages, it follows that the privileges of the ryot attached not to the cultivator, but to the person who personally, or whose predecessors, caused land to be reclaimed.

22. The authorities of the time evidently regarded these talookdars as the true ryots, and indeed they were khud-khast ryots in the fullest sense of the word, for though they could hold land in more villages than one, the lands so occupied were really *khud*, their own, that in which they had a most undoubted right, though the cultivation might be carried on by paikasht or pahikhasht ryots, *i.e.*, by non-resident cultivator, or migratory tenants-at-will. The land in a state of nature belongs to the State, but it was held that whoever cleared it, acquired a *quasi*-proprietary title, even though he might not be the actual cultivator; there was clearly no intention of relegating such a person, simply because he had cultivators under him to the position of an intermediate holder; for the responsibility of the payment of the State revenue rested upon him and not on the cultivators, who, in the first instance, must generally have been migratory and non-resident.

23. Gradually, however, some of the rights attaching to original reclaimers have passed to their subordinate tenants, not, however, in virtue of long occupation by the latter. At first, as I have mentioned, the khud-khast ryot generally maintained cultivation by means of migratory tenants, who held on to the land only so long as was convenient to them to do so—a system at once troublesome, uncertain, and involving risk, which the original ryot was only too glad to escape, by letting to permanent tenants. In order, therefore, to secure such permanent tenants, it became necessary to grant permanent leases to persons of the cultivating class, who took the places of the original reclaimer, and by payment of a fixed rent, relieved the former of all the trouble and risk of dealing with the migratory pahikashts. These holdings were called itmams, and did not necessitate actual residence in the village where the land of the itmam might be situated.

24. The itmam is only a modified form of the original holding, bereft of its *quasi*-proprietary character. The original conception of the lease includes fixity of tenure, and fixity of rent, but I do not find that the privileges of khanabari and pattahdari were ever handed on, or could be handed on, to an itmamdar. An itmamdar can grant a dur itmam, or a "kaimi" (permanent) ryoti lease, but in the chain, from the original reclaimer downwards, there must always be a lease, which is generally permanent; mere occupation of the land or residence in the village goes for nothing. The root of all sub-divisions is the 1,765 talookdars, from him they descend, partaking at any rate of his privilege of fixity of tenure and rent. Below these again come the mass of karsha cultivating ryots, who are practically

tenants-at-will, sometimes holding on a pattah, often on mere verbal agreements, who settle year by year the amount of land they intend to take up and the rate of rent, and who may cultivate the same lands, if it suits them, for a series of years, but who are not responsible for more than the year's rent, and may cultivate more or less land at pleasure.

25. It will be obvious, from what I have said, that the system in existence here is very different from that contemplated by the proposed law: here we do not find the cultivator acquiring certain privileges in virtue of his residence in a village, and continuous occupation of the village lands; but a khud-khast ryot here is one who derives his title from original reclamation, and enjoys certain privileges in return for the risk he incurs in keeping land under cultivation.

26. In Chittagong there is great variety in the tenure of land; some talookdars hold as of old, dealing directly with "chashas," and making settlements year by year, for more or less land, at higher or lower rates, according as the season is good or bad, promising or otherwise; others cultivate a portion and have cast the burden and responsibility of treating with chashas on to itmamdars; again some itmamdars cultivate with their own hands, some do not; some treat with chashas, some have granted dur itmams; but whatever may be the arrangement, the introduction of the new Act would be most disastrous, for every chasha could then lay claim to occupancy rights in lands belonging to half a dozen different estates. Every village comprises, as a rule, lands of several estates; without changing his residence, therefore, a cultivator could cultivate fresh land every year, and at the end of twelve years claim occupancy right in them all. It is not the zemindar who arbitrarily shifts his ryots, but the cultivators who change their holdings. It is almost impossible, for one who has not had practical experience of this district, to understand the way in which land is mixed up in it; a kaini ryot, in addition to his own patch, cultivating, as "chasha," lands belonging to a neighbouring talookdar; an itmamdar letting his lands which are at a distance from his house, while he cultivates as "chasha," land belonging to some one else nearer home.

27. The Chittagong landlords in their petition have alluded to this marked peculiarity, and referred to some figures given in Sir Henry Rickett's report on noabad, foot note to page 26, volume I of printed selections, which show the extreme diversity of tenure, which may be found, even in a very small village. Sir Henry Rickett writes:—

"The village contains 356 acres only; the tenures are distinguished by different colours. It is to be borne in mind that each description of tenure is held by many proprietors. There are no less than 213 holdings in this small village as follow:—

Tarafs	35
Talooks under khas tarafs	33
Noabad talooks	30
Noabad plots left unsettled	29
Lakhiraj mehals resumed and under enquiry	73
Ghosals' talooks	3
Confirmed rent-free	10
TOTAL	213"

In this village, I have no doubt that an interchange of lands, such as I have noticed, takes place; and that the small proprietors should regard the introduction of the proposed law, with apprehension is not surprising. The Bill is, in its principle, unsuited to the existing state of things here, and should not be extended to this district.

28. In Noakholly the state of things is much the same as here; estates are everywhere split up into talooks, and these again into howlas and nim-howlas, which latter very much resemble our itmams and dur itmams; there is no such allowance in this district as khanabari and pottahdari; but the talookdar has his land measured by a longer rod than he allows to the cultivating ryot; the howladar has the privilege of a longer rod than the nim-howladar, and so on.

29. As to Tipperah, that district has not been long enough under me to enable me to master, as fully as I could wish, its peculiar system of landed tenure, which, though it differs in some respects from that of Chittagong and Noakholly, is still not the same as that which prevails further north. I find here a system of charcha measurement in vogue, whereby the proprietors discover, through charcha amins, the amount of land for which each particular ryot is liable to pay rent. So far as I can ascertain, the rate prevailing in the village is accepted for all, but the amount of land under cultivation appears to vary, the agreement between the cultivator and his landlord being often verbal. On the whole, I do not consider that the new Act should be extended to any part of my division, since its provisions are clearly unsuited for application in Chittagong and Noakholly, where their enforcement must lead to a subversion of the relations existing between landlord and tenant.

30. Besides the inapplicability of the principles of the Bill, to the conditions of this division, there are one or two of its provisions, that appear to be open to objections on general grounds.

The provisions of chapter (IX) C as regards receipts for rent, statement of account, &c., could under no circumstances be introduced into this district, where a large proportion of the holders of talooks, and even of permanently-settled estates, are illiterate people who cannot and do not keep accounts properly so-called, for whom it would be quite impossible to carry out the provisions of the law. Many of the permanently-settled estates are exceedingly small, an acre or two in extent, and the owners, often women, are really peasants, from whom it is quite hopeless to expect elaborated receipts and statements of account.

31. Then, again, as to the voiding of contracts the proposed law appears to introduce a dangerous precedent. In certain cases the provisions of the law are to be held to override contracts entered into with deliberation; and this without any enquiry whether the contract was voluntary or not. So far as my experience goes, the ryots are very well able to look after their own interests, and hardly require to be thus hedged round with protective enactments, as appears to be thought necessary; they are only too ready to evade their contracts, if it is to their interest to do so; and are quite prepared to support such evasion, by every artifice that the law renders possible, as well as by means not strictly lawful; it seems hardly expedient, therefore, to teach such men that the law does not recognize the keeping of contract, and that self-interest can be held to be a valid excuse for contravening the terms of an agreement. Cases may arise where it is evident that an unjust and one-sided contract has been entered into, as the result of deception or force, but surely such cases may be left to be dealt with by the application of the laws of equity.

32. Objection has also been taken, and with some reason, to the constant reference of every petty dispute to the civil or revenue authorities. One native gentleman writes: "A country, of which the members cannot settle their disputes without the intervention of third parties, is a country which is on the high road to ruin."

"The landlord must take no enhanced rent; the ryot must agree to no enhancement unless a revenue officer or a civil court allows them to do so. These sections altogether prevent the possibility of mutual understanding between the two parties on the question of enhancement; and I am of opinion that their tendency cannot but be highly mischievous.

"The first principal objection to the Bill, as it stands, is the impossibility of doing anything without taking the aid of revenue officers or civil courts. The work of the executive and judicial officers will immensely increase, but that is nothing to the spirit of antagonism that will arise, and the state of chronic warfare which must ensue. Let landlords and ryots have recourse to registration or litigation only when they do not agree among themselves; but let us throw no obstacle in the way of their doing so. Let us not sniff fraud in every agrarian transaction.

"It is not those who are protected all round, but those who are left mostly to grapple with difficulties that succeed in life. It is not those nations that were protected by the State that are the most enterprizing; it is those who were most left to their own resources that have become the most enterprizing. Let the ryots be protected against force or violence, let them be protected against the more serious and gross forms of fraud, but in their own future and lasting interests, I say let us not try to save them against their stupidity, carelessness, or want of activity.

"The second principal objection is the way in which contractors are treated. A contract which purports to forego a right, arising from the mere lapse of time, should perhaps not be enforced; but a contract which purports to forego a right accruing on a certain contingency, must never be ignored. Truth and honesty must be taught to the nations of India before they can reach back the place which they believe they once occupied, or before they can become really civilized. The morality which considers covenants to be duties that must be performed has still to evolve in India, and it would be dangerous to override contracts and teach the tenantry that considerations of personal convenience are paramount over considerations of moral obligation.

"Clause 2, section 73, says that a contract in a certain case made in favour of the ryot must be enforced, while section 50 protects him from contracts which are against him. Clause 2, section 74, enforces a contract which is against the zemindar, while sections 87 and 90 repudiate contracts which are in his favour. These instances will teach the ryot that there is no moral obligation in promises, and that he must always consider his own convenience in dealing with others. This is a dangerous doctrine to teach to half barbarous people. If 90 per cent. of the tenantry have been able to acquire tenant rights under a system when contracts have been held valid, there is no need now to make them invalid; the pleas urged for the proposal in paragraphs 33 and 48 (objects and reasons) do not hold good.

"Customs also, when in favour of landlord, must be ignored, and, when in favour of ryots, must be enforced, clause 2, section 73, and clause 1, section 81, lay down, &c."

33. There is much truth in the above remarks, and I feel sure that in the event of any dispute arising between landlord and tenant, in any part of the country to which this Bill may be introduced, it will be found impossible to carry on work with existing establishments, even if such agency can stand the strain of applying the provisions of the law in ordinary times.

34. In conclusion, I may remark that I have not overlooked the saving clause as regards custom, but that clause is evidently meant to apply only to exceptional cases; and when the whole set of tradition and custom in a tract of country is against the fundamental principle of the proposed law, it seems to me inadvisable to extend such law to that tract, and have most of the cases decided outside its provisions.

35. There is, however, one provision of the Bill, which must be extended to this division, and that is the one regarding record-of-right. There is no district in Bengal where the right to land is so mixed and confusing, or where we know less of the laws which govern the relations existing between the different classes of cultivators; the division of the lands is infinite, the interchange of holdings constant, and we have too long regarded the varied tenures which exist, as governed by the same laws as those of the rest of Bengal; in fact, they differ in nature and working, and nothing would tend more to strengthen the administration, and render possible the successful working of the numerous Government estates here, than a survey of the district of Chittagong, with a public and authoritative record-of-right, and a proper understanding of their relative value.

Dated Chittagong, the 11th June 1883.

From—NITHYANUND ROY and others, Zemindars and Talookdars, Chittagong Division,

To—The Commissioner of the Chittagong Division.

WE, the undersigned land-owners of Chittagong, beg respectfully to make this petition, for consideration of Government, in connection with the Rent Bill.

2. We submit that the provisions of the Rent Bill are generally unsuited to this district. In regard to land proprietorships and tenures, Chittagong is not like other districts. It has some peculiarities which deserve notice.

3. A reference to Sir Henry Ricketts' report, page 22, Vol. I, Noabad correspondence, will show that in 1848 there were in this district 663 *mehals*, of which the revenue was below 1 anna.

2,571	2 annas.
5,878	4 annas.
8,979	8 annas.
7,955	1 rupee.
26,046	

The number of each of the above descriptions of *mehals* must have considerably increased after that time.

4. Sir Henry Ricketts in the same report stated that in a small village, containing 356 acres, there were not less than 213 proprietors, holding the following descriptions of *mehals*:—

Taruffs	35
Taluks under *khas taruff*	33
Noabad taluks	30
Noabad plots left unsettled	29
Lakheraj mehals reserved and under enquiry	73
Ghoshals' taluks	3
Confirmed rent-free	10
	213

No note was taken at the time of the number of tenants under the 213 proprietors, but every one acquainted with this district can easily imagine that large number of tenants of different descriptions must have existed under each proprietor.

5. As an illustration of the proprietary holdings, we quote the following paragraph from Sir Henry Ricketts' report:—

"It is no exaggeration to say that such is the sub-division and enlargement of property, that in some parts a man cannot go to his field or from his field without committing a trespass. In other parts, small tenures are found divided into narrow strips, a few feet wide, one end of each sub-division joining a common pathway by means of which each petty proprietor may reach his possession. * * *".

6. The above description refers to a state of things which existed 30 years ago, but matters have gradually become worse.

7. The numerous petty proprietors, under the existing law, have no adequate relief for recovery of rents. They cannot sue for rents annually, the amounts being very small and the costs of suits being very high. They have to pay Government revenue by borrowing money. It is not only they, but the few big proprietors that we have here, who also, not being able to realize their rents, pay revenue by contracting debts, and many families have ultimately been ruined by so doing.

8. Your Honor is aware that at every revenue-sale a large number of *mehals* are advertised for sale. The proprietors in many cases submit to that being done for no other reason than that thereby they hope to induce their tenants to pay rents. They sometimes run the risk of losing their *mehals* by adopting such a course.

9. Among the big proprietors there are many here who have expressed their willingness to make over their estates to the Court of Wards. Their inability to realize rents is a great inducement for their doing so.

10. It is a fact that the ryots of this district have the upper-hand. The Government and the Court of Wards, with the exceptional procedure for realization of rents, are not able to realize rents with facility. Under the existing law we cannot obtain enhancement from tenants. When they combine we cannot even recover what is due at existing rates.

11. The enhancement law is a dead letter here. The proprietors have not been able to enhance rents according to the principles laid down in the law; the civil courts always adhering to the strict letter of it.

12. Here there is a class of proprietors, who are also tenants. They not only cultivate their own lands, but also those of others. Their position is comparatively safe.

13. But as regards the class whose lands are cultivated by others, we appeal to your own experience, and to that of Mr. Manson, to say whether they or their tenants are in need of protection here. These tenants abandon our lands in bad seasons and enjoy our lands in good seasons; we cannot realise our just dues from them by any summary mode.

14. In this state of our helplessness, the Rent Bill, instead of proposing to grant

adequate relief, proposes to make restrictions and limitations in respect of the existing remedies. There is to be no summary procedure for the recovery of rent.

15. The Bill certainly will be hailed by the tenants as a great boon. We continue responsible to Government for various duties as proprietors, and our lands remain liable for periodical sales for non-payment of Government revenue. But the tenants are now to be raised to the status of co-partners with us in our lands. They are to enjoy powers and privileges which we are bound to respect.

16. The Bill aims at a redistribution of property but not of liability. It does not propose periodical sales of all tenancies for non-payment of rent. It proposes to make occupancy ryots' rights transferable. There will be little objection to periodical sales of ryotees when these become transferable.

17. The Bill proposes to do away with private contracts, to put a limit to *khamar* land, to make ejectment practically impossible by limiting the *khamar* to its present extent, to give a new status to the tenants-at-will, and to make distraint entirely a process of court—all this is an interference with the just rights of the landlords.

18. The Bill makes a distinction between *khamar* or private land of the zemindar and ryoti land or land destined for occupation by ryots. It provides that the existing stock of *khamar* land cannot hereafter be increased. (Chapter II.)

19. It provides that there can be no contracts over-riding the incidents attaching to the right of occupancy. These incidents are—(1) That the ryot may use the land in any manner which does not render it unfit for the purposes of the tenancy. (2) That he may make improvements on it as provided by the Bill. (3) That he must pay rent at fair and equitable rates as determined by the Bill. (4) That he cannot be ejected except under a decree passed for breach of certain conditions, &c. (5) That he may sub-let the land. (6) That his interest is to be transferable, subject to the certain rights reserved to the landlord. (7) That his interest is to descend. (Section 50.)

20. The bill gives the landlord a right of pre-emption in respect of occupancy tenure. The landlord so acquiring occupancy land may keep it for *nij* cultivation, but if he lets it the tenants shall have occupancy right. (Chapter V.)

21. The Bill prohibits all contracts for enhancement of rent by which a ryot 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, where the improvement is neither due to the landlord nor to the tenant, the tenant shall share half-and-half, but the rent shall not be raised in any case beyond one-fifth or 20 per cent. of the value of the gross produce. (Chapter VI.) Existing rents shall not, in any case, be more than double. (Section 76.)

22. The Bill allows sub-letting by occupancy ryots, an ordinary ryot or tenant-at-will shall be subject to rents agreed between himself and his landlord, but if he does not pay, he shall not be liable to be ejected, unless the landlord makes good the value of improvement made by him and gives compensation at ten times the annual increase for disturbance. In addition to this a landlord shall not eject an ordinary tenant except (*a*) for arrears of rent; (*b*) on the ground that he has broken some conditions; (*c*) or that he has refused to agree to an enhancement. (Chapter VIII.)

23. The ryots under the Bill shall have a preferential right to make improvements and to receive value of improvements when ejected. (Chapter X.)

24. The power of distraint is retained in a modified form, but it must be made entirely a process of Court. (Chapter XIII.)

25. In rent cases there shall be no appeal against Munsif's decree when the amount decreed does not exceed Rs. 50. (Section 198.)

26. A suit for relief by forfeiture shall not be unless the landlord has allowed the tenant opportunity to pay compensation for breach of conditions. (Section 202.)

27. In cases of large occupancy holding, they may be first put up for sale in execution with incumbrances, but if the sale proceeds do not cover the amount decreed, then without incumbrances. (Chapter XV.)

28. Section 45 defines how the status of a settled ryot shall be acquired notwithstanding any contract to the contrary.

29. We submit that the provision as to *khamar* is against all customs and usages of the district. We do not see why Government should tell the zemindars that they should keep so much land and no more, and that others should have the rest?

30. It appears that a settled ryot, as described in Chapter V, 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. This is a radical change in the existing law.

31. The Bill for the first time creates a new kind of tenants-at-will. They are to have compensations for improvements and for disturbances amounting to ten times the yearly increase, which is excessive and unjust. This is an idea quite novel to our land system.

32. The value of *noabad* land in this district has already fallen from another cause. If this Bill become law, the value of other lands will also fall. Instead of inflicting us therefore with this Bill, the Government, if it considers the zemindar class unnecessary, may do away entirely with that class by granting reasonable compensations to them.

33. In fact, the proposal for further extension of occupancy right, for their transferability and the various restrictions to freedom of contract as also the limit of the maximum of enhancement to a fifth of the value of the produce if carried out, will totally interfere with the vested rights of the zemindars.

34. The zamindars' rights have been enjoyed by them at least for the last 90 years. These have been acknowledged by the law and the courts of British India; on this acknowledgment the zamindars have spent their capital; are these rights to be now interfered with on entirely insufficient grounds?

35 If a tenant made contract with any of us under Act X that his occupation should never give him any occupancy right, why should Government now declare that that contract is null and void? Then, again, if we have *khamar* land which came into our possession by a former tenant's relinquishment, why should it become the property of a ploughman, because it was let out wholly or partly for one or two years, and was not held by us continuously for 12 years?

36. According to the Bill, if one landlord purchase an occupancy ryoti and then let it, the tenant shall have occupancy right Then why shall the landlord pay the price as a fine? In the second year, if that tenant again wish to sell, shall the landlord pay another fine?

37. In this district the value of the rent-suit is generally below Rs. 50. The restriction imposed upon appeals is quite unsuited to this district.

38. The changes proposed are generally objectionable. The Bill has filled the Chittagong zamindars with great apprehensions. If the Bill is to be law, they cannot hope to be free from litigation to an alarming extent.

39. We pray, therefore, that should the Government finally decide upon passing the Bill in its present shape, Your Honor will be pleased to recommend the exclusion of this district from its operation.

No. 586 T. R., dated 24th August, 1883.

From—Under Secretary to Government, Bengal.

To—Secretary to Government of India, Legislative Department.

In continuation of Mr. Bayley's letter No. $\frac{2179}{787}$ C. R., dated the 13th August, 1883, I am directed to submit, for the information of His Excellency the Governor General in Council, the accompanying copies of reports* on the provisions of the Bengal Tenancy Bill, 1883, from the Collector of Bankura and the Deputy Collector of Howrah.

* Letters from the Collector of Bankura and the Deputy Collector of Howrah, enclosed with letter No. 477, dated the 30th July, 1883, from the Commissioner of Bardwán.

No. 477, dated Chinsurah, the 30th July 1883.

From—JOHN BEAMES, Esq., Commissioner of the Burdwan Division,

To—The Secretary to the Board of Revenue, Lower Provinces.

In continuation of my No. 339, dated 22nd June 1883, I have the honour to submit the reports noted on the margin regarding the Bengal Tenancy. The other reports received by me contain nothing worthy of notice.

Copy of Bankoora Collector's report and Mr. Scealeś' report in original, and Covenanted Deputy Collector of Howrah's report.

2. The Collector of Hooghly has, I find, quite unnecessarily sent a copy of his report direct to the Board.

No. 2986. dated Bankoora, the 21st June 1883.

From—C. A. SAMUELLS, Esq., Collector of Bankoora,

To—The Commissioner of Revenue for the Division of Burdwan.

In accordance with your order, communicated in your No. 38 of the 14th instant, I beg to offer the following observations on the revised Tenancy Bill.

The Bill is said to be an amending and consolidating measure; but it appears to contain certain principles, which, though beneficial, are certainly novel—such as the landlord's right of pre-emption of the occupancy right and the principle of compensation for disturbance. It will be advisable to review the provisions in order, offering such remarks as occur to me on each, and finally giving my opinion on the measure as a whole, and its probable effects.

CHAPTER II.

From the use of the term "zeraat," as applied to khamar lands, in the Statement of Objects and Reasons, I am inclined to think this chapter has reference chiefly to Behar. I believe khamar lands were not very common in Bengal. The chapter and definition is almost superfluous alongside of chapter X, under the provisions of which the ryot's interest merges in that of the landlord, unless he declares to hold as a ryot within three months. Neither chapter will prevent the zemindar who purchases occupancy rights from holding the land khas if he wishes; and it is much to be feared that, as that will be the only method open to him of barring occupancy rights, he will now largely resort to this practice, and the result will be a large increase of khamar land—being just the result which the Bill is designed to prevent. There are other ways in which khamar land must come into existence despite the wishes of the zemindar and the Act, namely, where a ryot dies, or vacates his holding or surrenders, and no one can be found to take his place. These lands must remain in the possession of the zemindar as his khas land; and it is therefore scarcely a subject for enactment. Even if the register is made the land is subject to decrease, and, as I have shown above, to increase also, so that the

survey will be merely waste of time, and prove a fertile source of litigation. Another point requiring decision will be, whether all lands held by "bhag-jotedars," or cultivators, who pay a share of the produce as rent, is to be considered "khamar" under the Act. It is generally so considered by the natives, but the tendency of this Act is, if I understand it properly, to regard them as ryots by whom rights of occupancy may be acquired.

CHAPTER III.

Section 16—Seems to go too far, for the reasons above stated. A bhag-jotedar is after all only a labourer under another name. This means of cultivating land is simply employed in lieu of wages, being preferable to wages in giving a man an interest in his work; and no one will be more surprised at the sudden change in his condition than the bhag-jotedar, who is quite accustomed to be changed at the pleasure of his landlord. These people really exist, because the zemindar cannot find a ryot, and that because the land will not pay for cultivation on any other way.

Section 17.—The separation spoken of in this section should be valid only if made with the consent of the landlord. The remaining sections of this chapter seem to be unobjectionable, and will guard the ryot against excessive enhancement: all hard-and-fast rules are liable to act harshly in particular instances.

D.—I look on the provisions regarding registration as very necessary, if they are only enforced; but I am afraid if this is left to the ryot they will be ignored. The District Officer should have power to call for, and examine, these registers, to ensure their being properly kept up. The rate in clause (*b*), section 27, is exorbitant, considering the ignorance that prevails regarding the law.

Section 29.—I see no provision for allowing the landlord to refuse compliance if he objects to the order, either on the ground that the nature of the tenure is improperly stated, or, if he objects to the amount of rent, as incorrect.

CHAPTER V.

This chapter, concerning rights of occupancy, requires no apology at the present time. It is now apparently admitted that only ryots of long standing (kadime) are entitled to these rights. The twelve years' rule is certainly maintained, but the principle involved in section 47 seems to me an almost ludicrous way of making it out. There is to be a perfect transformation scene on a day yet to be fixed. In this draft it is 3rd March 1883. On that date villagers who may be mere tenants-at-will, and may never have held one piece of land for more than three days at a time, will suddenly become ryots with rights of occupancy in the plot last held, *all* contracts to the contrary notwithstanding. This is directly opposed to the law as laid down in section vii of Act VIII of 1869, and renders all contracts under that Act mere waste paper. They would, probably, convert this right into cash at the first opportunity; but I cannot think the circumstances of the case will justify such flagrant infringement of the rights of the zemindar.

Section 49—Appears to be the result of a confusion of ideas—that is, a confounding of khamar land as it is and as it ought to be. It is a contradiction of terms to speak of any one holding khamar land as a ryot, unless a bhag-jotedar is considered such; and I have pointed out that he is not looked on as a ryot, but as another form of labourer. Khamar land ceases to be khamar land once it is let out to a ryot. The tendency is to let out khamar lands, not to retain them, except, perhaps, in indigo factories.

Section 50—Bestows a number of valuable privileges, along with this right, on the ryot: would it be too much to ask that one provision be added on behalf of the man at whose expense, and, perhaps, in spite of whom we are so generous, would it be too much to add, as an incident, that the occupancy right is liable to be revoked for non-payment of the "fair and equitable rent" on the due date? We have taken great trouble to ensure the ryot against exaction. We have gone so far as to interfere with the liberty of contract between him and his master, and it will surely be only just to the zemindar that we insist on punctual payment from the ryot, as we insist on his punctually paying the revenue. If the zemindar is liable to lose his whole estate for non-payment of revenue on a fixed date, there can be no injustice in holding this right and interest conferred on the ryot as liable to sale for the same reasons. If some such provision is not made, I fear it will be considered that the Act is one-sided. It is all for the ryot. I hope no such impression will be allowed to prevail.

Section 51, clause 4.—Any sale of the right in contravention of the law should be held invalid.

Section 56.—This is an innovation on present practice; the right, in this case, is acquired by the landlord and not by the ryot. We may be sure if the ryot comes in he will have to pay for his right what it cost the zemindar; and, under those circumstances, he should be considered as having purchased his title. No legislation is required for this. The effect of the section in other cases will be to cause the zemindar to hold the land as ryot and cultivate by hired labour. It will be a bad day for the country when the landlord makes up his mind to have no more tenants, only labourers; and yet, it looks as if we might come to this.

CHAPTER VI.

Section 59.—I am glad to see the liberty of the subject recognized; but the effect is completely spoilt by clause 2. Even when they agree, which is not often, a Revenue Officer must needs interfere. We legislate for the ryot on the principle that he is a man, but we treat him as if he was a child.

Section 61.—This section is again subversive of all the laws of political economy and everything else. If the land is capable of bearing a higher rent, why should the zemindar be compelled to let it at a lower rent?

As regards clause 2 and the one-fifth limit, I shall have something to say later on.

B.—Admitting that rents are no longer to be fixed by consent, the next best thing is a table of rates. It is another question how such a table is to be prepared, and it pre-supposes a certain dead level in the outturn of lands, as if improvement and industry were of no account. It is, however, the only substitute for contract; and though a rough system, will answer, where we can err in favour of the tenant without injuring ourselves. Judging by the rents prevailing in this district, a rate, the maximum of which is fixed at one-fifth of the annual value of the gross produce at harvest time, would lead to a general reduction of rents, except in a few cases of "do" lands, or lands producing more than one rabi crop. Baboo Sitikanto Ghose, Deputy Collector, has, at my request, drawn up a statement showing the effect of such a rate on the various classes of land in this district. It has been very carefully compiled, and is based upon settlement records, road cess papers, and the nirikhbandi of Mr. Keating. The latter has for a long time supplied the place of a table of rates for this district, and so little change has occurred that it might be adopted almost as it stands. It has been followed in all settlement cases, and is regarded by the local zemindars and people as an authoritative document. It is dated 1791, and shows different rates for different tarafs, as contemplated in the Bill.

Section 76.—I can see no reason for an arbitrary limit. The only recognized limit should be what is fair and equitable; and it is not necessary it should bear any relation to previous rent. In some tracts in this district the bigha rate is not prevalent, and blocks of land are held at a merely nominal rate, and neither landlord nor ryot has any idea of the area so held. In these cases it would be most unfair to him, a landlord, not to accept more than double even if offered, *see* section 59, clause 2.

Section 78.—This section will compel zemindars to enhance, once for all, to the highest possible figure. As I said before, if it can be proved that an increased rent can fairly be paid, it should be exacted. A railway through a remote part of the country would treble the value of land and be due neither to zemindar nor ryot, why should the latter reap all the benefit.

CHAPTER VII.

Section 86.—The ryot being liable to ejectment only on breach of conditions under which he holds should not be entitled to any compensation. He will virtually eject himself; and what is of value to the ryot may be of no value to the landlord. He might be allowed to sell, and his successor recognized by the landlord.

CHAPTER VIII.

Section 89.—The ordinary ryot who most requires protection appears to get very little, and yet, to be competent to make an agreement which the landlord will respect. He acquired a certain fixity of tenure, and cannot be called on to pay more than $\frac{5}{8}$ths of the value of the produce (section 119); but he can, apparently, exercise his discretion. The rate for such a ryot has usually been fixed at $\frac{8}{16}$ths, so that, in his case also, we may look for a general reduction of rent, unless he agrees to pay more, which is not likely, once he is in possession, and not liable to ejectment as long as he pays at the rate of $\frac{5}{8}$ths. If not "bound" to pay more than $\frac{5}{8}$ ths can be legally compelled to do so on an agreement.

CHAPTER IX.

The provisions of this chapter are very wise, especially as regards receipts; but section 101 is scarcely practicable if we consider that one zamindar may have thousands of ryots.

Section 100 clause 4.—I would not feel disposed to put a further permission on forged receipts.

As Government has prescribed a form, it would greatly tend to its being adopted generally, if receipt cheque-books could be bought at a public office, and would further operate as a restraint on fraud.

Sections 112 to 117.—I would make the civil court the arbiter, and not the Collector. The expense of the former would do more than anything else to check these petty disputes.

CHAPTER X.

Section 129.—This section would be harmless, as any class of improvements is concerned; but it will afford a spur to law suits founded on imaginary improvements, and supported with all the wit and ingenuity shewn in such cases by a people prone to litigation.

Section 144.—In case of tenures the Judge should appoint, and the word tenure be excluded from clause (*a*). Further, I consider that the section will be made use of by landowners to get their estates managed by the Court of Wards. Some penalty should be devised to prevent this. I think, on the whole, it would be better if the Judge appointed a manager in all cases.

CHAPTER XI.

Provided the revenue officer's decision is final, I think great benefit will result from this procedure. These officers, however, have not much spare time to devote to intricate disputes, and it will involve an increase of establishment, for which the parties benefited should pay.

CHAPTER XIII.

I am glad to see the law of distraint has not been abolished as was proposed. There is nothing that calls for special remark in this chapter.

The rest of the Bill has reference to the procedure of the civil courts. I have not been able to obtain any opinion from zamindars. They have not read the Bill; and appear to take a languid interest in a measure which so vitally affects their well-being. I think it must be allowed that the position of the zamindar under the Bill will be scarcely better than that of a mere rent charger. Neither he nor his tenants can effect a compromise in future; they must be ranged in hostile camps; and the rules of the contest are rigidly fixed. The need for a law of this severe nature does not seem quite clearly made out. A member of council has stated that 90 per cent. of the ryots in Bengal have occupancy rights. In another place I find it stated, that "it is on all hands admitted to be the fact that, with or without right, the great peasant population of Bengal has for long held the land at very low rates, *far below* the market rack-rent:" these are Sir George Campbell's own words. If the above statements on good authority be correct, then the mere fact of a few riots in Pubna, due, perhaps, to an overzealous officer, are not sufficient excuse for legislation. The condition of Behar has long formed the subject of complaint; but I am inclined to think the land laws are not entirely to blame. Tenancy bills are of little use to a ryot in Bettia sub-division, if he has to trudge all the way to Mozufferpore or Chupra for a hearing; and, therefore, a more paternal system is required, by which the people could be gradually inoculated with certain rights: and once understood and enjoyed, they would be sufficiently tenacious of them to baffle the most grasping zamindar. This is an idea which will be considered out of date; but I equally regard an act which abolishes freedom of contract between landlord and tenant as a backward step in legislation. I have nothing more to add, except that I would not have offered an opinion on the subject, unless I had been called upon to do so. I cannot help observing in conclusion, that the zamindars suffer from a daily increasing difficulty in the collection of their rents and cesses; and I think it behoves us to strengthen their hands to the utmost. Let us, if we will, restrict the demand on the ryot, if we can do so without breach of faith with the zamindar, but afford the latter some sure means of collecting that little. Consider the large arrear in Government estates where the manager is armed with an exceptional procedure and the whole power of Government, what must be the difficulties of a private individual, whose only remedy is a civil suit, which is worthless as a resource if his ryots combine against him.

I should have stated that Mr. Sceales, Agent for Messrs. Gisborne and Company, has favoured me with his views, and his letter is forwarded in original.

Dated Bankoorah, the 16th June 1883.

From—J. O'B. SCEALES, Esq., Zamindary's Manager for Messrs. Gisborne and Company, Calcutta,

To—The Magistrate and Collector, Bankoorah.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge yours of the 9th May, requesting my opinion on the subject of the Bengal Tenancy Bill, No. 5 of 1883.

The act of confiscation (for such it is) bearing the above title honestly looked at, has scarcely a redeeming feature to recommend it; it fails to improve the status of the ryots, that is the cultivator or kurpa ryots, and on the other hand is an act of robbery as far as the landlord is concerned.

The advantages, but none of the liabilities the zamindar now possesses, are to be transferred to the occupancy ryot. He is not to be responsible for revenue. Sunset law will not affect him; he will put in his rent when quite convenient; he will pay his road and Public Works cesses also, when it happens to suit him. As fresh taxes occur the same form will be gone through, *viz.*, the landlord will be made to pay the money into Government, and collect if he can (?) at his leisure; but pay the landlord must, and on a given date and hour. His source of income, the tenant, not only pays when he chooses, but the present Rent Act is such that it discourages punctual payment. Under the present law, from the date of institution of a balance of rent-suits to the date of decree, interest ceases, and after that the decretal money is recoverable at Rs. 6 per cent. interest. Hence, the position of landlord *versus* ryots is this: the former, unable to collect from his tenant, must borrow to pay revenue, paying any interest his mahajun may choose to ask him—usually Rs. 36 per cent. per annum, and frequently much more. The occupancy ryot, who is often a money-lender, loans out the rent to his constituency at, say, Rs. 36 per cent. that by rights should go to his landlord. After a year's litigation the landlord gets his decree for balance of rent without interest, the occupancy ryot getting Rs. 36 per cent. during this period for money not really his: why should he pay? To remedy this, I would suggest that, upon the landlord producing three years' jumma-wasilbakies and thoka, and in fact making out a *primâ facie* case, the sum sued for be decreed; the ryot may then become plaintiff in his turn for, say, a re-hearing; but should his case fail, *i.e.*, prove frivolous and vexatious, he should be made, not only to pay Rs. 12 per cent. from the date of instituting the suit to the date of decree, but the same interest. Rs. 12 per cent. should run till date of collection, not Rs. 6 per cent. as at present decreed, and to this damages at 25 per cent. should also be enforced. As it is, a clause (44) exists in Act VIII of 1869 to this effect. The lower court has it in its power to decree damages to the plaintiff, supposing the defence to be frivolous; but the weak part of this otherwise sensible condition is, that it is optional; it should be made compulsory upon the court.

If the above suggestions were carried out the Bal of rent-suits would be reduced by three-fourths. The present state of the law encourages ryots not to pay.

What applies to the tenant would apply equally to the landlord: he likewise would be punished for instituting unjust suits, and it is so provided in section 45 of the same Act.

The Government puts itself to a deal of trouble to satisfy itself that zamindars are not landlords in the true sense of the word—that they are in fact mere rent collectors. For the sake of argument admit this I am rent collector for a Calcutta firm: what would describe the conduct of the said firm if, instead of putting every facility in my way and giving me every help in their power, they were to lay themselves out to thwart and discourage my efforts?

This, however, is the policy pursued by Government, they say in effect:—"At sunset on such and such days we want our rents, we are perfectly indifferent as to whether you collect or not—indeed, we put every obstacle in the way of your collecting—but pay or be sold up." I ask if the above is a fair description of the law and procedure as it now stands, and if so, is it just?

Another mode of insurance against a false defence on the part of a ryot, in a Bal of rent-suits, would be to insist upon his depositing at least half the amount he is sued for as Bal of rent; this would, in the first place, secure the zamindar against loss, and invariably lead to a settlement of the landlord's claim, the argument on the part of the ryot being that, as he had to deposit half the amount under any circumstances, it would not be worth his while to set up a vexatious defence.

As to enhancement suits, I concur in thinking they might be handed over to the Collector. A little broadness of view and common sense is sadly required by moonsifs in dealing with them. The idea has got about that the High Court discourage enhancement, however reasonably it is sued for, and the result is that every subordinate officer seizes upon the merest and meanest quibble, in both questions of law and fact, to dismiss the suit.

Independence and common sense in the department are much required.

As to road and public works cesses they press with terrible severity upon the poorer landholders; and the Government should find a means of relieving them of this duty. As to the truth of what I state, let me call your attention to the fact that every estate in this district is in arrears on account of these cesses—witness Samsoonderpore, Phulkeeswa, Ambicanagore, and other pergunnahs—all have been up for sale on the above account, and the money has been with great difficulty deposited by the landholder to save his estate—that he will ever recover his debt from the tenantry is hopeless. These cesses mostly consist of small sums, to be got from hundreds of tenants. None but men of the largest means could plunge so largely into law. I have been long puzzled to know why Government have shown such marked dislike to the zemindar: he is supposed to rack-rent and tyranise over the occupancy tenant. It appears to me that this view of the question is an entirely mistaken one.

The curse of Bengal is not the zemindar (I do not know what Government will do without him), but the occupancy ryot, whose responsibilities are nil, and whose emoluments are of the largest. The kurpa ryot is the victim, whose interests Government should look to. Occupancy ryots, taking them all round in this district, pay rent at the rate of from 3 to 10 annas per bigah to the zemindars, but they cruelly rack-rent their undertenants. From Rs. 2-8 for good paddy land to Rs. 8 and Rs. 10 per bigah for sugarcane land is charged on the cultivating ryots, and these are common rates all over the district. In the face of this the zemindar is told that he tyranises and rack-rents; if so, what term is to be applied to the occupancy ryot, acting as I have described—the occupancy ryot is the annuitant, not the landlord.

The political feature of the question, or its legality, with reference to the permanent settlement, I do not attempt to discuss. Various associations are at work all over the country, and they will doubtless make themselves heard in good time. But as to necessity for such a Bill, as the one proposed, I have a word to say. Could it be proved that the proposed alteration in the law of landlord and tenant was to be of sufficient benefit to anyone as to warrant such a stupendously important step as the Government propose to take, one might welcome the alteration; but as a matter of fact, the evil greatly counterbalances the good. Government will lose, because it chooses to dispossess its rent-collectors (zemindars) of the little power they at present have to collect the Government revenue. The zemindars lose in having their property and rights made over to the occupancy ryots. The kurpa ryots will be dissatisfied, because the stronger the position of the occupancy ryots, the more the kurpa ryot will be rack-rented. Even the occupancy ryot will suffer; the more easy it becomes to transfer holdings, the more easily they will be to alienate, so that, as a matter of fact, no one gains. I confess I look upon the present proposals to alter the law as a mistake. Act X of 1859 and Act VIII of 1869 were doing the work well, and matters settling themselves fast. The present proposal, if carried out, will lead to a renewal of litigation of the same costly and cumbrous nature that went on for 15 years after the passing of Act X of 1859.

Affairs between landlord and tenant have of late been remarkably amicable, and the law on the subject, known as Judge-made law, was sufficient, and fairly sensible. Statistics declare that thousands, not to say millions, of mourasi pottas were being given out yearly, and as each mourasi holding means a complete cessation of hostility between landlord and tenant, indeed, implies the most amiable relations, why disturb such a state of affairs.

To quote the Pubna disturbances as necessitating a change in the law is childish. The same agitation took place ten years ago, and might easily have been stopped by a strong executive.

Pre-emption means that the landlord having already purchased the zemindari at 20 year's

purchase, will have the right of again purchasing a portion for another 20 years' purchase—a valuable boon—having paid twice for what was probably not worth the fresh payment. He must either cultivate it himself (figure to yourself Hatua, Durbhunga or Burdwan cultivating a jumma), or give an occupancy right at an equitable rent to a tenant to cultivate: freedom of contract is non-existent under the new law. Maximum enhancement should not be limited to Rs. 25 per cent., but should be left to the discretion of the courts.

Reams might be written on the above subject, but I, for one, have not the time. Briefly, I think, the proposed alteration unnecessary, and likely to cause the most serious disturbance of the present amiable relations existing between landlord and tenant.

The facility for the recovery of rent by the zemindar is required; and this might be carried out somewhat in the way I have suggested. As the remainder of the Act appears to be no improvement on Act VIII of 1869, I can see no occasion for any change.

The Government insisting on zemindars collecting road and public works cesses, they are bound in common fairness to afford them facilities for doing so.

No. 467, dated Howrah, the 23rd July 1883.

From—E. V. WESTMACOTT, Esq., Collector of Dacca, Officiating Deputy Collector of Howrah,

To—The Commissioner of the Burdwan Division.

From the Board of Revenue, No. 342A. of 13th June 1883.

From the Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Revenue Department, No. 322T.—R., undated.

With reference to your circular No. 38 of the 14th ultimo, with enclosures as per margin, calling for a report on the Bengal Tenancy Bill, I have the honour to submit that my views have already been laid before the Government of India at some length as regards the proposed legislation, and that the principles of the Bill being assumed, I have not much to say regarding its details.

2. My personal experience as a revenue officer has been gained principally in the Rajshahye, Dacca, and Chittagong Divisions. I know scarcely anything of the Burdwan or Presidency Divisions, and what I have learnt respecting the tenancy question in Behar, has been from information at second-hand, supplemented by such enquiries as I have been able to make while on tour in several of the Behar districts.

3. In the part of the country which I know well, if any legislative interference is required, it is rather on behalf of the landlord—I use the term loosely for the receiver of rent—than on behalf of the tenant. In Behar I understand that whatever the historical position of the tenant may have been with reference to his rights in the soil, the landlord has practically a monopoly in the land, and competition among the tenants has rendered him master of the situation. Very few ryots appear to have been able to maintain a right of occupancy. This appears to be due entirely to the pressure of population on the land which is less fertile than Bengal, and to the habits of the people, which led them to look to agriculture alone for a livelihood. The ryots feel that it is absolutely necessary that they should obtain land, and they close their eyes to the possibility or impossibility of fulfilling the terms to which they agree in order to obtain it, and, at the same time, of being able to maintain themselves and their families. The result of this is unreasoning competition for land, and hopeless poverty for the cultivator. Even when the Behar ryot is in possession of land, I find that the landlord is able to dictate to him what crops he shall grow, and that indigo, for instance, cannot be grown without consent of the landlord. In the eastern districts such interference is impossible. The cultivation of jute has greatly extended of late years, as being a more profitable crop than rice, but the landlords in vain endeavour to secure a share in the increased profits of the ryot. It appears a monstrous thing that a tenant having taking land on certain terms should not be able to cultivate that land as he thinks most to his own advantage. The English question of exhausting the soil, and leaving it impoverished at the end of the tenancy, does not arise in India, and the landlord's interference arises only from a wish to share in the ryot's increased profits besides receiving the stipulated rent. The weakness, however, of the Behar ryot appears to arise from the fact that there is less land than the cultivators require, even as in Eastern Bengal the ryot is strong, because there is more land than the ryots can cultivate, so that the landlord who endeavours to extort from his ryots more than they are willing to pay finds his land uncultivated altogether. It is not only the number of persons per square mile that must be considered, but the inferior fertility of most of the land in Behar, as compared with that in Bengal. I should say that population would press less heavily on the soil in Rungpore with 600 persons to the square mile than in Behar with only 400.

4. It must then be considered whether the natural law which impoverishes an agricultural population when too numerous for the land, can be counteracted by legislation, and whether the same legislation will not produce more evil than good if applied to tracts in which fertile waste land is carrying out for cultivators.

5. It may be possible to place restrictions on the power of the present landlords of Behar, and there may be historical grounds for believing that the ryots once enjoyed such rights in the land as would justify such restriction, but it would have been impossible for the landlord to improve his own position and to destroy the rights of the ryot had he not been aided by the action of a natural law, the law that an increasing population on a limited culturable area must impoverish an exclusively agricultural people. It is possible to restrict the power of the present landlord, and to strengthen the position of the present tenant, but during the continuance of the action of the natural law, to which I have referred, it will be impossible to improve the position of the rent-paying cultivator at the expense of the rent-receiver. In

curtailing the powers of the present rent-receiving landlord, you can only transfer them to another person, namely, to the rent-paying ryot, but the consequence will be that the said ryot will become a rent-receiver, and will sublet his land to cultivators who will be poorer than the present cultivators, because their competition for land will be absolutely unchecked by any traditional respect for rights of the ryots in the soil. The profits of the present landlords will be curtailed, the rent-paying ryots of the present will become rent-receiving middlemen, and the land will be cultivated by a class absolutely unprotected by any feeling that the cultivator has rights in the soil, and at the mercy of rent-receivers whose attention is confined to a limited area, and who are, therefore, able by closer supervision to screw more out of their tenants than the landlord of extensive estates. I quite admit that it is possible, and perhaps just, to make the present Behar ryot into a wealthy and thriving man at the expense of the zemindar, but those who think that such a step will make the actual cultivator one whit less wretched than he is now, will find themselves grievously disappointed. So long as there are too many people for the land, to support, and so long as the only means of supporting those people is derived from the land so long will rents be forced up by competition, and the cultivator be a pauper. The action of the proposed law will only be to make the occupancy ryot the rack-renter instead of the present landlord, and the actual cultivators will be none the better for it.

6. I may illustrate the change in the position of the occupancy ryot by a passage in a report on rents which I received from one of my Deputy Collectors a few days ago. He said that a certain rate of rent was so high that it was impossible for the ryot to make a profit except by cultivating the land himself. The Deputy Collector evidently considered that for a ryot to be obliged to cultivate his land himself was a hardship, and that he had a right to a position in which he could sublet the land, or hire ploughs and labourers to cultivate it for him. The present pauper ryot of Behar may be raised to such a position as this by curtailing the powers of the zemindar, but there will still remain the mass of struggling cultivators, ready to promise any rent, as long as they can secure a crop from the land, and, the rights of occupancy being vested in those to whom they promise their rent, they will be themselves absolutely unprotected. I believe that the proposed law will personally benefit the present generation of ryots, but I do not think it can contribute anything to the solution of the problem which meets the statesman in Behar.

7. To resort to the emasculating interference of legislation on behalf of the weaker in free bargain between man and man has been tried over and over again in the history of the world, and has as often failed in its object. The weak cannot be made strong by law because the strong will find means of evading the law. The evil, however, is not without a remedy, and that remedy is already in course of application. I may say that there are two such remedies. One of them is the diversion of the surplus labour of Behar from agriculture to other spheres, and the other is emigration. I find men working in Howrah in mills and factories, as carters, grooms, or labourers, and easily earning six or seven rupees a month, while employers tell me that they want more hands. I question these men, and find they come from Behar districts, in which the Magistrates have told me that three rupees per month is far more than it is necessary to pay as wages to the village watchman. Few of the emigrants as yet bring their families with them, and most of them return to their homes after a few months' work, but the number of permanent settlers is increasing, and the demand for labour is such that it must continue to increase. I have seen how the position of the English farm-labourer has improved in consequence of emigration, till a farmer in Sussex has told me that he has difficulty in hiring a carter for a guinea a weak and a free house, and I feel confident that emigration will gradually raise the position of the Behar ryot.

8. I observe that most of the Behar labourers attracted by British capital to Howrah and Calcutta come from the districts south of the Ganges, served by the East Indian Railway. There is a striking absence of men from the districts north of the great river. From this I argue that the statesman who desires to raise the position of the masses in Behar should push on railway communication between those districts and the great manufacturing centres, and with the districts, such as Dinagepore and Dacca, in which thousands of acres of fertile land are lying waste for want of hands to cultivate them. I believe that emigration would be stimulated by a continuous line from Chumparun through Purneah and Dinagepore to the Northern Bengal Railway, and parts of such a line are already made or in course of construction.

9. I have purposely abstained from all comment on the proposed regulation of relations between landlords and tenants in Behar, with reference to supposed rights of the latter, because I do not consider that my experience qualifies me to speak on the subject. I can only say that I do not believe the proposed law will have any effect whatever in raising the condition of the masses.

10. Turning to the parts of Bengal with which I am well acquainted, I find that the proposed law is all in favour of the ryot, who is already so strong as to be able to withhold from the zamindar that to which he is justly entitled. In Behar, if a zamindar deprives a ryot of his land, I persume the ryot must starve. In Bengal it would be the zamindar that would starve, and the ryot would migrate gaily to another estate, of which the proprietor would welcome an additional tenant, and an increase in his rent-roll. I use the term Bengal with reference to the divisions of Rajshahye, Dacca and Chittagong, in each of which I have gained some experience. Not only is the zamindar unable to enhance the rent beyond what a reasonable ryot thinks it just that he should pay, but in many instances dishonest ryots maintain their position on the land without paying any rent whatever, and the result is litigation and violence.

11. I believe that it is less the pecuniary necssities of the zamindars that have led them to create tenures intermediate between themselves and their ryots, than the difficulty of realising rents without more detailed supervision than the proprietor of extensive estates can exercise. In order to secure an income without direct collection from the ryots, the Maharaja of Burdwan has granted *putnees* to middlemen, and they again, I believe, have created tenures over lesser areas subordinate to their own. The Paikpara zamindars in Noakholly have promoted all their ryots to be petty talookdars, so that the rents may be collected by sale procedure in the court of the Collector. The Maharani of Dinagepore grants villages in farm for five years to one or more of the principal residents in them, while individual ryots often hold lands for which they pay more than a hundred rupees as rent. The foundation of the strength of the ryots' position is the quantity of land available for cultivation beyond what the existing population can cultivate, and the zamindars are too short-sighted to offer sufficiently liberal terms to encourage that immigration which would increase the competition for land. To speak of the wretchedness of Bengal ryots as notorious, argues absolute ignorance of the facts of the case, and can only excite ridicule in those who know anything of the ryots of Dinagepore, Backergunge or Noakholly, to say nothing of other Bengal districts.

12. I have no wish to represent the Bengal zamindar as an injured innocent who wants no more than his just due; on the contrary, I know that he is ready enough to grasp at all he can get, and the only reason that he has not reduced his tenantry to the condition of the Behar ryots is that the natural law of the pressure of population on the land has been too strong for him. At the same time, I think, he now in most instances gets somewhat less than his due, and if legislative interference is warranted, and likely to prove efficient, it should be in the direction rather of helping the zamindar to obtain his due than of further strengthening the position of the ryot.

13. I think the ryot generally recognises that there are at least two just grounds for enhancing his rent, one being the discovery by measurement of more land in his possession than he has been paying rent for, and the other a permanent increase in the money-value of the produce of the land. I do not mean to say that a ryot will not resist enhancement on these grounds as well as on any other, but if defeated, he will look on it as the fortune of war and not as an injustice. As regards the first ground of enhancement there is no doubt whatever, and many Dinagepore ryots are paying a cess, or *mangon*, in consideration of the landlord's foregoing the right of measurement, rather than submit to any enhancement of the substantive rent, which nominally remains unchanged. The second ground of enhancement, permanent increase in the money-value of produce, would be disputed more often than the former, but I have many a time known ryots year after year pay a *mangon* which varied with the goodness or badness of the crop, in addition to their rent, and I have heard of many cases in which ryots contumaciously withhold payment of rent, and yet pay their *mangon* cheerfully. If a ryot has been paying a rupee a *beegha* for fifty years, and knows that fifty years ago his grandfather in the best of times could get no more than eight annas a maund for paddy, he feels that now, when he can always get a rupee, the zamindar may justly ask for a *mangon* every year in addition to the rent. The rent, however, must not be enhanced—once alter the substantive rent, and the ryot feels that he will be safe no longer. I have no doubt that the ryot's feeling as to the justice of enhancement with reference to the value of produce, is a traditional survival from the days when all rents were paid in kind. It is a grave error to look on all *mangons* as illegal cesses. They are virtually enhancements of the rent, to which the ryot has agreed, because he feels that the zamindar is justly entitled to them, and it is a mistake and a robbery of the zamindar for the legislature to disallow them.

14. The question of enhancement on the ground of increase in the money-value of produce was a tolerably easy one so long as rice continued to be the principal staple. Sugar-cane does not appear to have disturbed it, but now the enormous extension of the cultivation of jute has introduced serious complications. Tracts which once grew rice enough for export, in addition to what sufficed to feed its population, have now so large an acreage under jute as actually to be importing rice from elsewhere. The zamindars see how the jute trade enriches the ryots, and desire to share in the profits, while the ryots deny the zamindar any right to enhance, except upon a rise in the value of rice, which was the old staple. In the proposed law I find no attempt to do justice between landlord and tenant in this matter.

15. One great difficulty in dealing with the agricultural question is the co-parcenary system. The proposed law takes some cognizance of this evil as it applies to the landlord, but none whatever as it applies to the tenant. I have known instances in which a petty ryoti holding belongs to over thirty co-sharers, many of them widows, many married to husbands who are not co-sharers. I believe I could find instances where the co-sharers were twice as many. Such a tenantry as this is very difficult to deal with, no co-sharer considering himself responsible for more than his own share of the rent, and the tenants suffer from it as much as the landlords. The laws of inheritance, both Hindoo and Mahomedan, have by many intelligent natives been admitted to me to be the curse of the country, and their effect on the question of tenancy is well worth a statesman's attention.

16. I will now proceed to comment in detail on some of the features of the proposed law.

CHAPTER II

17.

has little, if any, practical application in Bengal.

18. *Sections 14 to 16.*—This is not new, but in the case of ryots I have always thought it unjust as regards money-rents, and whereas the decennial settlement alienated all right of

Government to share in increased money-value of produce, I have always considered that it compared most unfavourably with the commutation of tithes in England, a system under which the rent-charges vary from year to year on a sliding scale regulated by the average price of corn for seven years. I think it unjust to zamindars, and inconsistent with the feelings of the people, that money-rents should be fixed without reference to changes in the value of produce. The rent was originally a proportion of the produce, and this should in my opinion be borne in mind.

19. Government deliberately gave up all right to share in the proceeds of any increase in the money-value of the ryots' crop, and in so doing gave up revenue to which the State was entitled. It is not now the question whether the equivalent secured by fixing the revenue in perpetuity was sufficient compensation for the future loss to the revenue, but it does not appear that this action with reference to the revenue justifies the State in compelling the zamindar to make similar sacrifice. Rents in India are based on a division of the crop, and it is opposed both to equity and to the traditions of the people to allow the cultivator to monopolise all benefit from increase in the money-value of his crop. If a ryot pays a certain rent when he only gets eight annas per maund for his rice, he should pay so much more when he gets double that price.

20. *Section 21.*—A number of tenures are created at the same time, on the same rates of rent, covering a considerable area. The time comes when enhancement is legitimate, and a landlord in the centre of the said area proceeds to enhance. He cannot enhance beyond the customary rate, and he finds that every tenure, for miles round, is paying at the same rate, so that he is precluded from enhancing. If no landlord can enhance until the majority of his neighbours have enhanced, it is clear that enhancement can never be commenced, and therefore the right of enhancement becomes a dead letter.

21. *Sub-section (4).*—The reference is to *jungle-booree* tenures. A tenant taking land on a *jungle-booree* lease looks to recouping his expenditure on reclamation during the period of his lease, and to allow him to continue to hold on exceptionally favourable terms after the expiry of the lease is inequitable and contrary to all the customs of the people, so far as I know them.

22. *Section 22.*—Where a tenure has been granted rent-free for a term, what is to be the limit of the rent at the expiry of that term? The double of nothing is nothing.

23. *Sections 23 and 24.*—I think very fair.

24. *Section 27.*—It would be to the advantage of both landlord and tenant that all transfers should be registered; but as each party wishes to defraud the other, if possible, both endeavour to avoid registration or any definition of the terms of tenures. The interchange of *pottas* and *kabooliyats* prescribed by law has always been steadily evaded by whichever party was strong enough to avoid it. Registration can only be secured by the courts rigidly refusing to take legal cognizance of any right which has not been registered, and it is not safe to leave it to the dishonest amla of the zemindar's cutcherry, who will always burn their books when advisable. Just as notice of relinquishment is given to the Collector, so must notice of transfers be given to the same officer, who will give notice to the landlord, and no ryot or co-sharer in a ryoti tenure should be recognised as possessing any rights unless his succession to the holding has been registered. The fee on registration, to which I consider the landlord entitled, can be paid by stamp to the Collector at the time of application. The proposed law appears to contemplate registration as being solely for the benefit and protection of the tenant. Having had extensive dealings with tenantry in estates belonging to the State or to Court of Wards, I can certify that registration of transfers would be a great boon to a landlord. For years rents are paid in the names of dead tenants, until a day comes when rents are withheld, and then it is a matter of difficulty to find out who is in possession of the holding. There may be a score or two of co-sharers, male and female. This is only one exemplification of the principle on which the proposed law appears to proceed, namely, that it is the tenant alone who requires protection, and that the landlord is only a tyrant, whom it is necessary to control. If registration is carried out by the State, and not left to the landlord, I would apply it to all ryots as well as to tenure-holders.

25. *Section 37.*—I have been informed that there are *putni* tenures which are not permanent, and I think this provision of the law uncalled for.

26. *Section 45.*—I believe this provision is necessary to protect ryots in Behar; it is not required in Bengal. The right should be confined to cases in which lands have been held in one village or *mouza*. To bring an 'estate' into the question is quite a new idea, not warranted by any custom of the country.

27. *Section 50 (a).*—This provision appears to open the door to endless litigation to determine what renders land unfit for the purposes of a tenancy. I do not consider rural moonsifs by any means likely to decide justly in such a matter from what I have known of their modes of thought.

28. Free transfer may not always have been an essential feature in a ryot's occupancy right, but, so far as my experience goes, it has become recognised as customary, and ought to be legalised. Giving notice to the landlord, and giving the landlord a right of pre-emption, is not the custom, and I do not think it necessary. There are many practical difficulties in the way. For instance, shares in ryoti holdings are often transferred, and transfers sometimes give a right of re-entry on repayment of a loan.

29. *Section 51.*—It appears to be supposed that the owner of an occupancy right is always a tangible individual. I have already pointed out that such a right is frequently subdivided among a number of male and female co-parceners, and these co-sharers sometimes dis-

pose separately of their shares. There are peculiar difficulties with reference to the women in Mahomedan families who inherit fractional shares and marry out of the family. Of these I think a rent law should take cognizance.

30. *Section 53.*—What would be the landlord's right when a ryot raises money on mortgage, giving the mortgagee possession for a term with right of re-entry? This is not infrequent.

31. *Section 58.*—The presumption is a false one. If a ryot has held for a considerable number of years at a fixed rent, and the average money value of produce has permanently risen in the interval, the presumption is that the rent has ceased to be fair or equitable, and that it is just that it should be enhanced.

32. *Section 59*(2).—In Dinagepore, where there are large areas of waste land, a ryot frequently holds twice or three times as much land as he nominally pays rent for, and no one would attempt to prove that he was not liable to pay rent for the whole if it were measured. Why should the law step in and say that he was only to pay rent for ⅜ths in addition to what he nominally holds? Section 60 does not meet the case. If, as is probably the case, the landlord cannot prove when the excess land was added to the holding, and when the area of the holding was originally understated by a dishonest *ameen*, I am quite sure that a Moonsiff would hold that no addition had been proved. Whatever may be stipulated as to rates of rent, the landlord ought to be allowed to recover rent for every foot of land which a ryot holds.

33. *Section 64.*—The rates of rent ordinarily paid are no clue to what rents ought to be if they were fixed at a time when produce was cheaper on the average than it is at the time of inquiry, and I think the provisions of this section very just. They will, however, be easily evaded by raising questions as to the classification of specific plots of land.

34. *Section 75*(*c*).—Instead of saying that the landlord and ryot shall each have one-half of the benefit, I think that the increased rent should bear the same proportion to the old rent that the increased prices or the increased produce do to the old.

35. *Section 79.*—Why should a ryot be allowed to apply for reduction year after year, when a landlord cannot apply for enhancement, even on proved increase of area, oftener than once in ten years?

36. *Section 83.*—These lists to be of any use must be far more carefully prepared than at present. In one district I found that because the returns for one or two outlying thannas never came in, in time to be entered in the fortnightly return, there had not for years been any entry made in the returns of the prices in those thannas. I had important settlements in hand in those thannas, and was very desirous to observe the fluctuations in prices, but found nothing on record. The original police reports had been destroyed, and the returns were blank.

CHAPTER VIII.

37. I would prefer looking on the occupancy ryot as the ordinary ryot.

38. *Section 91.*—Any law fixing the rent of a ryot without a right of occupancy will always be a dead-letter.

39. *Section 92* (*2*).—Ten weeks is a short time I think to allow a Moonsiff to dispose of a contested case, and, as a general rule, a landlord must let his land in April at latest, or he will not let it at all for that year. The question should be settled absolutely before the end of *Choitro*.

40. *Section 93* (*b*).—I think this compensation to a ryot, who has no rights of occupancy, is iniquitous. I cannot understand on what grounds it can be considered just. If a ryot does not agree to pay the enhanced rent, and does not give up his holding, he is considered liable to pay the enhanced rent for the next year. I do not see why the law should change this. The ryot has no right of occupancy, and I do not see why he should be allowed to hold on if he does not mean to pay the rent. The present arrangement seems a very just one, and I think the landlord has reason to complain if section 93 becomes law. If a ryot has no right of occupancy, I think the landlord has as much right to enhance his rent after due notice given, as the owner of house property in Calcutta. You will never be able to distinguish practically between ryots and under-ryots, or tenures and subletting ryoti holdings.

41. *Section 96* (*a*).—The language of this clause scarcely applies to the very common cases in which a ryot holds originally more land than the nominal acreage of his holding, by the dishonesty of the zemindars' servants, or for the cases in which there is no proof that the holding was ever originally measured, but in which the ryot has imperceptibly added pieces from the waste, or from abandoned holdings. The landlord's right to measure and to assess all land at full rates is always admitted, but it might be difficult to prove that land held in excess of the nominal area of a holding was an addition to the holding. The landlord might be called on to show when and how it was added. I therefore think that the wording of this clause might be improved.

42. *Section 100.*—The name of the person making a payment should be added in every receipt.

43. *Section 101.*—How would this provision apply to the case to which I have already drawn attention, in which a ryoti holding belongs to a number of co-parceners? Who is entitled to the receipt?

44. *Section 114.*—It appears objectionable that litigious persons should be allowed to re-open a question in court when disposed of by the Collector's commissioner with assessors. I think it would be enough that the Collector should have powers of revision.

45. *Section 119.*—I think it objectionable to pass a law which will in practice be evaded, as will certainly be the case with the limitation of the rent to ⅚ths of the gross average produce. In Noakholly there is a quantity of land which remains uncultivated for years together, and is only taken up when the price of rice is exceptionally high. The men who then take it up are called *jotedars*,—not to be confounded with the substantial ryots called *jotedars* in Dinagepore and Rungpore—and I think it impossible to interfere with the free contracts which they make. I have never had any trouble in the settlement of any questions arising from such free contract, and the rents are often very high indeed. There is no average annual produce in lands only occasionally cultivated, and I think that any attempt at legislative interference with free contract in these cases will hinder cultivation, if not practically evaded.

46. *Section 123.*—I think there would be very grave injustice to zemindars in such a provision as this. It is possible that in Behar it may be required, but in Bengal it would deprive the zemindar of what is really rent to which he is fairly entitled, and which the ryots have agreed to pay, because they recognised the justice of the demand. The ryots have always opposed any alteration of their nominal rent, even when admitting the zemindar's right to receive more. In Dinagepore it is extremely common for the ryots, fully aware that they hold much more land than they nominally pay rent for, to agree to pay the zamindar regular cess of so much on every rupee of the nominal rent on condition of his foregoing his right of measurement. This is a compromise made with the full consent of both parties. It prevents litigation and possible rioting, and is in accordance with the feelings of the people. If the law declares that the zemindar shall not receive such a cess as this, he will be driven to actual measurement, very much to the dissatisfaction of both parties, cultivation will be interrupted, and it is very probable that agrarian riots would ensue. In other cases, independently of the question of measurement, the ryot pays a similar cess, in consideration of the increased money value of the produce of his holding, rather than allow his nominal rent to be enhanced. With such a compromise as this, again, it appears to me neither politic nor equitable to interfere. On the other hand, there are fees levied by zamindars as market dues, mooring dues, taxes on sales of cattle, and the like, often levied, as at the sudder station of Dinagepore, at markets for which year by year the zemindar draws money from Government as compensation for the abolition of *sayer* duties. With such cesses as these I would most certainly interfere, and advocated interference eleven or twelve years ago.

47. Between these two classes of cess, one which I consider absolutely mischievous, and the other which I consider quite unobjectionable, there is a third class respecting which I think very full enquiry should be made. I refer to contributions made by the ryots on the occasion of the zamindar's marriage, or when it becomes necessary to reinforce his fleet of elephants. The question to be decided is how far such contributions are voluntary and how far compulsory. In Dinagepore they are certainly voluntary. If a zamindar asks his ryots for more than they think just, he will not get it, and if he makes any attempt at compulsion they will either leave his land or perhaps even resist him forcibly. There is some remainder of feudal feeling among the ryots, and they would consider it derogatory to their own self-respect to refuse a reasonable contribution on a special occasion. With such a state of affairs I should object to interfere. There is no evil requiring redress. Then there is the universal tax of *tohreer* paid by ryots as a percentage on their rents to the cutcherry *amla* and *piyadas*, whose pay received from the zamindar is nominal. The ryots do not complain of paying this, and when I enquire about it, even in wards' estates, they try to conceal the fact of payment. Officers without revenue experience will ridicule my statement, but it is a fact that the ryots like making these irregular payments, and even when in an attitude of combined resistance to all demand of rent, fighting their zamindar both in the law court and in the field, they continue cheerfully to pay the cesses which it is proposed to declare illegal. Whatever they may think it just to pay they will pay, so long as it is not legally recoverable, but if the zamindar relies on the courts for the realization of his dues they tell him to go to the courts, and make the most he can out of it. The natives cling to custom, and abhor legal definition of rights, and therefore legislative interference disturbs the peaceful relations between landlord and tenant.

48. It must be remembered, however, that I speak of ryots who have a strong position, from which they can successfully defy any attempt at injustice on the part of the zamindar. If the ryot of Behar is so utterly powerless as I am led to suppose, I admit that legislation may be necessary to protect him. If the zamindar has power enough to compel the ryot to pay illegal cesses against his will, I do not object to the interference of the State, but where both landlord and tenant are content with the indefinite relations between them, understood and freely accepted by both parties, but indefinite when brought before the tribunal of the moonsiff, I think that very serious economic evils are likely to ensue from any attempt at legal definition, or limitation, however attractive to a theoretic and sentimental statesman. The result of such an attempt will be to set class against class, where relations are now friendly, as following the cherished customs of the country and the natural economic laws. The proposed provision may be beneficial for Behar, but in Bengal would be positively mischievous.

49. *Section 126* (*2*) *f.*—In waste land, it is very just that the reclaiming ryot should be allowed to erect a dwelling-house, but in settled estates I doubt the justice of it. Where the ryots holding, generation after generation, becomes the property of an ever-increasing number

of co-sharers, the extension of homestead land may very seriously curtail the arable area, and consequently the power of the holder to pay its rent. The landlord will not be allowed to assess the newly converted homestead lands at the increased rent, which homestead lands generally pay, and it has further been proposed that a ryot ejected from his holding cannot be ejected from his dwelling house. If the holding adjoins an increasing bazar, I think this provision would enable the ryot to obtain an unfair advantage.

50. *Section 133.*—I fully approve of the concluding proviso in this section, but am unable to see why the holder of *lakhiraj* or revenue-free land should be deprived of his right to measure. There appears to be some omission in this chapter. I presume it is intended to allow the landlord to assess rent on all land found in a holding, but I do not see that this is stated. Measurement would be of very little use without it.

51. *Section 139.*—Application to the court or the Collector should be allowed in any case. The ryot generally lies when he says he has tendered to the landlord, and if he really has done so, the zamindar's amla will always deny it. It is objectionable to retain a provision which is practically null and void.

52. *Section 142.*—It should be clearly stated what constitutes actual possession of an interest. I have known it ruled that a co-sharer who had obtained a decree for possession of a share, but who had never succeeded in getting any share in the rents, was not in actual possession.

CHAPTER XIII.

53. The only cases in which I have known distraint much employed in Bengal has been where ryots from the main land, cultivating land in the islands, sell the crop on the spot to merchants who come with their boats, and return to their homes, perhaps never cultivating the same land again. The ryot cannot pay the rent until the moment of sale, and will not pay if once the crop is removed, and therefore it seems just that the zamindars should be allowed to prevent removal, and unfair on both parties that he cannot do so without the expense of litigation. As regards settled ryots I have no objection to the proposed restrictions on distraint.

54. *Section 208 (c).*—Gives the tenant power very seriously to injure the tenure while reserving to himself all real profits by *benamee* alienations. Much litigation might also rise from the disposal of the dead, or planting a *toolsee* plant.

55. I have not observed any points beyond what I have noted, which appear me to call for adverse comment, and I have made no remark upon provisions which appear unobjectionable or beneficial. I think the proposed Act generally will do more harm than good in the Bengal districts with which I am well acquainted.

Description of Land.	Description of staple crops grown on the land.	Average amount of produce per beegha.	Price at harvest time.	Present average rate of rent per beegha as far as known.	One-fifth of the average value of the produce.	Remarks.
			Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
Sali jole (low-lying rice land), 1st class.	Haimanti rice .	3½ mâps or 14 maunds.	8 12 0	2 12 0	1 12 0	The existing rates of rent vary from Rs. 2 to Rs. 3.
Ditto ditto, 2nd class .	Ditto .	3 mâps or 12 maunds.	7 8 0	2 4 0	1 8 0	The existing rates of rent vary from Re. 1-8 to Rs. 2-8.
Ditto ditto, 3rd class .	Ditto .	2 mâps or 8 maunds.	5 0 0	1 12 0	1 0 0	The existing rates of rent vary from Re. 1-4 to Rs. 2.
Sali kanali (strip of low-lying land between two high lands), 1st class.	Ditto .	3 mâps or 12 maunds.	7 8 0	2 4 0	1 8 0	The existing rates of rent vary from Re. 1-9 to Rs. 2-12.
Ditto ditto, 2nd class .	Ditto .	2 mâps or 8 maunds.	5 0 0	2 0 0	1 0 0	The existing rates of rent vary from Re. 1-3 to Rs. 2-5.
Ditto ditto, 3rd class .	Ditto .	1½ mâps or 6 maunds.	3 12 0	1 10 0	0 12 0	The existing rates of rent vary from Re. 1 to Re. 1-14.
Sali mat aul (flat rice land next in quality to the kanali lands), 1st class.	Ditto .	2 mâps or 8 maunds.	5 0 0	1 13 0	1 0 0	The existing rates of rent vary from Re. 1-7 to Rs. 2-5.
Ditto ditto, 2nd class .	Ditto .	1 mâp 6 salis or 7 maunds.	4 6 0	1 8 0	0 14 0	The existing rates of rent vary from Re. 1-1 to Rs. 2.
Ditto ditto, 3rd class .	Ditto .	1½ mâps or 6 maunds.	3 12 0	1 4 0	0 12 0	The existing rates of rent vary from annas 13 to Re. 1-12.
Sali danga or high land on which only rice is grown, 1st class.	Ditto .	1½ mâps or 6 maunds.	3 12 0	1 2 0	0 12 0	The existing rates of rent vary from annas 14 to Re. 1-4.
Ditto ditto, 2nd class .	Ditto .	1 mâp or 4 maunds.	2 8 0	0 14 0	0 8 0	The existing rates of rent vary from annas 10 to Re. 1-2.
Ditto ditto, 3rd class .	Ditto .	4 salis or 2 maunds.	1 4 0	0 9 0	0 4 0	The existing rates of rent vary from annas 8 to annas 12.
Aushs danga or high land on which only aush or early rice is grown.	Aush or early rice .	6 salis or 3 maunds.	1 14 0	0 10 0	0 6 0	The existing rates of rent vary from annas 6 to Re. 1-1.
Do. karpa or high land on which karpas (cotton) is especially grown, 1st class.	*Karpas* (cotton) .	3½ maunds .	14 0 0	7 2 0	11 0 0	These are exceptionally good lands, and are to be found in *tarai* Balsi, thana Indus, and in village Teliberia, and in the neighbourhood thana Ouda, and in certain parts of thana Bishenpore, such as Hatia, &c. The existing rates vary from Rs. 4-12 to Rs. 9.
	Til (oilseed) .	3½ ,, .	7 0 0			
	Jab (barley) .	2½ ,, .	5 0 0			
	Gum (wheat) .	2½ ,, .	7 8 0			
	Boot (gram) .	2 ,, .	5 0 0			
	Musori (a kind of pulse).	1½ ,, .	4 8 0			
	Sharisa (oilseed) .	3 ,, .	12 0 0			
		Total .	55 0 0			

Description of Land.	Description of staple crops grown on the land.	Average amount of produce per bigha.	Price at harvest time.	Present average rate of rent per bigha as far as known.	One-fifth of the average value of the produce.	Remarks.
			Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
Ditto ditto, 2nd class .	Ditto .	A little less than above.	45 0 0	6 2 0	9 0 0	The existing rates vary from Rs. 4-5 to Rs. 7-12.
Ditto ditto, 3rd class .	Ditto .	Less than the produce of the 2nd class.	35 0 0	5 6 0	7 0 0	The existing rates vary from Rs. 3-10 to Rs. 7-12.
Do ikhu or *do* land on which sugarcane is especially grown, 1st class.	Sugarcane . .	13 maunds .	39 0 0	6 10 0	8 13 0	The remarks against *do* karpa lands apply to these lands also. *Aush dhan* is also sometimes grown after sugarcane is cut. The existing rates vary from Rs. 4-5 to Rs. 8-7.
	Til . . .	2½ ,, .	5 0 0			
		Total .	44 0 0			
Ditto ditto, 2nd class .	Sugarcane . .	12 maunds .	36 0 0	5 6 0	8 0 0	The existing rates vary from Rs. 3-5 to Rs. 4-11.
	Til . . .	2 ,, .	4 0 0			
		Total .	40 0 0			
Ditto ditto, 3rd class .	Sugarcane . .	10 maunds .	30 0 0	4 8 0	5 6 0	The existing rates vary from Rs. 2-14 to Rs. 6-8.
	Til . . .	1 maund .	2 0 0			
		Total .	32 0 0			
Nij suna or suna proper, 1st class.	Sugarcane . .	6 maunds .	18 0 0	4 1 0	4 0 0	The existing rates vary from Rs. 2-7 to Rs. 5-15.
	Til . . .	1 maund .	2 0 0			
		Total .	20 0 0			
	Karpas . .	1½ maunds .	6 0 0			
	Sharisa . .	1 maund .	4 0 0			
	Jab . . .	1 ,, .	2 0 0			
	Boot . . .	1 ,, .	2 8 0			
	Musori . . .	1 ,, .	3 0 0			
	Gum . . .	1 ,, .	3 0 0			
		Total .	20 8 0			
Ditto ditto, 2nd class .	Ditto . .	Little less than the 1st class.	15 0 0	3 4 0	3 0 0	The existing rates vary from Rs. 2-1 to Rs. 4-3.
Ditto ditto, 3rd class .	Ditto . .	Little less than 2nd class.	12 0 0	2 9 0	2 6 0	The existing rates vary from Re. 1-10 to Rs. 3-2.
Suna karpa or suna land on which karpas (cotton) is especially grown, 1st class.	*Karpas* . .	3 maunds .	12 0 0	5 2 0	9 2 0	The rates vary from Rs. 3-4 to Rs. 6-2.
	Til . . .	3 ,, .	6 0 0			
	Sharisa . .	2 ,, .	8 0 0			
	Jab . . .	2 ,, .	4 0 0			
	Gum . . .	2 ,, .	6 0 0			
	Boot . . .	2 ,, .	5 0 0			
	Musori . .	1½ ,, .	4 8 0			
		Total .	45 8 0			
Ditto ditto, 2nd class .	*Karpas* . .	2½ maunds .	10 0 0	4 4 0	7 1 0	The rates vary from Rs. 2-14 to Rs. 5-2.
	Til . . .	2½ ,, .	5 0 0			
	Sharisa . .	1½ ,, .	6 0 0			
	Jab . . .	1½ ,, .	3 0 0			
	Boot . . .	1½ ,, .	3 12 0			
	Musori . . .	1 maund .	3 0 0			
	Gum . . .	1½ maunds .	4 8 0			
		Total .	35 4 0			
Suna karpa or suna land on which karpas (cotton) is especially grown, 3rd class.	*Karpas* . . .	2 maunds .	8 0 0	3 13 0	5 0 0	The rates vary from Rs 2-7 to Rs. 5.
	Til . . .	2 ,, .	0 0			
	Sharisa . . .	1 maund .	4 0 0			
	Jab . . .	1 ,, .	2 0 0			
	Boot . . .	1 ,, .	2 8 0			
	Musori . . .	½ ,, .	1 8 0			
	Gum . . .	1 ,, .	3 0 0			
		Total .	25 0 0			
Suna ikhshu or suna land on which sugarcane is especially grown, 1st class.	Sugarcane . .	12 maunds .	36 0 0	4 12 0	8 0 0	The rates vary from Rs. 4-1 to Rs. 5-15.
	Til . . .	2 ,, .	4 0 0			
		Total .	40 0 0			
Ditto ditto, 2nd class	Sugarcane . .	10 maunds .	30 0 0	3 14 0	6 10 0	The rates vary from Rs. 3-11 to Rs. 3-4.
	Til . . .	1½ ,, .	3 0 0			
		Total .	33 0 0			
Ditto ditto, 3rd class	Sugarcane . .	8 maunds .	24 0 0	3 2 0	5 3 0	The rates vary from Rs. 2 to Rs. 3-4.
	Til . . .	1 maund .	2 0 0			
		Total .	26 0 0			
Sharisa danga or high land on which sharisa (a kind of oil seed) is grown.	Sharisa (oil-seed) .	1 maund .	4 0 0	0 15 0	0 13 0	The rates vary from annas 12 to Re. 1-8.
Til danga or high land on which til (a kind of oil-seed) is grown.	Til . . .	2 maunds .	4 0 0	1 0 0	0 13 0	The rates vary from annas 12 to Re. 1-4.
Biri danga or high land on which biri (a kind of pulse) is grown.	Biri . . .	2 maunds .	4 0 0	0 14 0	0 13 0	The rates vary from annas 10 to Re. 1-8.
Musori danga or high land on which musori (a kind of pulse) is grown.	Musori . . .	1 maund .	3 0 0	0 11 0	0 10 0	The rates vary from annas 8 to Re. 1-8.

No. 686 T. R., dated 3rd September, 1883.

From—C. W. Bolton, Esq., Under Secretary to the Government of Bengal,

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

In continuation of my letter No. 586 T. R., dated the 24th August, 1883, I am directed to submit, for the information of His Excellency the Governor General in Council, the accompanying copies of report* on the provisions of the Bengal Tenancy Bill, 1883, from Dr. Ram Dass Sen, zemindar of Berhampur, submitted through the Commissioner and the Board of Revenue.

* Received with memorandum No. 267K.L., dated the 1st August, 1883, from the Commissioner of the Presidency Division.

Dated Berhampur, the 15th July, 1883.

From—Dr. Ram Dass Sen, Zemindar, Berhampur,

To—The Collector of Moorshedabad.

With reference to your circular No. 91G., dated the 7th April last, I have the honour to submit the following opinion on the Bengal Tenancy Bill. The delay that has occurred in sending this in was unavoidable. The matter is important and required study, and I was waiting to hear and read what the press and public had to say upon it.

That legislation has become necessary upon the subject it is now too late to deny. The zemindars to whose class I belong, have moved for some amendment of the existing law. But what is wanted just now, in my opinion, is legislation providing an easier scheme for the settlement of rents and increased facilities for collecting the same without changing the substantive law on the subject What changes have been effected in that law by Act X of 1859, and judicial interpretations of the provisions of that Act, though trenching upon the vested rights of landlords, constitute a sufficient fulfilment of the promise held out to the ryots at the time of the permanent settlement; and it would be going too far to say that to redeem that pledge the legislature are bound to unsettle a state of things that has obtained for three quarters of a century by what has been called by some of the speakers of the Legislative Council a redistribution of property at the expense of the zemindars and to the advantage of the ryots.

Before proceeding to comment on some of the leading principles and details of the Bill, I beg to observe that the framers of the Bill, in their anxiety to secure the advantage of the subordinate tenure-holders at the cost of the zemindars, have overshot the mark by conferring all the benefits of the proposed measure upon intermediate tenure-holders or middlemen instead of upon the actual cultivators in whose interest it professes to have been framed. These latter, if holding under a superior tenant, will not acquire the right of occupancy and will have to pay a higher rent than if they held directly under the zemindars.

CHAPTER II.

Sections 5-13.—This chapter is highly objectionable. Perhaps the provisions of the chapter are based on the supposition that in the interest of the Government revenue the largest quantity of land appertaining to each mehal should be let out to ryots, and that therefore, the right of the zemindar to increase the extent of his khamar or zerati land should be closely curtailed. But as a matter of fact, so far at least as Bengal is concerned, land is not so much in demand, and competition for it is not so sharp as would justify the theory upon which this chapter rests. But even if there were such competition, and there were strong economic reasons for the change, I believe that the Legislature could not, in the face of the permanent settlement, effect the change without laying itself open to the charge of breach of faith towards the zemindars. What means proprietary right if the zemindar could not be allowed to exercise actual ownership over lands which are not in the possession of occupancy ryots or ryots of any description, which are just now lying fallow, but which the zemindar has not used or may not have had occasion to use continuously for 12 years next before passing of the Act. I do not object to a cadastral survey of land in Bengal, and let ryots in actual occupation be protected in their rights, so far, of course, as such rights are consistent with the rights of the zemindars. But would it not be fair to the latter to let them deal with the remainder at their pleasure? It is a mistake to suppose that zemindars do not, or cannot, make as good or better use of land than ryots. We have khamar lands in our mehals and we can bear testimony to such lands being the best cultivated.

CHAPTERS III and IV

embody and re-enact the law as it stands at present, but section 17 introduces a change which cannot be supported upon a construction of the present law or upon principles of equity, for a separation, unless made with the sanction of the zemindar, would involve a distribution of the rent and amalgamation with other land, for however short a time would attach permanency to the tenure in respect of the additional lands.

Section 22 puts a limitation upon enhancement by declaring that in no case more than double the rent previously payable can be demanded. Why so, if more than double be considered to be a fair and equitable rent? I should think the Legislature had better leave it to the courts to decide what would be fair and equitable rent in any particular case, without providing any arbitrary limitation in that behalf.

CHAPTER V.

The changes sought to be introduced by this chapter are quite novel, and open to serious objection. One most remarkable feature of this chapter is that it takes away the power of private contract between zemindar and ryot whenever such contract is opposed to its provisions. Do the framers of the Bill suppose that the ryots, specially the ryots of Bengal, are so ignorant of their rights that stringent provisions in restraint of the power of contracting should be introduced? If so, they are mistaken, and even if not mistaken, it is opposed to the principles of the law of contracts, and to the principles of political economy also to impose such restrictions. The provisions as to the acquisition of occupancy rights ought to be so framed as to leave the power of private contract untouched.

Section 45.—The words in this section "and though the land so held by him at different times during that period may have been different" ought to be omitted. There could be no harm if the ryot commenced with a quantity of land, and at the close of the 12th year it was found to have been reduced. But it would not be fair to give the ryot the status of a settled ryot in respect of additional land which has come under his cultivation during the 12 years, say, for instance, a large addition made in the 11th year.

Section 47.—The objection as regards section 45 applies to this section also. The settled ryot ought not to be held to have acquired the right of occupancy in respect of lands which he has held for less than 12 years.

Section 56.—This section appears to be a necessary corollary to Chapter II, for if the zemindar cannot extend his khamar or zerati land beyond its present limits, all ryoti land, though it might revert to him by purchase, would continue to retain its character of ryoti land. But it goes further, and proposes to give to the ryot with whom zemindar may settle it, after such purchase, the same status which the previous tenant acquired after 12 years' occupancy, notwithstanding any contract to the contrary. While if a ryot acquired it he could sublet it, the sub-lessee acquiring no right of occupancy. Under the present rent law the right of occupancy is a personal right, accruing to a tenant under certain conditions and being transferable only according to custom. But this section proposes to declare to be a quality attaching to the land and inseparable from it after a certain tenant has acquired the right of occupancy in respect of it. In short, it is to be a personal right in regard to the first occupancy tenant, but a right attaching to the land after that tenant gives up, or the zemindar acquires it otherwise. This section neutralizes the effect of the foregoing provisions as to right of pre-emption of zemindar, for no zemindar would choose to lay out capital in the purchase of such tenures with the incident of the right of occupancy inseparably attaching to it.

This section and the six sections preceding it are calculated to create different grades of tenures intermediate between the landlord and the actual cultivator, who will acquire no right of occupancy, and whose position, which the Bill professes to ameliorate, will remain the same as it is.

CHAPTER VI.

The restraint upon the freedom of contract is inequitable, and the objection upon this ground to the provision of Chapter V applied also to this chapter.

The limitation of the zemindar's demand when rent is paid in money to a fifth of the average annual value of the gross produce of the land in staple crops (article 59, column 2, section 61, clause 2, section 64 and section 75) is opposed to the spirit of the permanent settlement, and finds no support either from reason or history. While the Hindus were the ruling race the ordinary *pyekast* ryots were entitled to 50 per cent. of the produce, and the immigrant *khadkastas* to 45 per cent. Numerous authorities might be quoted in support of this proposition, but I consider it useless. The original *khadkastas*, however, paid a higher rent than either the pyekastas or the immigrant khadkastas, their share being less than 45 per cent. But the present Bill, by fixing the share of the occupancy ryot at 50 per cent., would place him at a higher position than his forefathers, the original *khadkastas*, enjoyed. The supporters of the Bill would say that under British rule a strong competition for land has come into existence and the khadkasta now pays a lower rent than the pyekast. To them my reply is that, while they recognise competition by rendering all occupancy tenures transferable, they ought to recognise the same by leaving rents payable by ryots open to be determined by competition. They tell us, zemindars, whatever may be extent of demand for land, and however strong the competition for it, you will not be entitled to more than a fifth of the value of the produce if paid in money, and to a half if paid in kind (which half by the way may be commuted to money rent at the instance of the tenant, section 82), and all the profits arising from increased competition must go into the pockets of the innumerable intermediate tenure-holders, petty taluqdars in their own way, whom we want to introduce, but we will take good care that the actual cultivators are not rack-rented, and we provide section 119 for that purpose. But if there be any competition, it will be strongest amongst cultivators, and section 119 will, I fear, be found to be quite inoperative, for, as pointed out by Rajah Siva Prosad, there will be nothing to prevent tenure-holders from insisting on the payment, in an underhand way, of more than the amount limited by section 119. By the permanent settlement, the State share of the produce was given to the landlords, and the revenue assessed represented that share. Looking at the state of things at the time of the settlement, we find that the State share of the produce, and consequently the revenue, represented more than half. How can the Government now go back and settle money rent at one-fifth?

Section 81, clause (a), limits the zemindar's demands when paid in kind to a half. As a matter of fact, in Behar $\frac{2}{3}$ths is now willingly paid by the ryots. Why interfere with rates settled by custom, specially when serious consequences will follow from the discontent that will necessarily be created among the land-holding classes?

Sections 82-84.—The same objection on the ground of restraint upon the freedom of contract, though payment in kind is very rare in Bengal, and Bengal zemindars are never unwilling to receive payment in money.

CHAPTER VII.

The present rent law does not contain any specific provision in regard to bastu land, but judicial decisions have declared such holdings to be the subject of contract, express or implied. Section 85 is directly opposed to the current of such decisions. In this section also we meet with the words "notwithstanding any contract to the contrary." But in section 86 it is provided that a bastu ryot shall be liable to ejectment on breach of any condition of a written contract between himself and his landlord, consistent with the provisions

of this Act. I for one cannot concur what such a contract may be. There is the Act itself between the landlord and the tenant, and a contract consistent with its provisions is a misnomer. But such contract or no contract, even if the court decrees ejectment, the landlord must pay compensation for houses, &c., which he may not require, and the materials of which the ryot might sell or remove at his pleasure.

CHAPTER VIII.

This introduces novel changes, which even official Members of Council characterized as dangerous. The non-occupancy ryots or tenants are granted privileges which they never enjoyed: they shall not be ejected notwithstanding any contract to the contrary, except as provided in clauses A, B and C of section 90, and if ejected on refusal to pay enhanced rent, they shall be entitled to compensation for improvements, and a further sum for disturbance equal to ten times the yearly increase of rent demanded; their rent shall never exceed $\frac{5}{16}$ths of the value of the gross produce (section 119). The compensation clause introduces a provision which is quite opposed to the spirit of the law of land tenures of this country. It is an offshoot of foreign law sought to be engrafted upon the historical land law of this country with a view perhaps to try an experiment. But experiment in this direction will never succeed, as it has perhaps in matters of adjective law, evidence and contract. As regards the rent payable, a distinction is attempted to be made between occupancy and non-occupancy ryots, a distinction which has never been countenanced by the law of Bengal.

CHAPTER IX.

Sections 100-102 will greatly increase the cost of collection, and to prepare a full statement at the close of the year will be found impracticable in many cases. Then again the expression *close of the year* is not clearly defined. Does it mean the 30th day of Choitra where the Bengali year prevails? If so, it would be impossible to expect adjustment of accounts with the tenants on that day. As regards the penalty provided in sub-section 3 of section 102, what if gomastas or niabs neglect or contumaciously refused to do the needful? Suits against gomastas and tehsildars are of so frequent occurrence that the framers of the Bill ought to have taken note of it.

D. Section 103, sub-section (*a*) is calculated only to create disputes between landlords and tenants on trifling causes. Where tenants have combined against landlords it will add strength to such combination. Under the existing law, refusal on the part of the zemindar to receive rent only entitles the tenant to deposit, but under sub-section (*a*) the tenant will be able to deposit if only he has reason and not even *bonâ fide* reason to believe that payment will be refused.

F. Section 117.—The penalty is opposed to even current decisions which lay it down that there can be no criminal trespass in respect to joint property. And when the landlord is entitled to a share of the crop it would be inequitable to hold him guilty of that offence. It may so happen that there may be no time to proceed under section 112, while it may be highly necessary that the landlord should cut and store the crop.

G. Section 119.—It is arbitrary and impolitic to fix the rent payable by under-ryots and non-occupancy ryots at $\frac{15}{16}$ths. This provision will be merely a dead letter, as explained above.

CHAPTER X.

Section 126, sub-section (*f*).—Dwelling-houses are always erected by ryots; and leaving the holding they leave the dwelling-house, unless by special arrangement with the landlord, they are allowed to retain the dwelling-house. To include dwelling-houses in the definition of improvements for which the zemindar, in case of ejectment, will have to pay, is improper.

CHAPTER X.

With reference to this chapter, I beg to repeat what I have already said above, that an unnecessary and inequitable limitation is sought to be imposed upon the right of private contract, section 132, and that the proposed compensation for disturbance introduces a strange innovation into the land law of this country. If you want occupancy and other ryots to make improvements, let them do so under contract with their landlords.

CHAPTERS X AND XII.

Not quite objectionable, though extensive powers are proposed to be conferred on Settlement Officers.

CHAPTER XIII.

This chapter is highly objectionable in taking away from the landlords the powers to distrain without the intervention of the courts, which they have enjoyed for a considerable length of time. The power of distraint is said by the supporters of the Bill to be an offshoot of the English law. But it has also been shown that the power is exercised in Native States, where the old land law of the country is still in force. The intervention of the courts will render the provisions as to distraint not only ineffectual, but expensive in the highest degree. To the best of my knowledge very few cases of wrongful distraint have been brought before the courts, and the restrictions upon the power in the shape of penalty in case of wrongful distraint is a sufficient guarantee that no unwarrantable use would be made of that power.

The remaining chapters of the Bill deal with the adjective or procedure part of it. It is, however, the substantive part of it that is chiefly objectionable, the procedure portion being necessarily but a sequel to it.

No. 810G., dated Berhampur, the 24th July, 1883.

Memo. by—The Collector of Moorshedabad.

Copy forwarded to the Commissioner of the Presidency Division, in continuation of this office No. 698G., dated the 10th instant.

No. 267K.L., dated Calcutta, the 1st August, 1883.

Memo. by—J. MONRO, Esq., Commissioner of the Presidency Division.

Copy submitted to the Board of Revenue, Lower Provinces, in continuation of this office letter No. 188R.L., dated 2nd July last.

Notes by Hon'ble T. M. Gibbon.

CHAPTER. I.

Section 3 says:

"The following definitions and rules shall apply in the construction of this Act unless there is some thing repugnant in the subject or context:—

"(1) 'Estate' means land included under one entry in any of the general registers of revenue-paying lands and revenue-free lands prepared and maintained under the law for the time being in force by the Collector of a district."

"(3) 'Tenure' includes an under-tenure and the interest of every tenant of the class referred to in section 14.

"*Illustrations.*—(*a*)—A dar-patní or si-patní interest or a mokurreree holding is a tenure, (*b*)—A dar-ijarah or a farm for a term of years is a tenure."

Section 14 says—"Whereland has been held by a tenant and his predecessors in interest at a rent which has not been changed from the time of the Permanent Settlement, then, subject to the provisions of this Act, the rent shall not be liable to enhancement, and the tenant shall be deemed a tenure-holder for the purposes of this Act.

"(5) A person shall not be deemed to be a raiyat in respect of any land, or to hold that land as a raiyat, unless he holds it for the purposes of agriculture, horticulture or pasture, or he or his predecessors in interest came into possession of it for such purpose: Provided that a person shall be deemed to hold as a raiyat any bastu or homestead land included in the same holding with other land held by him as a jote.

In the Bengal Rent Commission's Bill this clause stands as follows:—"In this Act the following words and expressions are used in the following senses unless a different intention appears from the context." The clause as it stands in the Bill is not an improvement on the above. In reference to any rights belonging to a landlord likely to be affected, the definition here given is ample, but it is worth while considering how far the interests of the raiyats would be affected by it. To do so it is necessary to read 43B with it.

43B says:—"Where two or more estates have been created by one or more partitions taking place since 1st January 1853, the area comprised in the parent estate of which they would have formed part if no such partition had taken place shall be deemed to be a single estate."

Section 45 (1) says:—"A raiyat who has continuously held any land for a period of 12 years shall become a settled raiyat of that estate."

Section 47 says:—"Every settled raiyat of an estate shall have rights of occupancy in all land held by him on that estate." As I read the Act, the raiyat of a landlord holding his estate registered under two or more towjee numbers may have occupancy-rights in land situated in one portion of the estate, and not in another.

The definition should, I think, be so far modified as to embrace the whole estate (as one estate) of one proprietor. No direct definition of the term "tenure" is here attempted. Section 14 and the illustrations here given are intended to cover all classes of tenures.

Although a jâghir is a service-tenure and liable to be cancelled at the will of the landlord, it may be necessary to modify the above definition in such a way as to cover such and all tenures, or raiyats holding from tenure-holders may be deprived of their holdings.

The Rent Commission defined a tenure (1) "as a rent-paying interest in land immediately subordinate to that of a proprietor and superior to that of raiyat; (2) a revenue-free or rent-free interest in land when there exists no rent-paying interest in the same land between the proprietary interest and such revenue-free or rent-free interest." The definition given by the Rent Commission of the term, modified in so much as to include all mokurrerees, all holdings under section 14, would be preferable to the one given in the Act.

A negative definition such as this is, is not sufficient; we require a positive one. It is not sufficient to know who "is not" a raiyat, we require to know who is to be considered one. Either the term "raiyat" should be properly defined, or an English term that is generally known used throughout the Act. The general meaning of the term "raiyat" is a "subject," also a "cultivator." It should be so defined as to include all persons engaged in agriculture, &c.; it should include European as well as Native cultivators of the soil.

It should not be left open to every moonsif in the country to put his own interpretation on the term

"*Explanation.*—A person may hold land for a purpose mentioned in this clause though he has sublet it."

"raiyat," or to deem a planter to be a raiyat or not as he thinks right. If not deemed a raiyat under the Act, all occupancy rights the planter may have already acquired would be forfeited.

The Rent Commission properly defined a raiyat to be "a person who holds land, or who occupies and cultivates land, if such person or his predecessor in title was originally let into possession of such land for the purpose of cultivating it or bringing it under cultivation. A person cultivates land or brings land under cultivation within the meaning of this definition when the cultivation is carried on by himself or by members of his family, or by servants or by hired labourers, or by persons to whom he has sublet the land or any part of it, or partly by some and partly by others of these persons.

Sub-section (6) says:—"'Under-raiyat' means a tenant holding land whether immediately or mediately below a raiyat."

The word "person" should be substituted for "tenant."

Sub-section (8) says:—"'Tenant' does not include any person who is not a tenure-holder, raiyat or under-raiyat or the tenant of a bastu holding."

Here, again, we require a positive instead of a negative definition. If the term "raiyat" is hereafter so defined as to include planters, a definition that would cover the parties mentioned will be sufficient. If any English term is hereafter substituted for the term "raiyat," the definition of the term "tenant" should be so altered as to cover whatever term may be used.

As it stands, it would appear as if we were to be left out in the cold. The Rent Commission defined a "tenant" as "a person liable to pay or deliver rent."

"(14) 'Agricultural year' means, where the Bengalí year prevails, the year commencing on the first day of Bysakh, and, where the Faslí year prevails, the year commencing on the first day of Assin."

In Behár, for all purposes of agriculture, that is to say, in reference to change of lands, possession of lands, &c., the agricultural year ends on the last day of Jeth and commence on 1st day of Assar. The rents become payable from Assin. Sections 45 (2) and 57 declare that a person shall be deemed to have held as a raiyat any raiyatí lands held as a raiyat by a person whose heir he is.

"(17) 'Succession' includes both intestate and testamentary succession."

If it is possible to use the word "succession" in reference to property acquired by purchase, assignment or transfer, the definition should be so drafted as to allow of its being done, so that it may be taken for granted that the transferee succeeds as a matter of right to all the rights owned by the transferer.

In reference to the words "class" and "staple."

The word "class" is often used in the Act in reference to raiyats, tenants and lands; the word "staple" in reference to produce. Is it necessary to define the terms, or are their meanings made sufficiently clear from their context?

In reference to "class," I would ask this particularly, as to the effect section 74 (1) will have on our interests. In reference to "staple," I would ask whether a definition should be given to the term, or it be left to the Board of Revenue, as the Act says, to declare what shall be declared "staple" for the purposes of the Act.

When criticizing the provisions of chapter VI, I will again refer to the subject.

Remarks on Chapter II.

Khamar lands, spelt in the old Regulations as komer or khomar lands, are throughout this Bill looked upon as one and the same as nij-jote, sir or zerát lands.

Section 5.—"'Khamar land' means—

"1st, land situated elsewhere than in Bihar which a proprietor has held, whether under the name of khamar, nij-jote, sir or otherwise, as his private land for 12 continuous years before the commencement of this Act; and, 2nd, land situate in Bihar which (*a*) is recognised as zerat by a village-custom established before the commencement of this Act, or (*b*) is proved to have been held by a proprietor as zerat for 12 continuous years immediately before the commencement of this Act."

Does a Bengal ryot look upon them as such? If there is a difference, where lies the difference? Bell, in his glossary to Act VIII of 1869, says "'khamar' land, of which the revenue was paid in kind, or of which the produce was divided in determinate shares between the cultivator and the revenue-payer or zemindar, applied also to lands originally waste, but which, having been brought into cultivation, were retained by zemindars or were let out at a very small rent." "Khamar" is defined in Wilson's glossary as "a threshing-floor; the general threshing-ground of a village, to which all the crops are brought to be cleaned, and from which they cannot be removed until the landlord's claim is settled; land of which the revenue was paid in kind, or

of which the produce was divided in determinate shares between the cultivator and the revenue-payer or zemindar:" "applied also to lands originally waste, but which, having been brought into cultivation, were retained by the zemindars in their own hands or were let out at grain-rent. At the decennial settlement, these lands, previously unassessed, were declared subject to assessment."

If the above definitions are correct, "khamar" lands cannot in any way be considered nij-jote or zerat, but are to all intents and purposes the same as our "bhaoli" lands; and, under the present law, it would not be necessary to show direct possession by the landlord to constitute them "khamar."

I believe in Bengal all lands lying waste, all drains, "duggers," roads, water-courses are looked upon as "khamar."

It is now proposed that a landlord shall have a right to claim such lands only as khamar, nij-jote, sir or zerat as he has held as his private land for twelve years continuously before the commencement of this Act.

What is to constitute "his having held as private land for twelve years continuous?" Is the possession of the ryot to be looked upon in these cases as the possession of the landlord, or is he to be allowed to retain in his possession only such lands as he has held and cultivated at his own expense for twelve years? Act VIII of 1869, section 6, says:—

"Every ryot who shall have cultivated or held for a period of twelve years shall have a right of occupancy in the land so cultivated or held by him" ..... "but this rule does not apply to khamar, nij-jote or sir lands let by him on a lease for a term, or year by year."

That is to say, if lands were once declared zerat or nij-jote, whether they were let to ryots or held directly, and cultivated at the zemindar's expense, they still remained zerat.

Is it the intention of the Act to dispossess the landlords of all lands they may have leased to others on the faith of this Act? If such is the intention, landlords should be allowed at least a twelvemonth to resume such lands after the present leases lapse.

Under section 27 of Act VIII of 1869, a ryot who had been ejected from his holding was compelled to bring his suit within a twelvemonth from the date on which cause of action accrued.

In sections 224 and 225, and schedule IV, which determine the periods allowed for the institution of suits under the Act, no mention is made of the period such a suit would run. Is it intended to compel the landlords to prove their titles to all lands they at present hold, to set aside titles perfected by the lapse of time; in fact, to allow ryots to challenge the claims of zemindars to lands in their possession, by increasing the term allowed for bringing such suits, from one to twelve years, with a retrospective effect?

Whatever time may be allowed to persons claiming in the future to be wrongfully or forcibly ejected from their lands, the present law should hold good as regards the past.

Section 6.—"All land which is not khamar land of some estate shall be deemed to be ryot land, and all land shall be presumed to be ryot land until the contrary is proved."

By casting the onus of proof on the zemindar, ryots will be directly encouraged to encroach on the landlord's rights.

A ryot is entitled to the possession of only such lands as he may have fairly received possession of, with the consent direct, or implied consent, of his landlord, and on which he pays rent.

Hitherto all waste lands, all alluvion (other than land reformed on old holdings), all jungle, have been considered at the disposal of the landlord; but from the Statement of Objects and Reasons, published with the Bill, it would appear as if the landlord's rights to hold land was to be limited to the land he may show that he has held for 12 years; the rest is to be considered destined for the occupation of the ryots.

At the time of the Permanent Settlement, the discussion arose as to whether the land lying waste was to be considered the property of the Government or the property of the landlord, and decided in favour of the landlord; there was never any question as to whether it should go to the landlord or to the ryot.

To cast the onus of proof on the zemindar and not on the ryot is wrong in theory, and will be equally inoperative in practice. The Rent Commission, under section 81 of their Bill, define zerat land "as land the cultivation of which has been carried on for 12 years continuously wholly on behalf of the proprietor, and at his sole risk, with his own stock, or by his servants, or by hired labourers, or partly by some and partly by others of those persons."

This definition, excepting in so much that the landlord must prove 12 years' continuous holding, and only refers to proprietors, not landlords in general, is correct.

In North Bihar, and I believe in Bihar generally, the custom was formerly that zerat lands leased to the ryots on the "bhaoli" system reverted to the landlord whenever he required them, but, once leased on a money-rent, they were merged in the rest of the ryoti lands, and the landlord had no more right to resume them than he had to resume other ryoti holdings.

Acts X of 1859 and VIII of 1869, contrary to custom, declared lands once zerat, always zerat. In this respect they have done much to unsettle ryoti holdings, and I would gladly see the former custom reverted to. A landlord at present holding land and cultivating it himself as zerat should be confirmed in his title.

Any landlord who has, in accordance with the provisions of Act VIII of 1869, leased to ryots any zerat lands that he has cultivated at his own expense any time during the last five years, should be allowed to resume those lands within a given time after the expiry of the term for which they are at present leased; lands not resumed within the terms allowed to be ryoti.

If necessary, claims to land, the leases of which do not expire for some time after the passing of the Act, might be registered. A ryot claiming land that he has been forcibly dispossessed of to be allowed one year to file his suit, in cases where the lands have been given to other ryots, and three years in cases where his lands are held directly by the landlord; that is to say, one year to perfect ryot's title, three years for zerat, after passing of Act. All lands lying waste should be at the disposal of the landlord, to cultivate himself, reserve as grazing-grounds or to lease to ryots.

The word "khamar" may cover these in Bengal; zerat certainly does not in Bihar.

These sections refer to lands held by the "proprietors;" they say nothing of lands held by landlords generally.

Section 7.—"The Local Government may direct that a register shall be made of khamar lands situate in any district or part of a district."

Sections 7 to 13 inclusive direct that a register of khamar lands shall be made.

I do not object to these sections as they stand by themselves, but, coupled with the foregoing, they will lead to endless litigation.

The Act does not say who is to pay for the preparation of the register.

CHAPTER III.

OF TENURE-HOLDERS.

A.—The Right to hold at fixed Rents.

Section 14 says—"Where the land has been held by a tenant and his predecessors in interest at a rent which has not been changed from the time of the Permanent Settlement, then, subject to the provisions of this Act, the rent shall not be liable to enhancement, and the tenant shall be deemed a tenure-holder for the purposes of this Act."

Section 15 says—"Where land has been held by a tenant and his predecessors in interest at a rent which has not been changed for 20 years, then, subject to the provisions of this Act, it shall be presumed, until the contrary is shown, that it has been held by them at that rent from the time of the Permanent Settlement."

Sections 14 and 15 of the proposed Tenancy Bill are the same in substance as sections 3 and 4 of Act VIII of 1869. They equally allow all ryots, who have held their lands at one rental from the time of the Permament Settlement, to hold their lands at such rental in perpetuity. By creating a presumption of law in favour of the ryots, they throw the onus of proof on the zemindars.

They differ in so much only that section 14 of the Tenancy Act says, where the ryot has held at "a rent" which has not been changed, section 3 of Act VIII of 1869 says "at fixed rates of rent."

They are wrong in principle and injurious in practice, and the legislature, in decreeing to the ryots a right to hold their lands at fixed rates in perpetuity, in granting them the means of acquiring further rights in the future, has exceeded the powers it reserved to itself at the time of the Permanent Settlement. It has transferred the proprietary right in the soil from the landlord to the tenant. They are injurious in practice, as they have destroyed the landlord's faith in the consistency of our laws, and compelled many landlords, who might otherwise have been lenient to their ryots, to raise their rents every few years, for fear of losing the power to do so for ever: they have rack-rented many estates. In my humble opinion, although the Government, at the time of the Permanent Settlement, distinctly reserved to itself and to its successors the power to enact such laws as they might deem necessary for the protection and welfare of their subjects, it nowhere reserved to itself the power of, or the right to transfer the proprietary interest in the soil from one class of people to another; and unless it can be shown from the laws then passed that it was intended that the rents then paid for land by ryots was not to be enhanced at any subsequent period, the Government of 1859 went beyond the spirit of the Settlement in providing ryots with the means of acquiring a right to hold at fixed rates in perpetuity.

It may be open to dispute as to the extent the Government of the day intended zemindars to participate with the ryots in the future prosperity of the country; but to me there is no doubt whatever that they did intend them to participate proportionately in it, and that they had no intention whatever of reducing them to the position of annuitants on their estates.

Many of the able men who have lately written on the right to enhance have quoted despatches and correspondence which passed between members of the Government to show the "intention" of the legislature at the time; but, for us planters, our brief is confined to the regulations and the rules laid down for the guidance of the Revenue officers; beyond these we cannot tread. Not one in a hundred of us, who will be affected by the law, have an opportunity of perusing the correspondence, nor would it, if produced in a Court of law, affect our rights in the slightest degree.

When the subject of enhancement of rents was discussed by the Bihar Rent Commission, I was not able to attend. When I wished to re-open the question at a subsequent meeting, it was decided that the question of the zemindar's right to enhance had been fuly discussed, and the question would not be re-opened.

The Bengal Rent Commission in their report say:—"*Section 24.*—We have also retained the presumption, provided by the existing law, that, when the rent of a tenure is proved not to have been changed for a period of 20 years before the commencement of the suit, it shall be presumed that such tenure has been held at that rent from the time of the Permanent Settlement, unless the contrary be shown or it be proved that such rent was fixed at some later period. It has been decided that this presumption may be rebutted by evidence of the creation of the tenure at some period subsequent to the Permanent Settlement, and we have introduced words to that effect into the section of the Bill. It has been pressed upon us that this presumption bears very hardly upon zemindars; that, if a tenure-holder succeeds in proving payment of rent for 20 years at the same rate, it is very difficult, if not impossible, for his landlord to rebut the presumption which upon this is raised by the Act; that it thus becomes dangerous to allow tenure-holders to remain undisturbed, paying the same rent for 20 years; and that zemindars are in consequence forced into litigation, lest their rights should pass away *sub silentio.* We have considered these arguments, and they failed to convince the majority of us that a case has been made out for altering the law, especially now that more than 20 years have elasped since the statutory presumption was created. If the law were now changed, the change would destroy titles which have become perfected by the presumption. The zemindar has it in his own power, by preserving a proper record of transactions affecting tenures not entitled to the benefit given by the presumption, to prevent prejudice to his own interests in the future. Looking at the question from another point of veiw, it is very much more difficult for a tenure-holder to prove a title from the time of the Permanent Settlement than for the zemindar to prove that the tenure was created or the rent fixed at a

later period, or that the rent has been changed on one or more occasion since the Permanent Settlement."

The above arguments refer to tenure-holders under the present law. Under paragraph 27 they have made them equally applicable to ryots. It will be observed that the Commission makes no attempt to show that ryots were accorded the right to hold at fixed rates in perpetuity at the time of the Permanent Settlement. It simply says that, were the law now changed, the change would destroy titles which have become perfected by the presumption.

If I understand the object of the new law rightly, it is to reinstate people who have suffered at the hands of the legislature in their rights; and, although it would be an injustice to destroy titles perfected by the presumption, it is only an act of justice to the zemindars to cancel the ryot's power of acquiring fresh rights in the future. Unless it can be shown that Act X of 1859 only confirmed the ryots, in their rights, or that the legislature of the day reserved to itself the right to fix the amount to be received by the zemindar as rent for his land in perpetuity, the zemindar will have a grievance and a right to ask for redress. If the law remains in force, it would surely and certainly undermine the zemindar's title, or rack-rent the country or, the instant an attempt is made to prepare a record-of-rights, ruin both ryot and zemindar with litigation.

Regulation I of 1793, better known as the Act of Permanent Settlement, does not, as far as I can judge, contain one word to show that, in settling the zemindars' jamma in perpetuity, it was intended to fix the rents then paid by ryots for their lands in perpetuity also; whereas much in many Regulations passed subsequently goes to show that the legislature had no such intention.

Some writers have founded the ryot's right to hold at fixed rates on the wording of some of the clauses of Regulation VIII of 1793, overlooking the fact that Regulation VIII was simply a reprint of Regulations passed in 1789 and 1790; that, if Regulation I of 1793 had never received the sanction of the Court of Directors, Regulation VIII would still have been the law of the land, and the term allowed to zemindars for revising and consolidating *abwabs* and issuing pattas had expired two years before the clause was embodied in Regulation VIII of 1793.

Had the legislature of the day intended the ryots to hold at fixed rate in perpetuity, it would, I think, have taken measures to ascertain at what rates the ryots were really holding their lands, to keep some record of them, and not forbidden their officers to enqtire into the subject, as was done under the circular orders issued to the officers making the settlement and also under the Regulation.

In making the settlement with zemindars, no attempt was made to ascertain at what rates ryots held their lands: the farming jammas or rent paid by the mootahids was alone called for. It was only in 1817 that it was thought necessary to keep a record of the ryots' holdings, and that Collectors were allowed some control over patwaris' accounts.

If it had been intended that ryots should hold at fixed rentals in perpetuity, section 56 of Regulation VIII of 1793 would not have remained law, nor would the term of the leases to be given to ryots have been limited to ten years.

Had the legislature intended to allow the ryots to hold their lands at fixed rents in perpetuity, they would not have allowed purchasers at revenue-sales to set aside all previous engagements made by the defaulters with their ryots; if they intended to do so, they were guilty of great injustice. Under Regulation VIII of 1793, only a certain class of mukarari tenures were upheld; the rest were declared illegal.

I am sorry to say I cannot see the force of the arguments advanced by the Rent Commission for allowing the 20 years' presumption in favour of the ryot to remain law. I do not believe that the lawyers who sat on the Commission would, if sitting in judgment on a case, allow them to hold good in reference to a dispute regarding any other class of property.

Because one party to a dispute has it in his power to prove his side of the question more easily than the other party, it is no valid reason for casting the whole onus of proof on such person; if one person were to lend a thing to another, and that other were to say he had given it to him, and not lent it, I do not think the judge would enquire who could most readily prove his assertion, and cast the onus of proof on that person.

I may say at once that I do not think it possible for any ordinary ryot to trace his holding back to the time of the Permanent Settlement: men holding mukarari leases under mukarari sanads would be able to do so, but, never anticipating, being able to acquire a right to hold at fixed rates, they would naturally be careless of their proofs. I do not think they could in many instances trace their pedigrees, or tell who were the heads of their families at the time. It has been repeatedly stated that it is very easy for a landlord, by producing the records in his office, to prove his right to enhance the rents of the land. Before they repeat the assertion, I would recommend the persons who make it to try and produce evidence that will satisfy a Court of Law. Heaps of documents may be lying among one's records which are perfectly trustworthy and believed to be true by the person in whose possession they are, but of no value in a Court of law, because their *bona fides* cannot be proved or authenticated.

The Hon'ble Mr. Evans, in his speech in Council, states—"Any number of papers may be produced,—jammabandis, jammawasilbakis and the like,—but they are worth nothing. I don't say the zamindars have anything to do with the presentation in Court of untrustworthy documents; many of them are very respectable people; but the naibs or managers think nothing of fabricating a set of papers." And this I believe to be the opinion of every Judge in the country.

When once the Judge commences to try one's suit, believing any evidence one will bring forward has been fabricated, it is hard work to persuade him of the justness of one's claim.

It may be replied that, if the zemindar cannot lodge evidence that will be accepted as trustworthy from among his own records, it might be easy to procure copies of village-records from among the records filed in the Collectorates. When tested, this source also fails us. If all the earlier Regulations and reports of the Settlement officers are carefully perused, it will be seen how careful the Government of the day was to satisfy the zemindars that they did not wish to pry too closely into their private transactions with their ryots. The Collector of Sarun, sending in his report dated May, 1793, after first saying that all the records in the Sarun Collectorate had been burnt, and none were procurable for Sarun from kanungos, states that the kanungos furnished him with a very particular account for Chumparun for 1196, 1198 and 1199, &c., which he considered as sufficiently minute for the purposes required as far as relates to that part of the district.

In paragraph 4 of his report he says:—"The accounts kept by the Mufassal kanungos of Chumparun are always referred to on occasions of any difference between the landlords and farmers and ryots; and, as I have never seen their authenticity disputed by either party when produced in evidence, I considered them as entitled to perfect credit. It is necessary to observe, however, that the amount specified in their accounts is neither what is actually paid by the ryots to the farmer, nor by the farmer or thikadar to the proprietor, but the amount of the engagement contracted by the under-farmer, to whom, according to a very general practice in this district, the lands are rented by the person who holds in farm immediately from the proprietor. Of course, the jamma specified therein includes no part of the collections, which comes under the description of Mufassal akrajat." And, when we find the same officer later on excusing himself for being obliged to act contrary to the spirit of the 46th article of the Regulations and for calling for "abstracts" of their accounts from the patawris, I think we may take it for granted that no detailed jammabandis were taken at the time of the Permanent Settlement.

For 20 years after the Permanent Settlement the Collectors were forbidden to enquire too closely as to what rents were received by zaminders from their ryots. In what year the order was passed to lodge copies of jammabandis in the collectorate I do not know. The earliest jammabandis I have ever seen are dated 1229 Fasli, &c., or 1822 A.D. Until 1873 the Government insisted on their patwaris filing their yearly accounts, and much valuable information was collected. A few years ago there was a new departure; the records of years were looked upon as rubbish and burnt.

We can now only fall back on the road-cess papers, which in many instances afford little or no information of the kind required, and are modern.

Section 16.—"When a tenant has paid as rent a fixed share or the value of a fixed share of the produce of the land, the rent shall not be deemed to have been changed within the meaning of sections 14 and 15 merely by reason of the amount paid having varied from year to year, or by reason of the rent having been commuted to a fixed money-rent."

I do not quite realize the effect the last words—"or by reason of the rent having been commuted to a fixed money-rent"—will have.

If sections 14 and 15 are to hold good, the first portion of section 16 should also hold good: the latter portion of the section will create (I think) great confusion, and should be struck out.

Sections 17 to 24.—I do not think they call for any remarks from me. If 14 and 15 are hereafter modified or withdrawn, some of these sections will require to be altered; if 14 and 15 are to remain law, these should remain as they are.

C.—Of the Incidents of Permanent Tenures.

Section 25 says: "Every permanent tenure shall, subject to the provisions of this Act in respect of registration, be capable of being transferred and bequeathed in the same manner and to the same extent as other immoveable property."

Ryots claiming to hold from the time of the Permanent Settlement are, under the provisions of sections 14 and 15, tenure-holders. Unless the legislature is prepared to alter the present registration law and make the registration of wills compulsory, or specially provide for the registration of ryots' wills, I do not think it advisable to give the ryot the power to bequeath his property to others; and I think some distinction should be made here between tenure-holders whose titles are undisputed and ryots who claim to hold at fixed rates, but whose claims have never been directly acknowledged in a Court of Law or by the landlord.

D.—Of the Registration of Transfers of, and Succession to, Permanent Tenures.

Section 27 to section 35, sub-section (2).

Section 27.—"Landlord bound to register voluntary transfer or succession on application."

Section 28.—"Application may be served through a Revenue officer."

Section 29.—"Registration in case of transfer by sale in execution of decree other than decree for rent."

This I believe to be a very important chapter—of importance to the zemindar as well as to the ryot—a necessity to us as traders.

Its utility should be increased—

1st, by laying down some rules for the guidance of the zemindars in cases of disputed titles;

2nd, by giving zemindar some power to make a temporary division among heirs;

Section 30.—" Registration in case of transfer by sale in execution of decree for rent or by summary sale."

Section 31.—" Effect of omission to register voluntary transfer."

Section 32.—" Application to Court to compel landlord to register."

Section 33. —" Application by landlord to compel registration."

Section 34.—" Landlord to give copies of entries in the register."

Section 35.—" Board of Revenue to make rules regarding registration."

3rd, by declaring the effect a certificate of registration from the zemindar's court is to have; whether it is to carry the same value as a decree of possession passed by a criminal court, or what?

The payment of all arrears of rent due to the landlord at the time of transfer should be compulsory.

It should also be declared that any right of pre-emption the landlords may claim under subsequent sections of the Bill shall not be vitiated by registration of transfer being compulsory under this chapter.

Section 33, sub-section (3), should carry costs.

CHAPTER IV.

Of Patni Tenures.

Section 36.—" Patni tenure means a tenure of the kind described in schedule II annexed to this Act, and includes the dar-patni and other similar under-tenures referred to in that schedule."

Section 39 says: " When a patni tenure is transferred otherwise than by sale in execution of a decree, or by summary sale under section 42, the landlord may refuse to register the transfer under Chapter III of this Act until the security required under section 38 is furnished."

Section 42 allows " recovery of rents by summary suit."

The zemindars should, I think, have the power to refuse to register unless all arrears of rents are paid; but I hardly think it necessary to demand security from this class of tenure-holders; the tenure itself is security sufficient. The tenure-holder's duly authorized agent should also have power to register.

I am also of opinion that the procedure laid down in regard to patni tenures should be extended to all permanent tenures other than ryoti tenures referred to in sections 14 and 15.

CHAPTER V.

Of Occupancy-ryots generally.

" Village" and " Estate."

Section 43 with sub-sections (*a*) and (*b*) interpret the terms. I have already referred to the interpretation put on " estate." I will only now say that I think a ryot holding lands in two villages the property of one person should acquire occupancy-rights in both. Because the two villages are entered under different towjee numbers should make no difference to the ryot.

Section 44.—" Every ryot who, immediately before the commencement of this Act, has, by the operation of any enactment, by custom having the force of law, or otherwise, a right of occupancy in any land, shall, when this Act comes into force, become, for the purposes of this Act, an occupancy-ryot of that land."

Section 44 is intended to confirm all who have acquired occupancy-rights under any custom or law now in force in those rights. It speaks for itself.

Section 45 (1).—" Every person who for a period of twelve years, whether before or after the commencement of this Act, has continuously held, as a ryot, ryoti land situate in any village or estate, shall, notwithstanding any contract to the contrary, and though the land so held by him at different times during that period may have been different, be deemed to have become on the expiration of that period a settled ryot of that village or estate."

The period of 12 years' continuous holding, necessary to acquire a right of occupancy, is, in my opinion, too long a term. Ryots receive leases usually for five years; it therefore necessitates the ryot taking three leases of his lands before he can acquire an occupancy-right; but, as the Supreme Government has definitely accepted the 12 years' test, there is nothing to be gained in discussing the subject. Seven years would, in my opinion, have been preferable—five years for the usual lease and two years over to show tacit consent of landlord. On the other hand, it is necessary to take precautions against allowing ryots to acquire occupancy-rights in lands they have not fairly leased from their landlords, and I do not think sufficient precautions against trespass have been taken in the wording of this section.

(2) " A person shall be deemed for the purposes of this section to have held, as a ryot, any ryoti land held as a ryot by a person whose heir he is."

The same should be said of the person purchasing the rights of an occupancy-ryot and transferees in general. The Act, as far as I can remember, nowhere defines the position of a transferee.

Section 46 says: " If a settled ryot of a village or estate has ceased for a period of one year, whether before or after the commencement of this Act, to hold ryoti land as a ryot in that village or estate, either alone or as a co-sharer with others, he shall be deemed to have ceased on the expiration of that period to be a settled ryot of that village or estate."

Section 47.—" Every settled ryot of a village or estate holding after the second day of March 1883, as a ryot any ryoti land comprised in that village or estate, shall, notwithstanding any contract to the contrary, be deemed to acquire, or have acquired, in that land a right of occupancy under the law for the time being in force:

" Provided that a person shall not acquire a right of occupancy under this section in respect of any land held by him alone as owner, tenure-holder or ijaradar."

Section 50 says: " When a ryot has an occupancy-right in respect of any land, the following provisions shall, notwithstanding any contract between him and his landlord to the contrary, apply, namely:—

"(*a*) He may use the land in any manner which does not render it unfit for the purposes of the tenancy.

" (*b*) He may make improvements on the land as by this Act provided.

" (*c*) He shall pay rent at fair and equitable rates, determined as by this Act provided.

" (*d*) He shall not be ejected by his landlord from the land, except in execution of a decree for ejectment, passed in accordance with this Act, on the ground that he has used the land in a manner which renders it unfit for the purposes of the tenancy, or that he has broken a condition consistent with the provisions of this Act, and on breach of which he is, under the terms of a written contract between him and his landlord, liable to be ejected.

" (*e*) He may sub-let the land or any part thereof.

" (*f*) His interest in the land shall, subject to the rights reserved to the landlord by this Act, be capable of being transferred and bequeathed by will, in the same manner and to the same extent as other immoveable property.

The word " estate" should, I think, be left out of the section. The section should also say that the landlord may take possession of the land without suit.

A ryot may hold in several villages of a large estate paying rents to different landlords or ijaradars or tenure-holders; it may suit his convenience to abandon the lands in one tenure and not in the others, and yet, as the section is worded, the landlord would be debarred from taking possession of the land.

Great exception has been taken by sundry persons who have advocated the cause of zemindars to the words " notwithstanding any contract to the contrary " being entered in sections 45 and 47.

In my opinion, they are absolutely necessary to prevent the ignorant from contracting themselves out of their occupancy-rights.

In the majority of such cases, the ryots contract themselves out of their rights without receiving any consideration, compensation or equivalent in return.

The word " solely " should be substituted for " alone," or " alone " should be placed at the end of the sentence.

To the ryot this is infinitely the most important part of the Bill, and the only portions of it that I would wish to be altered are the following:—

Sub-section (*b*) to have the words " for the purposes of his tenancy " added. My reason for wishing to see this alteration made, is that I think the ryot should be allowed to do anything to his land that he thinks will add to its productive powers, but that he should not be allowed to constitute himself the judge of other people's requirements.

Sub-section (*e*) to have the words " in accordance with the provisions of this Act" added.

The ryot should be allowed to sub-let under three restrictions: the first is, that he should be allowed to sub-let only for a term of years; the second, that he does not sub-let his lands for a less sum than will cover his land lord's rents; the third, the land he sub-lets must be free of incumbrances.

Sub-sections (*f*) *and* (*g*).—The power to bequeath should not be accorded to him.

"(g) His interest in the land shall, if he dies intestate in respect of it, descend in the same manner as any other immoveable property; Provided that, in any case in which, under the law of inheritance to which he is subject, his other property goes to the Crown, his interest in the land shall go to his landlord."

From the wording of sub-section (g) it would appear as if it were intended that the power to bequeath should over-ride the ryot's right to inherit, and this I think contrary to the Hindu law of inheritance. The power to bequeath should not be allowed unless registration of ryots' wills is made compulsory; and I am not sure but that the power of gift in the case of absconding ryots will not be a hardship to the landlord.

Whether the ryot should be allowed the power to transfer or sell his holding has of late been a very disputed point. I myself believe it has now become a demand that cannot well be withheld from the ryots. In the interests of zemindars and traders, it should be legalized and controlled. All over the country we see ryots selling their holdings, mortgaging them for paltry sums. We see them daily being sold up for debt by decrees of Court, and the zemindars powerless to prevent them. We see the ryots compelled to part with their holdings at one-quarter of their proper value, owing to the uncertainty of the purchaser's tenure. We see zemindars selling up their ryots' occupancy-rights under decrees of Court for rents, and still declaring that such sales should be declared illegal.

The landlords' interests have, I think, been amply cared for in the Bill. In the interest of the trader, I think the ryot should be allowed to transfer, subject to incumbrances. In the interests of the ryot, the person in whose name the holding stands should have the sole power to transfer, and some provision should be made for the management of minors' estates.

The most landlords can now claim is, that the law shall be left in its present state; anything more deplorable could not well be conceived.

What they now deny to the ryots as a right, they will soon ask the legislature to accord to the ryot as a favour to themselves.

Section 51 declares landlord's right of pre-emption, and requires of ryot to give one month's notice to landlord prior to sale. Section 54 and sub-section declares landlord's right to purchase in case of gift by ryot.

The ryot should be obliged to state in the notice the terms on which he intends to transfer.

Under sub-section 4, the landlord must declare his intention to purchase within six months from date of gift. It would be better that his right to purchase should run from date of application to register.

Section 56.—"Notwithstanding any contract to the contrary, when the landlord of an occupancy-ryot acquires, under the foregoing section or otherwise, the occupancy-right in any land comprised in the holding, any person thereafter holding the land as a ryot shall have a right of occupancy in respect of it, and, if immediately before the acquisition of the right by the landlord, the rent of the land was a money-rent, shall be entitled to hold at a money-rent fixed in accordance with the provisions of this Act."

There is nothing in this section to prohibit the landlord holding the land himself, and cultivating it by his own servants or with hired labour. If the landlord leases the land to a ryot who already has occupancy-rights on his estate, by all means allow the ryot to whom he makes over the purchased land to acquire occupancy-rights in that land.

But why a ryot who did not previously possess occupancy-rights on the estate should acquire them with the land over made to him I do not see, nor can I understand why the landlord should not be allowed to make his own terms with the imcoming ryot regarding the amount of rent he is to receive for it.

CHAPTER VI.

OF THE RENT PAYABLE BY OCCUPANCY-RYOTS.

A.—Of money-rents generally.

Section 58 says: "A money-rent payable by an occupancy-ryot shall be presumed to be fair and equitable, and shall continue to be paid by him until it is enhanced under this Act, or reduced."

Under this section it would be open to a ryot to repudiate every condition under which he held his lands at a low rate of rent, and yet claim to hold the lands at the former money rental. It would be more just to declare that a ryot shall be presumed to hold his lands on the same terms and under the same conditions that he has previously held them on, until they are changed under the provisions of this Act.

Section 59. (1) "A money-rent payable by an occupancy-ryot may be enhanced by a contract in writing approved of and registered by a Revenue officer appointed by the local Government in this behalf."

Interference with the private affairs of individuals could not go much further than it is proposed to go under the provisions of sections 59 and 61. Better at once declare that the Revenue officers are to make a complete settlement of all estates, and that their will is to be the law.

(2) "A Revenue officer shall not, under this section, approve or register any contract by which a ryot engages to pay a rent more than six annas per rupee greater than that previously payable, or more than one-fifth of the established annual value of the gross produce of the land in staple crops calculated at the price at which ryots sell at harvest time, or any contract, until he has satisfied himself that it is fair and equitable, and that the ryot in entering into it acts as a free agent."

Under section 59 (1) a money-rent payable by an occupancy-ryot may be enhanced when approved of by a Revenue officer. By implication it may also be vetoed. Sub-section (2) positively forbids the Revenue officer to register any lease the rent of which is more than six annas per rupee greater than that previously payable, or more than one-fifth of the estimated average yield in staple crops.

That is to say, if the landlord, claiming his right of pre-emption, recovers possession of any ryoti lands, or purchases the occupancy-rights of any ryot sold up under a decree of Court, he cannot, whatever the market value of that land may be, re-let it on his own terms, but if he lets it at all, he must let it at an increase of only six annas in the rupee.

The lower the rates at which the ryot holds his lands the better price they will fetch at auction. If this section remains law, no landlord can afford to bid against an outsider for land: an outsider can do whatever he likes with the land: the landlord will only receive so much interest on his purchase-money as six annas in the rupee increase on the former rental will represent.

We need not discuss whether the one-fifth share of value of produce allotted to the landlords is sufficient or not, or whether they have a right to claim a larger share; nor is it necessary to discuss here what should be considered a rack-rent, as the Government have declared that the one-fifth proportion is at present only tentative.

Sections 59 and 61 also forbid the Revenue officer approving of any contract until he has satisfied himself that it is fair and equitable, and that the ryot in entering into it acts as a free agent.

The legislature of course have every right to declare that its officers shall satisfy themselves, before registering documents, that all parties to a contract act as free agents; but to do more than this I should hardly think necessary. If the Act allowed the Revenue officers to cancel the agreement, placing the two parties to the contract in the same positions they were previously in, the one keeping his land, the other his money, there would be some show of fairness in the transaction; but to dispossess one party of his land, and allow the other to keep both land and money, goes, I think, a little beyond fair play.

The wording of section 60 might be slightly altered with advantage. It might run—"Except as provided by section 59, or on account of the land being proved by measurement greater than the nominal area of the holding, a money-rent payable by an occupancy-ryot," &c., &c.

B.—Of the preparation of a table of rates and produce, and of suits to enchance money-rents where such table is in force.

The whole chapter is admirable in theory, but will, I am afraid, be found to be unsuited to the genius of the people—in fact, impracticable.

Had the basis of our present assessment of the rents of the country been founded on any given system, there would have been something to work upon; but with a dozen rates current for each class and quality of land in each village, it will be impossible to draw up any table of rates that will satisfy the parties concerned.

That the Government of the day have the right to declare what shall be considered a rack-rent in the future, as it has done in the past, we may at once concede; but, before it can enforce the provisions of this chapter, it must be prepared to remodel the whole rent-system of the country, and be prepared to hear that parties who may suffer by it will have a tangible grievance and claim compensation. Any ryats who may now be paying more than the declared rack-rent of the country have a right to demand that their rates shall be reduced to the present rack-rent without the landlords having any claim to compensation.

Should the rack-rent rate of the country be reduced, to be consistent, all ryots who may be paying a higher rate for their lands would have a right to claim a reduction in rent; but the landlords would have a fair claim to compensation for any loss they might suffer from such reduction. Unless Government are prepared to settle all claims in a fair and liberal spirit, it would be politic to leave the rack-rent limit where it is.

To carry out the provisions of this chapter in their integrity the executive must ride roughshod over the feelings and prejudices of all concerned.

It is now proposed, under the provisions of this chapter, to reduce the rackrent limit to one-fifth of the estimated average annual value of the gross produce in "staple" crops.

The Bill, under section 84 (c), leaves it to the Board of Revenue to determine what shall be considered staple crops. Although we may not all agree as to the exact shares into which the produce of the land had to be divided, between landlord and ryat, we are, I think, all agreed that under Native rule, and afterwards under English, the Government of the country was entitled to collect through its zamindars a fixed share of the produce of all lands, first as revenue, afterwards as rent.

This share or portion of the crop the Government of the day claimed as their right, without any reference to the quality or value of such crop; the more valuable the commodity,

the greater its revenue; and, although Government could, before the Permanent Settlement, and did actually in the instance of sugarcane, waive its right to claim an increase in rents on account of the greater value of the commodity, it does not seem to have reserved to itself the right to prohibit zamindars from enhancing rents on that account.

At the Permanent Settlement the Government omitted, as far as I am able to judge, to make any such reservations; in fact, there is nothing to show that it intended to continue the prohibition after a settlement was come to with the zamindars.

Article 46, Regulation VIII of 1793, says: "It is expected that in time the proprietors of land, dependent taluqdars and farmers of land and raiyats will find it for their mutual advantage to enter into agreements in every instance for a specific sum, for a certain quantity of land, leaving it to the option of the latter to cultivate whatever species of produce may appear to them likely to yield the largest profit."

The sanads granted to zamindars as late even as 1840 enjoin the issue of pattas to raiyats, and the taking of kabuliyats or counter-agreements from them at money-rents; but they also say that, in a case where the raiyat fails to lodge a kabuliyat, the landlord may claim 22½ seers out of every 40 as his by right.

Regulation IX of 1805 went a step beyond this, and allowed nine-sixteenths of the produce to be collected from all lands three years under cultivation in the Peishwa's territory.

That the legislature of the day intended zamindars to exact the last farthing permitted by law I do not for a moment wish to say; in declaring the landlord's share of the produce to be 22½ seers out of every 40, it only meant to declare that it was to be the rackrent limit; that is to say, when a raiyat positively refused to come to a settlement for his lands at a fair rental,—the rate current in his pargana,—the landlord was allowed to claim his full rights.

As long as the landlord could claim a fixed share of the produce of the land, he would necessarily bring some pressure to bear on the raiyat to grow the most valuable crops, the more so as all special knowledge and care required for their growth, all extra cost, would fall to the share of the raiyat.

No fixed rules were laid down for the assessment of a money-rent; but landlords were urged to come to a money-rent settlement with their raiyats. Money-rents were intended to be, and were, a compromise between the value of the landlord's share of the more valuable commodities and the ordinary cereals of the country: the money-rent per bigha was in most instances greater than what the landlord received from the yield of his bhaoli lands. By fixing a money-rent for the land a zamindar waived his right to dictate to his raiyat the crops he should grow. It was nowhere intended that the landlord's power to enhance should be regulated by the relative value of cereals alone, but by the market-value of all crops grown.

Until one knows what crops the Board of Revenue would consider staple crops, or what rules it would lay down for the guidance of the Revenue officers in order that they may make out a list of staple crops, we can form no opinion as to the extent the zamindars' or raiyats' interests will be affected by the rule: if only cereals are to be accepted as staple crops, many claims for reduction in rents may be made: if all "marketable" commodities are included under "staple," zamindars will have no valid reason to complain if one-fifth or one-fourth of the gross value of crops be declared the rackrent limit. A serious matter such as this is should not be left to the caprice of others. In speeches in Council, in reports of Revenue officers, our landlords are accused of rackrenting their estates and arbitrarily enhancing the rents of their raiyats; the province, in fact, is declared to be already rackrented. I have gone carefully through the speeches in Council, and, when I have had the time, perused the correspondence published with the Bill; but, as well as I am able to remember, little or no attempt has been made to show what is at present a rackrent under the law. In one able speech—and the only one—a rackrent is described as a rent trenching on the actual labour-wage of the cultivator. In another a comparison is made between the value of the crop per head in each province to show that others are better off than we are; but no mention is made of the area of land per head or pressure of population. I think it might be found on enquiry that the value of the produce per acre is greater with us, but that there are more to feed on it. Mr. Finucane, whose reports are largely quoted, enters more fully into the subject. He has taken the relative prices of edible crops now and some forty years ago as the basis of his argument; but he has made the mistake of considering staple crops to consist of cereals only. He has omitted to take the area under opium, potatoes, tobacco, cotton-fibres of sorts, dyes of sorts, turmeric, ginger, sugarcane, oil-seeds, &c., &c., into consideration; and he has failed to take into consideration the extraordinary increase that has taken place in the cultivation of these crops since the Permanent Settlement.

In 1840, Government distributed 37 lakhs of rupees throughout India for opium; in 1881-82, it distributed nearly six times that sum. To make an exact estimate of the value of the gross produce of the country in 1793 and now I presume to be impossible, and, until it is done, all comparisons between the average value of lands at the time of the Permanent Settlement and now must be deceptive. We planters, without any access to figures, can but form our opinions from what we see going on around us; we can but see that the province has made most extraordinary strides in prosperity of late years, and we believe that it was the intention of the legislature that the zamindar should share in it with the raiyat.

Whether nine-sixteenths, half, one-fourth or one-fifth of the produce is to be the rackrent limit in the future remains for the Government to decide, but any limit that does not take under consideration all crops that may be grown will be faulty.

That some raiyats on each estate may be rackrented is not only possible but very probable; some estates may be in a like condition; but, until we know what is to form the basis of a rackrent limit, it will be impossible to know with certainty to what extent they are so. Some lands may be rackrented at two rupees an acre, whereas lands in their vicinity may be cheap at ten rupees. It is difficult to believe that a district which is able to pay the greater portion of its landlord's rents from the produce of any one crop grown in it is rackrented, and that it requires the drastic remedies people have recommended for it.

Chumparun, which pays its landlords in round figures some 24 lakhs of rupees, and has a million and a half acres of land under cultivation, receives from 16 to 18 lakhs of rupees per annum for 70,000 acres under poppy. Shahabad and Gya might meet their landlords' rents from the proceeds of their sugarcane crops alone; the value of the sugar carried by the Gya State Railway from the town of Gya was valued at 37 lakhs for one season.

Tirhoot and Darbhanga might pay their rents from the proceeds of their tobacco crops.

That sudden, arbitrary and excessive enhancement of raiyats' rents are a very great hardship to raiyats is certain; with the evidence placed before us, there can be no doubt that such have taken place; in fact, I have no doubt that we could all give many more instances of such enhancements.

Every effort should be made to put a stop to such practices, but I do not think the measures recommended will be effectual. The fault with most of the measures recommended lies in their punishing the innocent with the guilty. The remedy lies in encouraging landlords to give long leases instead of frightening them into giving short ones; encouraging the interchange of registered documents, instead of prohibiting their issue by making them too costly; above all, we should not hedge round the registration of documents with so many restrictions as to make the act of registration a nuisance and a trial to one's temper. In reference to the Tirhut cases cited, I cannot speak from personal knowledge; I would only say that they seem to me to have occurred on estates where the landlords had previously kept the rents very low, in order to secure a permanent settlement on easy terms from Government, and then jumped the rates; but for all that it was none the less hard on the raiyats to do so.

In reference to the Dooho Sooho case cited, I will only remark that the bigha mentioned is equal to 2½ acres, which would bring the average rental to Rs. 3-4 per acre.

Section 119 we will discuss in its proper order. I will content myself with calling attention to the fact that, under its provisions, the rackrent limit for ordinary raiyats and sub-raiyats is five sixteenths, instead of one-fifth, of the produce.

Of Suits to enhance Money-rents where a Table of Rates and Produce is not in force.

Section 74 (1) says—"The landlord of a holding held at a money-rent by an occupancy-raiyat, and situate in a local area for which a table of rates and produce prepared under the foregoing sections is not in force, may, subject to the provisions of section 78, institute a suit to enhance the rent on one or more of the following grounds, namely:—(1) that the rate of rent paid by the raiyat is below the prevailing rate payable by the same class of raiyats for land of a similar description and with similar advantages in the vicinity."

Section 156 (*a*) divides "tenants" into classes, and says the class to which he belongs is a tenure-holder, occupancy-raiyat, tenant of a bastu holding, ordinary raiyat or under-raiyat." Section 207 (*b*) divides "tenants" into the same classes as the above. Section 74 (1) gives the landlord power to enhance the rent of a "raiyat," provided it is below the prevailing rate payable by his "class," but does not denote what is to constitute a class among raiyats. It is very necessary to declare what is intended to denote a class among raiyats, and, when defining a class, to see that planters do not form a class in themselves. On my part, I object to raiyats paying according to their "classes;" they should pay according to the value of their lands.

D.—Rules applicable to suits to enhance money-rents generally.

Section 76 allows no enhancement beyond double the rent previously payable. Section 59 (2) allows only six annas in the rupee enhancement. Section 77 gives the Court power to order progressive enhancement.

Section 77 should hold good, but section 76 should, I think, be struck out. Cases may occur where the landlord's interests would suffer under a hard-and-fast rule as this is; and, so long as the Court has the power to declare progressive enhancement, the raiyat will be protected.

F.—Special rules regarding money-rents payable for pasture lands.

Section 80. (1) "Sections 62 to 79, both inclusive, shall not apply to land fit to be used, or which in accordance with local usage is used, only as pasture; but, when such land is held at a money-rent by an occupancy-raiyat, the landlord may, subject to any contract between the parties, institute a suit to enhance the rent on the ground—

"(*a*) that the rent payable by the raiyat is below the prevailing rate payable by the same class of raiyats for land of a similar description and with similar advantages in the vicinity; or

I would be very glad to receive any information our friends are able to afford me in reference to the terms on which raiyats and others are allowed to graze their cattle in their respective districts.

The question of cultivator *versus* grazier is a very important one, and becoming more urgent every day; but, whether the question has as yet been sufficiently ventilated to permit of its being authoritatively settled, or whether it is possible to settle it under the provisions of this Rent Bill, I am not sure.

The raiyats of this district, as a rule, pay nothing to the landlord for being allowed to graze their cattle, which they keep for "agricultural" purposes, on the purtee lands, excepting their skins when dead; they usually feed their cattle from the proceeds of their own fields grazing them on any lands lying fallow, or on stubble,

"(*b*) that, having regard to the increase of rent on arable land in the vicinity since the rent payable by the raiyat was fixed, it is reasonable to enhance that rent.

"(2) Where an enhancement is applied for on the ground mentioned in clause (*b*), the Court shall fix the rent at such rate as it thinks fair and equitable."

some few, but very few, and they well-to-do raiyats, lease an acre or two of grass lands from their landlords, which they set aside for their cattle.

The professional grazier, on the contrary, leases no land for his herds, nor is any land specially set aside for his use; he as often looks after herds belonging to other people as he looks after his own.

The land leased to the "raiyat" as grazing ground is usually leased to him at a very low rate, but I have never heard of a raiyat claiming an occupancy-right in that land.

In the civilized portion of the district, the grazier pays a certain amount per head of cattle; on the *dearahs* the same. In the jungles they pay a certain charge per buffalo, and a certain charge is made per "bhuthan," or cattle-shed, for the rest of the cattle in their charge. Many persons, I know, are anxious to see a certain quantity of land set aside in each village as pasture, some even going so far as to think the zamindars should be compelled by law to see that land is set aside for the use of their raiyats' cattle; but I would ask such to tell us how they propose limiting the number of cattle that shall be allowed to graze on it, how they propose preventing the graziers bringing the cattle belonging to outsiders to graze on it, or how they propose preventing a few sturdy *gwalas* from appropriating it to their own use, and dispossessing the people for whom it should be set aside. Many landlords would, I believe, be glad to set aside a portion of their lands for the use of the cattle belonging to *bonâ fide* raiyats and used for agricultural purposes; but the grazier stands in their way.

Numbers of Chumparun herdsmen make a living by pasturing Sarun and Gorakhpur cattle on Chumparun lands.

The Bill, I presume, intends raiyats paying for pasture lands to have a right of occupancy in those lands. I cannot see any hardship in giving rights of occupancy in such lands, but the raiyats ought in all instances to be obliged to pay the same rents for such pasture lands as they do for the rest of their holdings.

If the landlord allows them to hold them at privileged rates, they should not have a right to claim occupancy-rights in them; care should be taken that the rights of the landlord in *purtee* lands are not alienated by the Bill, by turning all *purtee* into "common."

If a raiyat is to be permitted to have occupancy-rights in pasture lands, and to hold them at privileged rates, some provision should be made in the Bill for cases in which the raiyat turns pasture into arable land. Should he forfeit his title to the land, or should the landlord have the right to claim extra rent from him?

G.—Of rents payable in kind, or varying with the crop.

Section 81 and its sub-sections forbid the landlords taking more than one-half the produce as their share of the crop.

Some landlords divide the crop on the threshing-floor. Very many others in North Bihár send out amins, and have the crops assessed on the fields. The latter proceeding is very lenient to the raiyats, as the raiyats usually manage to get their crops assessed at one-half their value.

On all crops assessed a small percentage is added for the patwári and gumástáh. If this percentage is declared illegal by the Courts, the consequence will be that all landlords will elect to divide and not assess.

Section 82 allows "commutation of rents."

Sub-section (2) says: "The money-rent shall be fixed at the discretion of the Court—

"(*a*) according to the prevailing money-rent payable by the same class of raiyats for land of a similar description and with similar advantages in the vicinity;

"(*b*) according to the average value of the rent actually received by the landlord during the preceding five years."

"(3) When a money-rent is fixed under clause (*b*), a reasonable deduction shall be made by the Court from the average value aforesaid, in consideration of the whole risk of cultivation being taken by the raiyat."

Under this clause all the raiyat has to do is to take little or nothing out of his lands for the next five years to get them for nothing. Not satisfied with running counter to the custom of the province, a deduction is to be made in favour of the raiyat for running a risk the landlord is happy enough to take upon himself.

If this section is to hold good in favour of the raiyat, why should the landlord not be allowed an equal right to have the rent commuted into a money-rent; why should he not be allowed to bring some pressure to bear on the raiyat to cultivate properly?

This section is one-sided.

H.—Supplementary provisions.

Section 84 allows "the Board of Revenue to lay down rules—

"(*a*) for the guidance of officers engaged in the preparation of the tables of rates and produce under this chapter;

"(*b*) for the guidance of officers engaged in the preparation of price-lists under section 83;

"(*c*) for determining what crops shall be deemed to be staple crops for the purposes of this chapter in any local area;

"(*d*) for the guidance of any Revenue officers registering contracts under sections 59 and 61;

"(*e*) for the guidance of Revenue officers and Courts in estimating the average annual value of the gross produce of land for the purposes of sections 59 and 61 and 75, clause (*d*)."

These supplementary provisions place the fate of every man who has anything to do with land in the hands of the members of the Board of Revenue, without appeal. With a stroke of the pen the Board may reduce the rent of a district, by omitting some of the most valuable produce of a district from the list of its staple crops.

If "staple" crops are to regulate the rents of a district, we require some more exact definition of the term.

In the vernacular translation of the Bill, it is translated by the word "*khás*."

The powers allowed to the Board under sections 59 and 61 I objected to in a former memorandum.

The power of the altering the registration-rules as the whim takes them I object to most strongly. The inconvenience we are now put to, by having the rules altered every few weeks, is immense. We should have something definite to work upon.

I am strongly of opinion that the recommendation of the Bihár Rent Committee should be adopted; and the simpler the procedure the better for us all.

CHAPTER VII.

Of the Rights of a settled Raiyat in Bastu Lands.

Section 85. (1) "A person who is under Chapter V a settle raiyat of a village or estate as defined in that chapter, shall, notwithstanding any contract to the contrary, have a right, permanent, heritable and capable of being transferred and bequeathed, in any *bastu* or other homestead land in that village or estate which is not comprised in an occupancy-holding, and which is held by him as the site of, or for purpose of, erecting a dwelling-house suitable for himself and his family, together with all necessary out-offices.

(2) "A person having a right under sub-section (1) in any land in a village or estate shall not lose that right merely by reason of his ceasing to be a settled raiyat of that village or estate."

Section 87.—"When a person has, in respect of any land, a right under section 85, and the rent of the land has not been enhanced during the previous ten years, the landlord may, unless barred by any contract between the parties, enhance the rent, so that it may be equal to the rent paid by other tenants for land in the neighbourhood, having similar advantages and used for similar purposes, or, at his option, so that it may be equal to five per cent. of the market-value of the land."

A cultivating raiyat pays us rent for his *bastu* land and cannot transfer it. He is left in possession of it as long as he resides on it; when he leaves it, it lapses to the landlord.

The house he builds on it may be sold up under a decree of Court, but the purchaser is bound to take away the materials with which it is built; the purchaser can only reside in it, or allow it to remain standing, with the consent of the landlord. The cultivating raiyat who has been sold up under a civil Court decree may build another house on the same spot.

The *bastu* lands of cultivating raiyats do not go with their "jotes," and should, therefore, be non-transferable, non-purchasable, without power being allowed the landlords to evict them from them. If the raiyats abandon their land, it should lapse to the landlord; the raiyats should not be charged rent for it, but they should not be allowed to use it for any other purpose than the one for which it is set aside, namely, to reside upon. If the raiyat builds a house and resides on land for which he pays rent, his *bastu* land would then go with his holding. Traders pay for the land they reside on.

In towns where the majority of the residents belong to the non-agricultural class, rent is demanded for the land, and the land is to a certain extent transferable.

The purchase-money is usually divided between the tenant and the landlord, the tenant receiving three-fourths, the landlord one *zur chowt*. The Bill deprives the raiyats of a very substantial right.

CHAPTER VIII.

Of Ordinary Raiyats.

Section 89.—"An ordinary raiyat shall, subject to the provisions of section 119, pay such rent as may from time to time be fixed by agreement between him and his landlord."

Section 119 limits the landlord's demand to five-sixteenths of the value of the gross produce in staple crops of all lands leased to raiyats after the 1st March 1883.

I do not object to the rackrent limit here given, but I cannot understand on what principle one-fifth of the

gross produce is to form the rackrent limit of an occupancy-holding and five-sixteenths for that of an ordinary raiyat, or what is to be considered the rackrent when the ordinary raiyat acquires occupancy-rights.

I think, when the landlord in the first instance leases land to a raiyat, he and the raiyat should be allowed to make their own bargain. If the landlord afterwards wishes to enhance the raiyat's rents, he should be bound to keep within the rackrent limit whatever it may be.

Section 91.—Notice, of enhancement must be served through the Court—such notice to be served six months before the commencement of the year for which enhancement is to be demanded.

The six months' notice required under section 91 is too long a period; three months are sufficient.

93. (2) "If the defendant does not appear, or if, on appearing, he does not agree to pay the enhanced rent demanded, the Court may pass a decree for his ejectment on condition that, within 15 days from the date of decree, the landlord deposits in court—

"(*a*) such a sum as may be declared by the decree to be payable to the raiyat as compensation for improvements; and

"(*b*) a further sum as compensation for disturbance equal to ten times the yearly increase of rent demanded."

Compensation for improvements and compensation for disturbance I do not approve of.

If the raiyat does not appear to answer for himself in court, I do not quite see how the Court can be in a position to assess the cost of his improvements. If the ordinary raiyat, who holds under a terminable lease, is allowed compensation for improvements and also for disturbance, compensation cannot justly be withheld from sub-raiyats who are ousted from their holdings at the end of their leases.

It would be preferable to reduce the number of years a raiyat must continuously hold land to be constituted an occupancy-raiyat.

I am not sure that it would not be preferable to allow the ordinary raiyat to purchase occupancy-rights of his zamindar, by paying down, say, a couple of years' rental as a bonus.

Why a landlord should be compelled to pay a raiyat compensation for demanding a rent that the Court considers fairly demandable, I do not understand.

Section 95.—"Fresh proceedings not to be taken for ten years."

If this section holds good, the raiyat agreeing to pay the enhanced rent would acquire occupancy-rights at once.

CHAPTER IX.

A.—Of alterations of rent consequent on alterations of the area of the holding of a tenure-holder or occupancy-raiyat.

96. (1) "Notwithstanding anything in Chapter III or VI, every tenure-holder shall, in the absence of a contract to the contrary, and every occupancy-tenant shall, notwithstanding any contract to the contrary,—

"(*a*) be liable to pay additional rent for all land added to the area of his holding by alluvion or otherwise, unless he can show that the land has re-formed on the site of land which was formerly included in that area, and for the loss of which he has had no abatement of rent; and

"(*b*) be entitled to a reduction of rent in respect of any diminution," &c.

By implication this section as it stands allows tenure-holders, raiyats entitled to hold at fixed rates and occupancy-raiyats to claim all alluvion as theirs by right, whether they have suffered by diluvion or not, unless they have previously forfeited their right by receiving abatement in rents for diluvion. Under sub-section (2) of this section, the occupancy-raiyat would pay rent for these lands at the same rate as other occupancy-raiyats pay for lands of a similar description and with similar advantages in the vicinity.

The tenure-holder and the raiyat who holds at fixed rates (who is also a tenure-holder under the Bill) would be entitled to claim a deduction of 30 per cent. on the above rates for risk and cost of collection.

Under clause (*b*) they would be allowed a deduction in rent for all land lost by diluvion.

(2) "The amount added to the rent shall be calculated at the rates payable by occupancy-raiyats for lands of a similar description and with similar advantages in the vicinity, less a deduction in the case of a tenure-holder of thirty per cent. for profits, risk and cost of collection."

Under sub-section (3), "the amount abated from the rents shall bear the same proportion to the rent previously payable as the diminution of the total yearly value of the holding bears to the previous total yearly value thereof, or, in default of proof of the yearly value of land lost, shall bear to the rent previously payable the same proportion as the diminution of the area lost to the previous area of the holding."

Regulation VIII of 1793, clause 51, implied that zamindars might claim extra rents from tenure-holders for all alluvion. Section 17 of Act X of 1859 and section 18 of Act VIII of 1869 permitted the landlord to demand enhanced rents from his raiyats, provided "the quantity of land held by the raiyat has been proved by measurement to be greater than the quantity for which rent has been previously paid by him."

Raiyats who lose lands by diluvion should be allowed to claim abatement in rents: where any special rate is payable for the land lost, at that rate; or where a table of rates is in force, at the rates entered in the table of rates; if no special rate is payable for the land lost, at the average of their holding. If they elect to continue paying rent for the land lost by diluvion, they should be entitled to claim the land again when it re-forms by accretion.

But more than this should not be allowed. To allow them to claim all accretions by alluvion is to introduce a very dangerous principle, a fruitful source of litigation. In Bengal and some parts of South Bihár, the land when thrown up may be brought under cultivation at once and be very valuable: in North Bihár it may lie useless for years, and in some instances the right to hold some hundreds of acres may be at stake.

If the raiyat is to claim a right to all alluvion, how long is the landlord to await his pleasure before charging him rent for it?

There is nothing to prevent a raiyat claiming all alluvion, only to dispose of it to the highest bidder.

Raiyats holding at fixed rates run no extra risk in collecting their rents; there is, therefore, no reason for allowing them a deduction of 30 per cent.

The law as it at present stands is sufficient protection to the landlords as against encroachment on the part of "raiyats;" it is unwise to afford raiyats further facilities for encroaching on the landlord's rights.

In reference to tenure-holders, other than tenures under section 14, it is necessary to define their rights in alluvion.

C.—Of receipts and accounts to be given to tenants.

Sections 100, 101 and 102.—Section 100 entitles a raiyat to demand a receipt from his landlord, declares what it shall specify, declares the landlord must keep the counterpart of it, declares that any receipt which does not state the particulars required by law shall be an acquittance in full.

Section 101 entitles a raiyat to receive a copy of his yearly account from his landlord.

Section 102 and sub-section imposes a penalty on the landlord for not delivering receipts and accounts to his raiyats.

Section 100 should have the words "from his duly authorized agent" added.

The landlord will be compelled under the Bill to keep a counterpart of the receipt he gives to the raiyat. One might have some object in view in insisting on the landlord keeping a "counterfoil" of the receipt he gives the raiyat, but none in keeping a counterpart of it only: as evidence it would be valueless.

In the interest of both landlord and raiyat, any one, not duly authorized, found collecting rents from raiyats should be liable to prosecution either on the initiative of the landlord or of the raiyat. Power should be given to the landlord to tender the receipts and accounts to his raiyats through the Courts, and not leave him at the mercy of the raiyat.

If this is not allowed, the raiyat may at any time, whether he has received a receipt or not, put his landlord to great inconvenience by bringing a suit against him. Six months allowed a raiyat is too long a period to allow him; he should be obliged to claim a receipt within a month from the time he paid the money.

D.—Of the deposit of rent by a tenant in a public office.

Sections 103 to 107.—The difference between the procedure laid down in sections 46 and 47 of Act VIII of 1869, and the procedure laid down in sections 103 to 107 of this Bill, lies principally in the power given to the Court to decide to whom the rent deposited is actually due.

I think the Collector should have the power to call upon the raiyat wishing to deposit rent under 103 (*c*) to show from whom he received the land, or under what lease or right he was entitled to pay rent for the land or be in possession of it; otherwise it will be in the power of every raiyat in the country to set neighbouring zamindars quarrelling under section 106.

E.—Arrears of rent taken by division of crops.

Sections 108 to 118.—I would only remark that some limit should be put to the expense landlords and raiyats are to incur when applying to the Courts for assistance as provided under the provisions of these sections.

G.—Further provisions regarding rent.

Section 119 says a raiyat or under-raiyat shall not be bound to pay more than five-sixteenths of the value of the gross produce of his holding in staple crops, notwithstanding any contract made after the second day of March 1883. I do not think it necessary to make this rule applicable to under-raiyats.

Section 120.—"The rent payable by a tenant in any agricultural year shall be presumed to be the rent payable by him in the following agricultural year, until the contrary is shown."

The raiyat should not have the right accorded to him to hold his lands at the same money-rents, ignoring the conditions on which he held the land.

CHAPTER X.

A.—Of improvements on raiyats' holdings and compensation therefor.

I look upon this chapter as quite unnecessary.

A raiyat with a permanent interest in his holding, and a raiyat with occupancy-rights in, his holding, can only be ejected from their lands in execution of a decree of a competent Court

passed in accordance with this Act, on the ground that they have used the land in a manner which renders it unfit for the purposes of the tenancy, or that they have broken a condition consistent with the provisions of this Act, and on breach of which they are, under the terms of a written contract between them and their landlord, liable to be ejected (*vide* sections 25 and 50 (*a*)).

The Bill has taken every precaution to secure to the raiyats the proceeds of their labour, by debarring landlords from claiming enhanced rents owing to improvements made at the expense of the raiyats.

A raiyat with occupancy-rights can only be ejected on the above two grounds; if he is ejected by the Court because he renders his holding unfit for the purposes of his tenancy, I cannot imagine under what circumstances he would be entitled to compensation for improvements.

If he is liable to be ejected for breach of contract, as described above, he knows the risk he runs; let him fulfil the conditions of his lease. The law is, I believe, very lenient, and will allow him every opportunity to fulfil such conditions before it enforces the penalty.

The new Agricultural Holdings Bill does not go so far as it is proposed to proceed in this Bill; it makes no mention of compensation to tenants who can claim fixity of tenure, and who make themselves liable to ejectment; it allows the landlord to claim a set-off for waste; and it compels the tenant to return to the fields, in the shape of manure, all straw, &c., the produce of the farm. All that it is necessary to declare is, what may be considered an improvement under the Act, that the landlord and raiyat may know where the boundary lies between improvement and rendering the holding unfit for the purposes of his tenure.

Section 126, clause (3), is, I think, totally wrong in principle. It declares: "A work which benefits several holdings shall, for the purposes of this chapter, be deemed to be, with respect to each of them, an improvement." It is wrong, insomuch that it allows one raiyat to be the judge of other people's requirements. If a raiyat's occupancy-rights are sold up under a decree of Court, it is to be presumed the value of his improvements are taken into consideration by the would-be purchasers.

"If" compensation for disturbance is to be allowed, the tenants of holdings under a certain area should be barred from claiming it. If a precedent is required for this, it is to be found in section 23 of the English Agricultural Holdings Bill. "If" compensation is to be allowed, it should be for improvements made after the passing of the Bill.

"If" compensation is to be allowed to any class of raiyats, it should be allowed to ordinary raiyats, in preference to raiyats with assured tenures: but if it is allowed to ordinary raiyats, it cannot be well withheld from under-raiyats, and an allowance should be made for measures, &c., in preference to compensation for the unseemly holes made all over the country dignified by the name of tanks.

I believe compensation for improvements unsuited to the genius of the people, will be misunderstood by them, and may in time become the means of persecution.

B.—Of the landlord's right to measure land.

Act VIII of 1869, sections 25, 37 and 38, respectively declared the landlord's right to measure his estate; in case of opposition, allowed a competent Court to permit the measurement; and, under certain circumstances, allowed the Courts to order the measurement to be made by their own officers. Act VIII of 1869 was faultly, insomuch that neither landlord nor tenant could apply to the Courts for the appointment of an amín to measure the lands, unless they could first show that a dispute had occurred. The provisions of the new Bill (in many ways an improvement on the former procedure) nowhere distinctly say that the Court may "order" the land to be measured by its own officers. Section 137 (1) only implies that it may be done. Section 135 (1) merely says that the landlord may apply to the Court to direct the tenant to permit the measurement.

Both Act VIII and the new Bill compel the landlord to declare that he has been obstructed in the measurement of the lands, before they will afford him any assistance in the matter.

It would be a great convenience to all parties concerned to allow the landlord to apply to a Revenue officer to have his estate measured, without being first obstructed by his tenants. A landlord cannot always procure a trained amín, and some of the bitterest quarrels between landlords and raiyats are caused by the ignorant men sent out by the landlords to survey their estates.

Under section 133 the landlord is prohibited from measuring his estate oftener than once in ten years: this may in many instances be a great hardship to him, especially in estates bordering on large rivers.

The landlord might be prohibited from having a cadastral survey of his estates carried out under the supervision of a Government officer oftener than once in ten years; but he should be allowed to measure his lands as often as he pleases, or he should be allowed, for any reason which is satisfactory to the Court, to measure individual raiyats' fields; otherwise how is he to check encroachments? I am not sure that this section does not run counter to section 207 (*a*).

Regarding the length of the pole. When the registration of all estates was made under Act VII of 1876, the lengths of the poles used on such estates were recorded. If such record is not sufficient, it might be as well to have the length of the pole used on each estate authoritatively settled once for all.

C.—Of surrender and abandonment.

The right to relinquish his holding at the end of the agricultural year is not among the incidents attached to an occupancy holding under section 50. Every raiyat has a right to relinquish his holding under section 20 of Act VIII of 1869, always provided he gives his landlord ample notice of his intention to do so. Every raiyat should be allowed to relinquish his holding, provided he relinquishes it as a whole, gives his landlord ample notice of his intention to do so, and provided he does not hold it under a contract.

Care must also be taken to secure the right of pre-emption to people who may have advanced money to the raiyat on the security of his holding.

Abandoned lands the landlord is permitted to re-let as soon as they are abandoned. A raiyat who changes his residence, or goes off like a thief in the dark to avoid his creditors, without giving his landlord notice of his intention to retain his holding, should forfeit it after an absence of three months.

In some parts of Bihár a landlord would find it absolutely impossible to induce people to take up land that had been allowed to run to waste for a twelvemonth.

D.—Of Merger.

This chapter I think a very important and a very necessary one.

I think our interests are amply secured, and see nothing to alter in it.

E.—Of the appointment of a manager on behalf of a co-owner of an estate or tenure.

The provisions of this chapter are very necessary to protect the weak against the strong, but they hardly go far enough.

The Court should not only have the power to manage the estates, but should also have power given it to make a summary and, if I may use the word, a tentative division among shareholders, with power reserved to shareholders to apply within a certain time for a formal "batwara."

The appointment of a manager should not debar shareholders in a managed estate from applying for a "batwara." The proprietors should have power given to them to challenge accounts rendered.

CHAPTER XI.

Of the Settlement of Rents by a Revenue Officer.

Sections 151 to 163 allow the Revenue authorities to settle the jammabandi of an estate or a class of tenants in cases where—

(*a*) a large proportion of the tenants or landlords wish it, and deposit costs;

(*b*) where such an order is calculated to avert a serious dispute;

(*c*) where the settlement of revenue is being made.

Section 163 allows the Local Government to decide on whom the cost of settlement shall fall.

I think it very necessary that the Revenue authorities should have the power here granted them to prevent agrarian disputes, but think the powers should be very sparingly used, and only in cases where the disputes occur between landlords and large bodies of raiyats. Power should be given to the Revenue authorities to measure the estate also. Section 159 says the jammabandi settled is to come into force from the commencement of the agricultural year next following the publication; it says nothing as to the rates raiyats are to pay during the time the estate is under settlement.

The settlement should take effect from the commencement of the dispute, and, when settled, have the force of a decree. Section 151 (2) (*a*) should be an Exception to 163.

CHAPTER XII.

Of the preparation of a Record-of-rights by a Revenue Officer.

The only alteration I would wish to see made in the provisions of this chapter is to require any special conditions under which the raiyat holds his lands entered among the particulars to be specified. If sections 14 and 15 hold good, this chapter should be struck out.

CHAPTER XIII.

Of the Recovery of Rent from Raiyats and Under-raiyats by distraining the Produce of the Holding.

The Statement of Objects and Reasons published with the Bill says:—"This chapter may be said to be the result of a compromise. The Rent Commission, concurring with the Bihár Rent Committee, proposed to abolish the existing law of distraint as an offset of English law, of which the efficacy was impaired by the legislation of 1859, and which had been abused in Bihár, 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 offered by the existing law, without exposing their tenants to the evils complained of." I am as strongly of opinion as I was at the meeting of the Bankipore Committee, that the power to distrain growing crops should be abolished. I am of opinion that, as long as the power to distrain in any shape remains law, so long will the raiyats submit to its abuses.

If they are once given to understand that it has been finally abolished, the abuses will die a natural death. The raiyats now submit to private distraint, or, more correctly speaking, restraint of their crops, because they believe in its legality.

In the Statement of Objects and Reasons it is stated that the provisions of the Bill are the result of a compromise; but, like most compromises, it will satisfy neither party; it will not satisfy us, who wish to abolish it, as it does not do away with the abuses we complain of; it

will not satisfy the zamindars. as they wish to distrain without suit, claiming such power as inherent in their position. The power here allowed they look upon only as attachment before judgment.

The Honourable Baboo Harbans Sahai, in his letter to the President of the Rent Committee, says:—"It has been declared, from the earliest legislation to the present time, that the produce of the land is hypothecated for the rent, and the zamindar has a legal right to realize his rent by distraining the crop." It is because all zamindars implicitly believe in the correctness of this hypothesis that they abuse their powers. Section 68 of Act VIII of 1869 says the produce of the land is held to be hypothecated for the rent payable in respect thereof. Had it stated that the land itself and all thereon was held hypothecated to any "arrears" of rent, it would have been more correct. Possession of the land may be hypothecated to the tents thereof, but standing crops cannot be hypothecated, as zamindars consider them to be, for the simple reason that no Government in the world dare declare that a raiyat must pay his rents before he has been afforded an opportunity of disposing of his crop; as the raiyat is in duty bound to pay his rents from the proceeds of his crops, so he should be allowed to dispose of them before being called upon to pay.

That standing crops should be liable to attachment is right, but only to the same extent as a lodger's goods at home are liable to attachment for his landlord's debts.

If it is declared that the crop is hypothecated to the rents, although it may not be done legally, morally the landlord will be justified in restraining the corps until his rents are paid.

To justify the present procedure, one must be prepared to declare that the future crop is hypothecated to arrears. If it is hypothecated to arrears of rent due, we are not justified in limiting the lien to one year's rent, but to all that may be due.

Under section 68 of Act VIII of 1869, the distraint of standing crops is allowable; but section 71 forbade distraint of stored grain. I cannot conceive any more effectual instrument of persecution than to allow distraint of grain stored in a storehouse, more especially as the power to distrain is to be given to raiyats who have sublet their lands.

CHAPTER XIV.

B.—Rules applicable to particular classes of suits between landlord and tenant.

Section 194 allows the service of a summons on a defendant in any suit for the recovery of rents, &c., which may be served through the post office.

This would, I think, hardly be sufficient in all cases.

Section 201 makes no allowance for the delays of the Courts. If a decree could be obtained quickly, there would not be much harm in this section; but considering a case drags on for months, this will come rather hard on some.

Sub-section (2) is not required.

C.—Suits to determine status, &c., of tenant.

I would like to see the provisions of section 207 and sub-sections somewhat extended.

At present a raiyat has only to deny the relationship of landlord and tenant to compel the proprietor of the estate to enter into a costly suit. He has only to declare that he received the lands from a neighbour to force two neighbouring proprietors to enter into a suit.

If the law would allow the landlord to sue for the determination of the status of any person in possession of his land, leave alone a "tenant," or to be allowed to have the boundaries of his estate defined, it would be an advantage and save much litigation.

CHAPTER XV.

OF THE SALE OF TRANSFERABLE HOLDINGS IN EXECUTION OF DECREES FOR ARREARS DUE ON THEM.

Section 208 (1) says—"'Incumbrance' in this chapter, used with reference to a tenancy, means any lien, sub-tenancy, easement, or other right or interest created upon the holding by the tenant in limitation of his own interest therein except—

"(*a*) a tenure existing from the time of the Permanent Settlement;

"(*b*) a tenure recognized by the settlement-proceedings of any current temporary settlement as a tenure at a rent fixed for the period of that settlement;

"(*c*) a tenure of land whereon dwelling-houses, manufactories or other permanent buildings have been erected, or permanent gardens, tanks, canals, places of worship or burning or burying-grounds have been made;

Had the word "tenure" been used instead of "tenancy," I could have understood the purport of this section.

I should then have understood that it was necessary to prevent tenancies created or acquired within a tenure from being considered encumbrances on that tenure; but why should it be necessary to declare that an occupancy-right, which in itself is a tenancy, shall not be an encumbrance on a tenancy?

"(*d*) a right of occupancy;

"(*e*) a right conferred on an occupancy-raiyat to hold at a rent which was a fair and reasonable rent at the time the right was conferred; and

"(*f*) any right or interest which the landlord has expressly, and in writing, given the tenant permission to create."

Section 209 (1) says—"When a decree has been passed for an arrear of rent due for a transferable holding, and the decree-holder applies under section 235 of the Code of Civil Procedure for the attachment and sale of the holding in execution of the decree, his application shall contain, in addition to the particulars specified in that section and section 237 of the said Code, a statement of the annual rent of the holding."

Section 210 (1) says—"When an order has been passed for the sale of a holding upon an application made under section 209, the proclamation made under section 287 of the Code of Civil Procedure shall, in addition to stating and specifying the particulars mentioned in that section, announce—

"(*a*) in the case of a tenure, that the tenure will be sold subject to the registered encumbrances, and will be sold subject to those encumbrances if the sum bid is sufficient to liquidate the amount of the decree and costs, and that otherwise it will, if the decree-holder so desires, be sold on a subsequent day, of which due notice will be given, with power to annul all incumbrances; and

"(*b*) in the case of an occupancy-holding or bastu-holding, that the holding will be sold with power to annul all incumbrances."

Section 216.—"Rule for disposal of sale-proceeds."

This is hardly sufficient. The sale taking place at the instance of the landlord, should state for what "term" the current rate is to hold good.

A purchaser might find that he had paid a high price for a holding at a low rental, only to be a defendant in a suit for enhancement afterwards.

When the sale takes place at the instance of the proprietor, it should be for a term certain, if at the instance of an ijaradar, for the term of his, the ijaradar's, lease unless the raiyat whose holding is sold has acquired a right to hold for a longer period, when it should be for the full period of his tenancy.

In reference to tenures under this section I have nothing to object to, but, as regards the sale of occupancy-rights, I think it should be compulsory on the landlord to enforce his decree by selling up the whole of the holdings, and not only a portion of it, as I believe the law now permits.

Occupancy-rights should be sold subject to their encumbrances in the same way as tenures are to be. Section 215 certainly allows the Local Government to declare that occupancy-rights in any given local area shall be sold subject to registered encumbrances; but it is not sufficient. It will paralyze all trade, by making all trade too venturesome to be entered into excepting at exorbitant rates of interest. If occupancy-rights are not to be sold subject to registered encumbrances, it is absolutely necessary that notice of sale should be issued on all mortgagees, to permit of their purchasing under section 218, or to protect their interests as they deem right, and not to sell up the holding unknown to them.

In disposing of the proceeds of the sale of a holding free from encumbrances, no mention is made of the poor mortgagees; the proceeds are to be divided between the decree-holder and judgment-debtor, only allowing the mortgagees two months to sue and recover from balance of proceeds in hand.

Section 217 allows the judgment-debtor to pay up the amount of decree with costs, any time before the sale takes place. More than half the property sold in this country under decrees of Court is sold at one-quarter of its value, owing to the uncertainty which would-be purchasers are in as to whether the sale will really take place or not.

The Court might give the raiyat as much time as it thinks necessary to pay up: the sale should be advertised for a date subsequent to the date allowed for payment; but when the date allowed is passed, the sale should be compulsory.

Section 218 (1).—"Amount paid into court to prevent sale to be in certain cases a mortgage-debt on the holding."

By "holding" I presume an occupancy-holding is meant.

Under this section, a person paying the amount due into court would hold the first mortgage on the land; but who would have a right to redeem it? Would the raiyat be allowed to do so, or only other and prior mortgagees under a suit?

What time would other mortgagees be allowed within which to sue?

As the clause stands, I am inclined to think they may choose their own time to do so, or under section 148, schedule II of the Limitation Act, 60 years. Would voidable encumbrances take precedence of registered ones under this section?

Then, again, the question arises, would the landlord again have the power to exercise his right of pre-emption under section 53?

CHAPTER XVI.

Of Limitation.

The present Bill is in so much different from Act VIII of 1869, that the time from which the period of limitation is to run is mostly mentioned in the clauses likely to be affected, whereas Act VIII of 1869 refers to them under clauses 27, 28, 29 and 30.

I presume grounds of action not specially provided for under the Bill would be governed by the law of limitation, Act XV of 1877, such as a suit against an agent, &c., which was provided for under Act VIII by section 30.

CHAPTER XVII.

A supplementary chapter to regulate the acts of the Executive does not concern us to any extent.

Schedules II and III permit summary sale of patní tenures.

When criticising the provisions of Chapter IV, I said I was of opinion that the procedure laid down in reference to patní tenures should be extended to all permanent tenures other than raiyatí tenures referred to in sections 14 and 15.

If it is necessary to permit zemíndárs to recover the rents due to them on patní tenures by a summary process, it is equally necessary to allow them to recover rents due to them on all permanent tenures under the same procedure. There is no valid reason for allowing them to recover rents on all tenures created by themselves after the Permanent Settlement, and withholding permission from them to collect the rents due to them on tenures created at the time of and before the Permanent Settlement, and on which they receive a fixed sum as malikána in perpetuity. There is nothing in the wording of this chapter, or in the definition given of a "patní tenure," to permit of this. All over Bihár we have such tenures; tenures created before or at the time of the Permanent Settlement, known as "Bhek-Birt," "Shikami tenures," "Juglis," "Ultumgha," &c., &c., the revenue for which is paid by the zemíndár to Government, and the rents of which the zemíndár has the greatest difficulty in collecting from the tenure-holders. If such tenures are to be brought under the provisions of these schedules, some of their sections will require to be modified.

Section 11 would be very rough on men who have advanced large sums on the security of such property, and who may not be rich enough to buy it in.

No facilities are afforded the landlord under the Bill of collecting Government taxes, such as road-cess, &c., from tenure-holders.

As the landlord is the tax-collector, and has to collect the taxes from tenure-holders and lákhirájdárs, some facilities should be afforded him to do so.

MEMORANDUM.

Regarding all the legislature wishes to enact under the Bill, I have said all I wished to say; but I think it will not be out of place to mention here that, however just and estimable the provisions of the Bill may be, its effects will be perfectly nugatory as long as the cost of obeying its behests is prohibitory.

To say that we "must" and "shall" do such and such work is not sufficient; it must be made "possible" for us to do it.

Under the proposed Bill, it is laid down that landlords shall keep, and also deliver, most eleborate accounts; but, unless the question of patwárís' accounts is thoroughly gone into and Regulation XII of 1817 is revised, it will be impossible for them to do so.

It is intended under the Bill that the registration of documents should be more generally resorted to; but, unless the act of registration is made less irksome and the fees less onerous, neither landlord nor raiyat can afford the time or the money to obey the law. It is intended that landlords who wish to recover what is due to them should desist from resorting to illegal means of recovering their rents, should desist from bringing illegal pressure to bear on their raiyats, and that they should in all instances where the raiyats fail to pay their rents resort to law to recover them; but nothing is done to encourage them to do so. The cost of recovering rents through the Courts is ruinous.

Whether it is intended to revise the Court-fees Act hereafter I do not know; but, unless something is done, either by following the suggestions of the Bihár Committee, or by resorting to other and more certain measures, landlords are bound to evade the law by every means in their power.

The smaller the amount of rent due, the greater the comparative cost of a suit. The cost of a suit is becoming greater every day instead of less. It has lately been discovered that, to enforce a decree against a raiyat, two rupees *tulbana* must be paid on each separate field; that is to say, if the landlord has a decree for ten rupees, and the raiyat's holding is divided into ten fields, he must pay twenty rupees *tulbana* to enforce it.

T. M. GIBBON.

Memorial of the Landholders of East Bengal to His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General of India, with Notes on the Bengal Tenancy Bill, 1883.

The humble memorial of the Landholders of East Bengal.

Most respectfully sheweth—That your humble memoralists are filled with great alarm at the introduction into the Imperial Council of a Bill entitled the Bengal Tenancy Bill, the provisions of which will tend to upset the present relations between landlord and tenant in Bengal, to redistribute property in land on an unfair basis, and will foster dispute and litigation to the prejudice of the interests of both classes.

2. It was in June 1875 that the zemindars of East Bengal, to their misfortune be it said, sent a petition to the then Lieutenant-Governor, Sir Richard Temple, asking for greater facilities in the realisation of arears of rent, the present law having practically been found very tedious and expensive. The petitioners stated that "it is not unknown to Your Honour that the punctual payment of the Government revenue of an estate depends almost entirely on the punctual payment of the rents of the *mehal* by the tenants thereof. That suits for arrears of rent are very expensive, and that it is almost impossible to realise by suits the rents of a *mehal*, where the ryots combine against the zemindars as they often do, and when in consequence a very large number of suits has to be instituted. That even where a decree is obtained for arrears due, the zemindar very often does not obtain the whole of the actual costs of the litigation, and that the low rates of interest allowed on decrees are by no means calculated to induce the ryots to satisfy the decrees at once. That leaving out of consideration for the present the question of enhancement, your petitioners submit that there are enormous difficulties in the way of their realising arrears of rent at even existing rates. That the right of occupancy created by Act X of 1859 is now-a-days claimed by the great majority of ryots, and that it appears to Your Honour's petitioners that a stringent law for the absolute forfeiture of the right of occupancy on non-payment of arrears of rent either on the due date or at the latest on the fifteenth day before the last day of the next payment of the Government revenue will, to a great extent, help the zemindar in realising his rent and paying the Government revenue in time. That distraint of crops and suits in courts are the only remedies provided by the law for the realisation of arrear of rent. That distraint is naturally disliked by the ryots, and that owing to the vexation which it entails upon the distrainor and considering the liability to be sued for damages, zemindars very seldom have recourse to this mode of recovering rents."

3. This prayer was rejected by Sir Richard Temple, but he said that "in the event of legislation being contemplated on a future occasion, he has little doubt that the arguments now submitted will receive proper consideration." A few months after this Sir Richard Temple recorded a minute on the 18th April 1876 on the question of determination of rent But his sliding scale of adjustment of rents was rejected both by officials and non-officials as quite impracticable. The Agrarian Disputes Act was passed on the 21st April 1876 and received the assent of the Governor General on the 10th July following. Sir Richard Temple again recorded two minutes, one on the 15th May and the other on the 29th August 1876, and in this later minute the question of the transfer of the occupancy right by private agreement is brought forward for the first time. The Government of India disallowed this proposal in the following terms in October 1876:—"With regard to the expediency of rendering the right and interest of an occupancy ryot liable to sale for default and transferable by private agreement, I am desired to state that the President in Council entertains considerable doubts. The absence of restrictions on the liability and the transfer of land which prevails in many provinces of India has been alleged by numerous authorities, whose opinions are entitled to great weight, to have been an efficient agent in the impoverishment of the ryot and the transfer of the ownership of land to classes not likely to be good landlords as regards either their own tenants or the State. The Select Committee on the Civil Procedure Code also, in a report presented to the Council of His Excellency the Governor General for making Laws and Regulations, on the 21st ultimo, have recommended considerable restrictions on the sale of land by Civil Courts in execution of decrees. Under these circumstances, it appears very questionable whether it is *politically expedient* to afford any additional facilities for displacing the existing occupants of land."

4. After the collapse of the measure proposed by Sir Richard Temple, there seems to have been a suspension of legislative activity in the matter of the Law of Landlord and Tenant in Bengal. But the difficulties of zemindars in the matter of realisation of rents were so great that Mr. Reynolds, Secretary to the Government of Bengal, in his letter dated April 1877 thus brought the matter for the reconsideration of the Government of India:—"The replies which have been received to the circular in which this Government invited an expression of opinion on the Bill, sufficiently show that under the present procedure, the recovery of rent by legal process, even when the arrear is not disputed, is so tedious and costly as practicably, in many cases, to involve a *denial of justice*. If the ryots of a village combine to offer a passive resistance to the landlord by withholding all payment of rent, he can only realise his dues by a suit in the Civil Court against each individual cultivator. It is the object of the ryots to delay a final decision as long as possible and the procedure of a civil suit affords them many facilities for doing so. In the meantime the zemindar, though thus kept out of his own dues, is compelled to pay the Government revenue on pain of losing his estate, and under the pressure thus put upon him, he is sometimes obliged to accede to the demands of the ryots and to forego claims which he would have been able to establish under a more expeditious legal procedure, or he is forced to borrow money at ruinous rates of interest to enable him to meet the Government demand."

5. Mr. Mackenzie thus expressed himself in the Bengal Council four and a half years ago:—"The law's delays are, we know, proverbial, but the delays of a Bengal rent suit in a Bengal Moonsiff's court are more than even proverbial philosophy can make palatable. Notwithstanding the fact that in about 75 per cent. of the suits for arrears of rent the claim is not really contested, the zemindars and other rent receivers have too often found themselves unable to recover their just dues without submitting to a process which entails costs that they may

possibly never recover, and delays that are frequently embarrassing and ruinous, and even when the zemindar has got his decree, it by no means follows that he has got his rent.

"The zemindars are on their part not merely not unwilling but anxious to have this portion of their case taken into separate and final consideration. The Road Cess and Public Works Cess Acts have thrown upon them the responsibility of collecting with their rents and paying into the treasuries all that portion of this fresh local and provincial taxation which falls upon under-tenants of every degree. If they cannot recover this easily and effectually from their tenants, they must under penalty pay the amount themselves—a position which the State *is obviously bound to render* as little burdensome as possible. The Lieutenant-Governor therefore, as he has informed us immediately on his assumption of office, and in accordance with the last views of his predecessor, pressed upon the Government of India the necessity of early legislation to facilitate the early recovery of undisputed rents and to improve the law for execution of decrees in rent cases."

6. After alluding to the many special powers granted to the Zemindars by the old Regulations (notably Reg. VII. of 1799 and V. of 1812) for easier realization of rents, Mr. Mackenzie thus noticed the gradual curtailment of those powers and the change of sympathy of Government from the Zemindars to the ryots:—"In 1859 the legislative pendulum swung quite to the opposite extreme. Summary arrests of defaulters were forbidden. Distraint was so fenced in with difficulties as to become quite impracticable. Zemindars were prohibited from compelling the attendance of their tenants to settle accounts or pay their rents, and both parties were relegated to formal suits in the Courts, at first in that of the Collector and since 1869 in that of the Civil Judge. It was the opinion of many competent Judges, even at the time that this re-action *was too violent*, that sufficient consideration was not given to the difficulties of the Zemindar's position; that the character of the ryot, say, for instance in Backergunge, is not by any means so "child-like and bland" as to warrant the confidence which the law places in his anxiety to pay his rent as it falls due. As I explained to the Council before, the difficulties of the landlords have *become greater year by year*, while the pressure put upon them by Government has *become heavier*, and they stand now urgently in need of assistance from the Legislature."

Mr. Reynolds in his letter alluded to before thus concluded his observations on the subject:—"While Mr. Eden is not prepared at present to take up the question of defining the principles upon which rents should be enhanced, he is quite satisfied that something must be done without delay to improve the system under which the Zemindars can now legally recover their rents. Complaints have reached him from every part of the country of the difficulty and delay which exist under the present procedure, and both officials and non-officials are agreed that the system requires an immediate reform.

"In the two Bills now before the Bengal Legislative Council, the Bill for the levy of a cess for Provincial Public Works, and the Bill for the levy of a rate upon Irrigation Lands, it is proposed to collect the rates through the Agency of the Zemindars in the same manner as the road cess is collected at present. But it is clear to the Lieutenant-Governor that, if responsibilities of this kind are thrown upon the landlords, the Government is *bound in equity* to give them corresponding facilities for realising the amounts which they are entitled to recover from the ryots."

7. The above extracts will make at least two points clear; (1) that it was the difficulty about the realization of rent that the Zemindars asked to have remedied, and (2) that the Governments of Sir Richard Temple and Sir Ashley Eden thoroughly appreciated the difficulties of Zemindars and were anxious to have the law so amended as to remove all cause of complaint on that score. Section 9 of the Bill framed in 1876 and section 4 of that framed in 1879 provided that the amount sued for should be deposited in Court before the tenant would be allowed to put in his defence. This salutary provision has disappeared from all Bills that have been drafted since, for reasons not known to your memorialists. If the Government really believes that the difficulties of Zemindars "have become greater year by year" and if the Government is convinced that it is "bound in equity" to give them the necessary help, it is plain that the first step at legislation should be to remedy an evil that is unequivocally pronounced to exist with such dire consequence to the Zemindars. But nothing has been done in the present Bill to help the Zemindars in realizing their rents. On the contrary, it contains provisions of such a one-sided nature as to deprive them of their most cherished rights and thus by weakening their position, gradually pave the way for their extinction as a class. The provisions regarding khamar lands, the arbitrary extention of the right of occupancy, the right of transferring the occupancy tenure without the consent of the landlord, the restriction on freedom of contract, the provisions regarding compensation to ordinary ryots, the fixing of the maximum amount of rent at one-fifth of the gross produce, the provisions regarding the appointment of a manager by the District Judge and other provisions of a similar nature, too numerous to detail here, are all intended for the good of the ryot, and offer not only no advantage to the landlord but are calculated to throw enormous difficulties at every step in his dealings with his tenantry. The ryot under the proposed Bill could, if he chose, make the Courts the medium of his communication with the person designated in the Bill as his landlord, but the latter will no longer occupy the same position as in the past. The effect of these provisions becoming law would be (by giving a wide scope to litigation) to diminish the profits of the landlord, and hence the value of landed property. And with the rigorous sun-set law hanging over their heads and the tenantry in an attitude of defiance, it is not too much to say that utter ruination will stare the zemindars in the face. Your humble memorialists are loath to believe that the righteous British Government would sanction a one-sided, narrow, and unjust measure of this kind. It would virtually bring on the abolition of a class of Her Majesty's subjects who have invested money in land relying on the faith of the British Government and who sincerely believe that interference with their rights in the manner proposed would be a direct infringement of vested interests as guaranteed by the Permanent Settlement.

8. As regards the necessity for a radical and complete change in the law of Landlord and Tenant, your humble memorialists beg to observe that the present state of the country is not such as to justify the enactment of a measure like this. In Bengal (especially Eastern Bengal) the ryot is strong enough to hold his own against the strongest Zemindar. The advocates of the Bill admit this. Spread of education and enlightenment and the progressive nature of the times have infused a spirit of independence and self-reliance among the Bengal tenantry, quite unknown a quarter of a century back, and as time goes on this will spread. They are perfectly alive to their rights and interests and occasionally assert them in a way which places the landlord completely at their mercy. Sir Ashley Eden after his first tour in the Eastern districts was able to testify to the prosperous condition of the peasantry in clear and unmistakeable language. It is well known that the occupancy right is enjoyed by the great majority of the ryots. If statistics were called for, it would be found that at least 90 per cent. of the ryots possess that right, and the Zemindars have never in this part of the country objected to this right being acquired under the 12 years' rule, or shifted them from one plot to another with a view to prevent the acquisition of the right. The ryots are therefore quite secure from unnecessary eviction at the will of the landlord. Enhancement also takes place slowly and by mutual agreement. The difficulty of realization has already been dwelt upon before and it is a well-known fact that the Government, with its immense prestige, cannot realize the full extent of the jumma in Government estates even with the aid of a summary law. Thus whether for enhancement or realization of rent if the disadvantage is on the side of the Zemindar, your humble memorialists fail to see what justification there is for still further intensifying those difficulties, and reducing his status by a complete and radical change in the law calculated to excite the worst passions, foster litigation, and set one class against the other.

9. A detailed criticism of the provisions of the Bill is appended to this for the consideration of your Excellency in Council.

And your memorialists as in duty bound will ever pray.

Notes on the Bengal Tenancy Bill, 1883.

Section 3, clause 2.—It is doubtful whether the word "owning" would include trustees and persons having a life interest only in the property. as well as *mutwallies* of *wakf* properties and *shebaits* of *debatter* estates.

Section 3, clauses 5 and 8.—The definitions of "raiyat" and "tenant" will bring in confusion. In a country where the masses of the people are uneducated and ignorant, these fine distinctions will often cause confusion, as by the careless use of the word raiyat in any proceeding the landlord will be taken as having admitted a tenant to be holding agricultural lands, though the person so designated may not have held any such lands at all. The definition of the word "tenant" is also faulty inasmuch as it does not show who, other than a tenure-holder, raiyat, under-raiyat or the tenant of a bastu holding, can be said to be a tenant.

If the distinction between a raiyat and a tenant is at all to be preserved, then the definition of raiyat might be advatageously changed to the following effect: A person shall be deemed to be a raiyat who holds land for the purpose of agriculture, horticulture or pasture, either on an express or implied agreement to pay rent.

Section 3, clause 6.—This will encourage unrestricted and unlimited sub-letting. The word "mediately" should be omitted.

Section 3, clause 16.—Transfer should not include mortgage.

Section 3, clause 19.—Does the word "stamped" include "sealed"?

Section 4.—The insertion of the words "not inconsistent with" in clause (*a*) has given such an amount of vagueness and indefiniteness to the section, that it would be a fruitful source of litigation and confusion. The illustration in this section is so far suggestive that it will encourage under-raiyats to set up false claims, as well as create another class of occupancy-right holders.

CHAPTER II.

This refers to *khamar* lands. Too much importance has been attached to this class of lands. Large zemindars seldom have *khamar* or *nij jote* lands, and it is only small landholders or talookdars who keep such lands for their own maintenance. The provisions relating to the survey and registry of these lands are based on the fear that landholders will gradually absorb and convert *rayati* lands into *khamar*, but this fear is perfectly baseless—at least so far as Bengal is concerned. The provisions of this chapter will entail a good deal of expense and trouble while they will serve no useful purpose. Why should the proprietor have to prove 12 years' continuous occupation? If any landholders have made new khamar, say, five years before the passing of the Act, will he be deprived of those lands? This is surely very unjust.

Section 15.—The presumption that when the rent of a tenant has not been changed for 20 years, it must be taken for granted that the land has been held at that rate since the permanent settlement of 1793, is injurious to the interests of landlords. There are many estates in which the owners are minors or women, who have treated their tenants leniently, and have never attempted to enhance the rents of their tenants, or who, from sheer neglect, have allowed

the same rents to run on for 20 years or more. The interests of such persons will be very seriously affected by this provision. On the other hand, those landlords who have been frequently enhancing their rents will not be so affected. This seems very unjust and unreasonable. This provision is also very prejudicial to the interests of auction-purchasers who are often unable to get possession of the zemindari papers of their predecessors. Mr. Reynolds remarks that "as there is reason to think that rent receipts have been much more regularly given and much more regularly preserved during the last 20 years than during the 20 years which preceded them, it seems to follow that the lapse of time has made it more and more easy to raise the presumption and more and more difficult to rebut it." Since the passing of Act X of 1859 the tenants have been quite alive to their own interests and do everything in their power to protect the many valuable privileges which that Act conferred on them. Hence it is much easier now to prove uniformity of payment for 20 years than it was when the Act was passed. It is therefore urged that if in future such presumption should be raised, the tenant should prove uniform payment for at least 40 years immediately before the commencement of the suit, and not any 20 years which may suit his own convenience.

Section 20.—This is probably intended to apply to Government estates. Why should not ryots in Government estates be in the same position as the ryots of private land-owners.

Section 28.—The relief contemplated by this section might easily be obtained by application to the zemindar. Why then should the ryot have power to apply direct to a revenue officer? If the landlord refuses to register such transfers, then the tenant may apply to the civil court as provided for in section 32.

Sections 45 and 47.—These two sections will confer the right of occupancy on all classes of ryots, without any distinction whatever in the territories under the control of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal. The occupancy right will then be "the rule and not the exception" as desired by Sir Ashley Eden. It is well known to Government that 90 per cent. of the ryots of the present day possess that right. They have acquired this right under the operation of the present law, and no land-holder ever thinks of attempting to deprive his ryots of this right. Why should then the Government confer that right in a peculiar way against the wishes of the zemindars when the latter affirm that they have never objected to the right being acquired under the 12 years' rule? It will not now be necessary to hold the same piece of land for 12 years, nor will it be required of him to hold one piece of land for 12 years in the same village. If a ryot holds one piece of land or several pieces of land at different periods in the same estate for 12 years (an estate may have 100 villages in it), then he will acquire the right of occupancy in all the lands held by him on the 12th year. For instance, an estate called *A* in the district of Dacca has lands which are within the boundary of the district of Furreedpur or Barisal. If the ryot holds a piece of land belonging to *A* for 12 years in Barisal, then he acquires a right of occupancy in all lands held by him in estate *A* in the district of Dacca, though he may have held those lands for six months only; or he need not even hold an identical piece of land in Barisal for 12 years, he may have held 10 pieces of land within that time in Barisal, but on the 12th year he will acquire the right of occupancy in all lands held by him in the 100 villages of estate *A* in the district of Dacca. Then, again, there may be several estates owned by different owners in the same village. By this provision the ryot of one estate is virtually a settled ryot in respect of the others, though he may not have held any land in any of the other estates. Because the ryot holds land in the same village, therefore he has a right to be deemed a settled ryot in respect of all estates in the village. This may be somewhat in keeping with the spirit of the Regulations which respected the rights of khoodkasht kudmee or resident ryots of the village only. But the khoodkasht ryots of one village were the paikashts of another, though included in the same estate. But the present Bill goes far ahead of the Permanent Settlement Regulations and gives the right of being deemed a settled ryot to any one holding land in the same estate which may have hundreds of villages in it. Is this not going too far? The definition should therefore be changed as follows:—"Every person who for a period of 12 years, whether before or after the commencement of this Act, has continuously held as a raiyat raiyati land situate in a village when it appertains to a single estate, or raiyati land in an estate when there are more estates than one holding interests in the same village, shall be deemed," &c. This will also do away with the necessity for retaining clause (*b*) of section 43 which is very wide in its significance. The word "village" should also be more accurately defined. The boundaries of *Thak* or survey maps of most of the villages as surveyed in 1853 are very different from their present boundaries, partly on account of diluvion or alluvion, partly on account of the encroachment of neighbouring villages, or partly on account of (in many cases) voluntary concessions and agreements entered into between neighbouring landlords since the last survey. It may often be that part of the area included in an old survey map is now a part of a different village and estate altogether. How will such cases be dealt with? The definition in section 45 is certainly a very broad one, which not even the blindest supporter of the cause of ryot's rights ever dreamt of having. The pesent law of 12 years' continuous possession of the same piece of land has been declared by the highest legal authorities to be an invasion of the proprietary rights of landlords as guaranteed by the Permanent Settlement. Sir Barnes Peacock, the late Chief Justice of the Calcutta High Court, remarked that "it interferes with the just rights of the zemindars, at least in the permanently-settled estates by vesting rights of occupancy in ryots who had no previous existence." Sir Richard Garth says:—"The term of 12 years, which was fixed by the Act of 1859 as necessary to confer the right, was about the shortest period of prescription known to the law. I believe it will be found that in no country in the world can

a prescriptive title be gained in any shorter period." Then again, regarding the contention made by those who advocate the cause of the ryots, that the ryots in many parts of the country acquire the right according to custom and not under Act X of 1859, Sir Richard Garth says:—"If there did in fact exist now, or if there had existed in 1859, any customary right to land by which ryots could have proved a permanent title by an enjoyment of less than 12 years, the civil courts would surely have heard of it long before this." Such are the views of high legal authorities on this vexed question, and the opinions of many more Judges of the High Court could be quoted to the same effect. Apart from the question of the legality of the provision, it may be said that the 12 years' rule is not injurious to the ryots, and that there is no necessity or justification whatever for changing the law in this respect—at least in Bengal.

Section 46.—*Vide* remarks on chapter VII.

Section 49.—This section is also very objectionable. Section 13 provides that no land other than that for which a register has been kept shall become *khamar* land. This absolutely puts a stop to any increase in *khamar* lands in future. But section 49 provides that the occupancy right might be acquired even in *khamar* lands by 12 years' possession. The zemindar will thus suffer double loss—on the one hand he will be deprived of the right of retaining as much land as he may require for his own use, and on the other, his *khamar* land will also be acquired by his ryots gradually, so that if a zemindar wishes to extend his family residence, make a garden or a new house, he will be entirely at the mercy of the tenant.

Section 50.—This section confers on the occupancy ryot the right, along with other rights, of transferring the holding by sale, gift or otherwise, without the consent of the landlord. The zemindars of East Bengal have in their memorials to Government (on the Rent Question) in previous years always objected to this clause as detrimental to the interests of both landlord and tenant. The provision would tend to transfer the tenant right from *bonafide* cultivators to money-lenders or other non-cultivating classes. The right of transfer will defeat the very object with which the right of occupancy was created. As the Legislature cannot fix a limit to the rate of interest payable by ryots on amounts borrowed by them, nothing will prevent the mahajans from extorting any rate of interest that may suit their convenience. And in a short time the amount will be doubled or quadrupled, and the poor ryot will be sold out and converted into a day-labourer for tilling the very land which the other day he called his own. The full benefit of this measure, though intended for the good of the actual cultivator, will be reaped by a third party who cannot lay any claim to that right, and who does not deserve any consideration at the hands of the zemindar. The Government of India objected to this in 1876, but Sir Ashley Eden, in asking the Government of India to reconsider its decision, said: "There appears no ground for apprehending that this measure would have the effect of transferring the land to classes whose ownership it might not be thought desirable to encourage. It is probable that in most cases the right would be purchased by ryots of the same class and position as the former tenant. The occupancy ryot is, by the nature and terms of his holding, a resident cultivator, and to render his tenure saleable would involve nothing more than the possibility of its transfer from one resident cultivator to another." It is clear that the whole of Sir Ashley Eden's contention falls to the ground if it can be shown that in places where the right of transfer has been given, the tenure has passed from *bonáfide* cultivators to money-lenders or other non-cultivating classes. Sir Ashley Eden thinks "it is probable that the right would be purchased by ryots of the same class;" but is this borne out by facts? On the contrary, the experience that has been gained in Bengal and in other Provinces of India entirely falsifies the expectation on which the late Lieutenant-Governor based his theory. The Hon'ble Raja Siva Prosad in his speech in the Imperial Council in March last laid special stress on this point, and illustrated it by the case of one of his estates the tenants of which had simply been ruined. Then, again, if the occupancy ryot is by the "nature and terms of his holding, a resident cultivator," why does the present Bill give the right to one who is non-resident? Is the present measure in keeping with the original proposal of Sir Ashley Eden? If not, how wide it is of the first inception of the idea? It is said that the great advantage to the ryot will be that it will enable him to raise loans on easier terms. But even on this point opinions differ very much among those who have experience of the state of things in the mofussil. But granting, however, that such is likely to be the case, a loan on easier terms could be raised only by the hypothecation of the holding to the mahajan. It is unreasonable to accept the theory on which the justification of the measure is founded, *viz.*, that the money so raised would be spent in improving the condition of the land from which he could be sold out at any moment. The zemindar's interest in the land is much more permanent and unalienable than that of the ryot, even were the right of transfer conferred on the latter. An occupancy ryot can throw up his holding at any moment, if it does not prove profitable to him, but the zemindar's interest is permanent. Hence the zemindar is not only directly interested in keeping his estate in an efficient condition, but he alone is capable of incurring the outlay necessary for such improvements. When artificial means are employed to improve the condition of an estate, it is not plots of ground but large tracts that have to be dealt with. And large sums are often necessary to bring the works to a successful completion. It is therefore unreasonable to expect that the ryot will take on himself the work which he has not the means to undertake, and which legitimately belongs to the zemindar. It is said that the sale of a tenure would facilitate the realisation of rent by the zemindar, but if the disadvantages of the measure were weighed against its advantages, the good resulting from it would be more than counterbalanced by the evil that it would give rise to. As regards the ryot, the increased

facilities afforded him for borrowing would be a tool in his hands to work his own ruin by borrowing money on every possible occasion, such as marriage ceremonies and so forth. The phrase "which does not render it unfit for the purposes of the tenancy," in clause (a) of this section, is very vague, and ought to be properly defined, otherwise it will give rise to much litigation between landlords and tenants. No provision has also been made in the Bill for the registration in the landlord's sherista of transfers of occupancy holdings. Without such a provision, the landlord will entirely be in the dark as to who his tenant is. The Bill makes the occupancy holding virtually a *talook* and the occupancy ryot, a *talookdar*. With the large powers of sale and gift given to him, we do not see why the purchaser of an occupancy holding should not register his name in the landlords' sherista on payment of a moderate fee.

The advocates of the present Bill deny that its provisions are tantamount to redistribution of property in land. When this Bill becomes law, who is it that will get the compensations that are offered for acquiring land for public purposes such as railways, canals, &c. Will not the tenant come in for at least half the price, if not more? If this does not mean distribution of property, we do not understand what does.

The power of sub-letting in clause (e) will be resorted to chiefly to prevent the landlord from exercising his right of pre-emption. Sub-letting will be injurious to the actual cultivator, as the occupancy ryot could easily convert himself into a middleman.

Sections 56 and 61.—The acquisition of the right of occupancy by a new tenant immediately on his taking from the landlord a holding wherein the former tenant had a right of occupancy is indeed very objectionable. The landlord will have no interest to pay the highest amount offered for a holding, if he cannot let the land again as he desires, or if he cannot enhance the rent of the same holding. And it may often happen that having bought a tenure at the highest market price, he may have to wait for a year or more before he can let it at the same price or even at a reduction to a new tenant. Let us illustrate this by an example. A holding is put to sale by a mahajan and Rs. 200 is offered as the highest price. The landlord in exercise of his right of pre-emption pays this amount and buys the holding, but he may not be able to settle it over again at that price to a new tenant. Probably the land will remain uncultivated for a year, and he suffers loss of his rent meanwhile. The interest of the Rs. 200 at 12 per cent. per annum comes to Rs. 24. At last he is obliged to make over the holding to a new man, say, for Rs. 150. Here the landlord suffers a loss of Rs. 50 in the price, Rs. 24 in the interest or Rs. 74 in all, besides his rent for the year. Considering the risks undertaken by the landlord, it is but fair that he should be allowed to settle the land to the best advantage. And there is no reason why the new tenant who did not occupy the land for even a day, should get all the privileges of the previous occupant at the very moment he enters the land. The right does not attach to the land but to the holder thereof, and hence the new occupier cannot have the same privileges which the former tenant had.

We cannot conclude our observations on the subject of the occupancy right without noticing one or two important deviations in the present Bill from what was proposed by the Bengal Government in its own Bill. In the first place it was proposed (section 19, clause 3) that the sale of an occupancy right to a non-resident ryot will be valid only with the written consent of the landlord, and not otherwise. In the second place (section 21, clause *b*) no partial alienation of the holding will be valid without the written consent of the landlord. But both of these safeguards have been done away with in the Bengal Tenancy Bill. The first would to a certain degree prevent the right passing into the hands of men who, owing to their absence from the village, are not likely to turn out desirable tenants or good agriculturists. The second would preserve the holding from being divided into minute parts, the occupants of which would be too poor to devote themselves to the improvement of agriculture. But by far the most important objection to this sub-division is that it will lead to quarrel and litigation among the numerous co-sharers of the occupancy right. It is well known that the great majority of ryots in Bengal are Mahomedans. Under the Mahomedan law the property is inherited by all the sons, daughters, wives and other relations. Some of these—especially the daughters—live away in distant villages and do not share in the cultivation of the land. It frequently happens that these various members of a family do not agree among themselves. And the effect of this will be that any member living away and having no direct interest in the holding, will sell up his or her share to some one who is not friendly to the others. And this will lead to misunderstanding and quarrel. Is such a state of things likely to conduce to the peace and happiness of the cultivating class or to the feeling of security which the bestowal of rights in property (the avowed object of conferring the right of transfer) is likely to engender? Then, again, is this likely to facilitate the realisation of the zemindar's rent from the numberless co-sharers of a holding which the provision will create? If the resident occupiers are sued for arrears, they will say that such and such a person (perhaps living miles away) is part-owner and is responsible for part of the rent, though the holding stands in the name of one member of the family, as is usually the case. These difficulties should be well considered.

Section 59.—This section limits the enhancement to six annas per rupee, or to $\frac{1}{5}$th of the estimated average annual value of the gross produce. No restraint should be put on the freedom of contract. When contracts entered into by people in other matters are respected by the courts of law and sanctioned by the established usages of the country, there is no reason whatever why a contract freely entered into between a landlord and a tenant should be respected only when it binds the former. Then, again, the limit of six annas per rupee is one of several restrictions to enhancement of rent. The second restriction is contained in section 76, which provides that the enhanced rent shall in no case be more than double the existing rent. The

third is contained in section 77, which provides that the limit of enhancement will be reached by degrees in a number of years. And the fourth is the limit that the enhanced rent shall not exceed $\frac{1}{5}$th of the average annual value of the gross produce in staple crops calculated at harvest time, the cheapest time in the year. Amidst so many restrictions it is easy to conceive that the landlord will get but small advantage, if at all, when he puts the legal machinery in motion for the enhancement of rent. Let us illustrate this by an example. Suppose the average annual value of the produce of a bigha of land is Rs. 12½ and the present rent of the ryot one rupee. Under this law the landlord can claim to enhance up to Rs. 2 annas 8, being $\frac{1}{5}$th of Rs. 12½. But he cannot expect to get more than double or Rs. 2. And even if the court should deem it to be fair, from the evidence before it, to give him the Rs. 2, it cannot pass a decree for that amount, as section 59 provides that in no case shall the enhancement exceed 6 annas per rupee, or in other words, the landlord cannot get more than Re. 1 ans. 6. Hence it is evident that the landlord can never expect to get the full benefit of the provision of the law. For, even if the land should continue fertile, it would take, at this rate, at least 50 years to get his 2 rupees 8 annas, for the rent once enhanced cannot be disturbed for 10 years, as provided for in section 78. So much for the justice of this provision.

Regarding the limit of $\frac{1}{5}$th of the average annual value of the gross produce, it may be said that it is a most arbitrary limit. Even the Rent Commissioners fixed the limit at $\frac{1}{4}$th of the average annual value of the gross produce. Many authorities could be cited to prove that rent in times anterior to the Permanent Settlement varied from ¾ths to ½ of the gross produce. In the western districts of Bengal the rent still varies from ⅓rd to ½. Even in East Bengal, where land is let at what is called the *burga bhag*, half the produce is paid to the landlord. But if the landlord gives the seeds, he gets more than half. In Behar the rent at present varies from half to nine-sixteenths of the gross produce. Under these circumstances, to fix the limit of enhancement to $\frac{1}{5}$th is very arbitrary and unjust. The limit should be six annas of the average gross produce of land where money rent is paid, and half the produce where rent is paid in kind. The ryot is the best person to know which lands will yield him a profit and what rent he can afford to pay deducting the cost of cultivation. Hence any contract freely entered into by a ryot should be respected by the law.

Sections 62 to 73.—The procedure laid down in these sections for the preparation of a Table of Rates is very cumbrous, and will be very expensive and troublesome to both landlord and tenant. Clause (*c*), section 63, refers to "the maximum and minimum estimated average amounts of the gross produce" of each class of land. If the average is to be struck, why should there be two averages for each class? These fine distinctions instead of simplifying matters will create more confusion. For the same reason there should not be two rates—a minimum and a maximum—for each class of land as provided for in section 73. It is very doubtful whether a Table of Rates, prepared on the complicated lines laid down in the Bill, will be fair to the landlord; on the contrary, the probability is that in every case the Table will err on the side of over-leniency towards the ryot. It will be necessary not only to fix rates for each class of land in every part of a district, but also in every village in that part. Rates vary in each village, and it is impossible to fix a rate for even a tolerably large area. The rates will remain in force for 10 to 30 years, but the land may deteriorate after 5 years. Is the tenant then to get a reduction? If he does not, he suffers. But if he does, he becomes liable to enhancement within that period. For, it would be unfair to give him reduction without making him liable to enhancement. In either case the fixed period of 10 or 30 years will be injurious to one or the other party. In respect to such matters the landlord and tenant should adjust their claims without interference from outside. Then, again, in most of the districts in Eastern Bengal, the Courts of Law have decided what are fair and equitable rates. Does the Legislature intend that the rates fixed by the High Court and adhered to both by landlord and tenant should be set aside by the revenue officer and the rates established since a long time after the expenditure of large sums of money should be altered at the caprice of such an officer? Then, again, the expenses to be incurred by Government, including the salaries of all officers employed down to the lowest peon, will be realized from both landlord and tenant, and the result will be financially disastrous to both. It should also be remembered that a Table will be of value in places which have been surveyed in detail. To prepare a Table before such a survey would be like putting the cart before the horse. Then, again, after incurring all the trouble and expense of preparing a Table of Rates, the landlord will have to bring as usual a suit in the civil court to determine under what class the land in question should be assessed. This means a good fight with the tenant over again. Why this double loss?

Section 70.—The limit stated in this section should not exceed 10 years. Considering the difficulties in the way of enhancement and the hard contest with the ryot at every step, it is but fair that the landlord should not be debarred from reaping any advantages which he may get on the clearest evidence and on the most undeniable facts.

Section 74.—It is not clear why the ground of enhancement on account of the ryot is holding more land than he pays rent for, has been omitted from this section.

Section 83.—The preparation of annual price lists should be made by the Collector in consultation with, say, three assessors, who should be men having a knowledge of the country and its produce.

Section 87.—The provision of a settled ryot acquiring permanent right in bastu land *not included in an occupancy tenure*, is unjust to the landlord. But the provision that he will not lose the right, though he may cease to be a settled ryot of the village or estate, appears to us quite incomprehensible. Nothing has been said as to how long the landlord will wait before

letting out the land left by the absconding ryot, and no attempt has been made to show any justification for so unjust a measure. Furthermore, the run-away ryot cannot be ejected from the land, though he may have broken the condition on breach of which he was, under the terms of the contract, liable to be ejected without compensation being paid to him. Is this fair?

The limit of 5 per cent. is also very unfair. This limit had been first fixed by the Rent Commission. Even Government paper yields 4 to 4½ per cent. and free of all costs. For land there is first the Government revenue to be paid, then the Road and P. W. cesses. Then there is the cost of collection and the difficulty of realizing it. Some consideration should also be made for outstanding balances and chances of litigation. After all this trouble and expense 5 per cent. is the highest that the landlord can look to as his rent. Is this fair?

CHAPTER VII.

The broad definition given of a settled ryot will include almost every ryot in Bengal, Behar and Orissa. If there be one in ten thousand who is not so, he would also in course of time get all the privileges of a settled ryot, which no landlord could prevent him from acquiring. The provisions for compensation for improvements and for compensation for disturbance are such as to make the position of an ordinary ryot in some respects more enviable than that of an occupancy ryot. These two compensations are to be given to him though he should have broken a condition for breach of which he was, under the terms of the contract, liable to be ejected. Hence to eject such a tenant would be out of the power of an ordinary landlord unless he is disposed through sheer *malice prepense* to incur an unwarrantable amount of expenditure in order to get rid of the tenant.

The breach of a stipulation relating which both parties have most willingly made an agreement, is an infringement of the landlord's right, and if in such a case the ryot is allowed compensation of such a heavy nature, it is simply punishing the landlord for seeking redress of wrong done to him, and rewarding tenant for committing the wrong. If a ryot does not appear or agree to pay the enhanced rent demanded (section 92), it will be more advantageous to him than to the ryot who agrees to pay the enhanced rent, for, if the case is not decided within ten weeks before the expiry of the year and the agreement is recorded in the year following, the ryot will have to pay the enhanced rent from the year next following the date of the agreement. In the case of the ryot who agrees before the expiry of the year to pay the enhanced rent, he will have to pay at that rate from the year immediately following.

Section 96.—This is very objectionable. Why should a ryot be entitled to claim all accretions to his holding as his own. If this be the law, half a dozen ryots of a village could claim a new *chur* much larger perhaps than the village itself as their own. But when a civil suit is brought by the neighbouring landlord for possession of the land, who is it that will bear the cost of the suit—the ryot or the landlord? Is the landlord or the ryot to be made defandant?

Section 100.—The provisions regarding a better system of receipts and accounts are no doubt desirable, but the safeguards have been stretched to an unnecessary extent. The receipt is to contain so many facts relating to the holding that it will serve the purpose of a *pattah*, that is, it will have in it those facts and figures which a *pattah* usually has. This will not facilitate the collection of rent, but will throw such obstacles in the way of ordinary village patwaris or gomastas, that they will honour the rule more in the breach than in the observance thereof, and will oftentimes comit such blunders as to throw everything into confusion. Some simple facts connected with the rent of the holding should only be stated, such as the name of the tenant, the date of payment, the name of the landlord, the amount paid in the arrears and the amount paid in the current rent of the year, &c. We would therefore suggest that clauses (*f*) and (*g*) in section 100 be expunged as quite unnecessary in an ordinary receipt—especially as section 101 provides that, within three months after the expiry of each agricultural year, a statement of account showing these and other important particulars is to be delivered to the tenant by the landlord under a penalty. As a better system of accounts will have to be kept by the landlord under the provisions of this chapter than is at present in vogue, the landlord may be fairly entitled to a small fee for retaining a better staff of servants, and perhaps increasing the number of his amlahs in order to carry on this extra work. There is ample justification for this demand, as the landlord will be liable to a fine of Rs. 50 for non-compliance with this provision. When there are more co-sharers than one, the fee might be rateably divided among them. If the landlord is not to receive a fee, then the penalty should be withdrawn, as it will prove ruinous to many poor landlords, and will prove quite embarassing to others.

Section 103—Is objectionable, as the phrase "has reason to believe" is too wide, and would entitle all and every ryot to deposit the rent in court without tendering the amount, to the receiver of it. This would entail endless hardship on the landlord to recover the amount, and in every case he would have to incur some expense in recovering it, which would be a source of loss to him for no fault of his own.

In making a deposit under clauses (*b*) and (*c*) of section 103, the tenant need not even mention the names of those co-sharers who are entitled to receive the amount. And no penalty is attached to his wilfully withholding this information. In such a case how are the co-sharers to know that such a deposit has been made in their favour unless they retain a mooktear (in every court where rent might be deposited) to bring in such information. Is it within the power of every landholder to engage the services of agents for that purpose? We should therefore suggest that, when deposits are made under clauses *b* and *c*, the tenant should be bound

under penalty to give the names of the persons who, he has reasons to believe, are entitled to the rent, and then the officer should cause a notice to be served in the *tahsil kutchery* or in some conspicuous place in the village or estate.

Section 107.—Three years is too long a time. It should be six months.

Section 1[illegible]9.—Half the gross produce should be the limit instead of 5-16ths.

Section 129.—If a ryot is evicted from a holding in default of payment of rent, there is nothing in this section which will prevent his demanding compensation from the landlord. This is very unfair. This is encouraging a defaulter, while it is the duty of the Government considering the stringent sunset law to afford every facility to the landlord in the realisation of rent. It should be remembered that one of the primary objects of the revision of the Rent Law was to facilitate the recovery of arrears of rent, but the temptation to a defaulter in the shape of compensation is such that he will have no incentive to be punctual in his payments. There is nothing in the Bill to deter a tenant from wilfully withholding the payment of rent. On the other hand, he is ensured from loss likely to arise from any measures that the landlord may take by the heavy compensations to which he might lay claim.

Section 133.—If the landlord be willing to measure the land, we do not see why he should not be able to do so within ten years next following the date on which it was so measured. It will in no way be injurious to the ryot, while the landlord might require to do so for some useful purpose. This section should be expunged.

Section 140.—Six months should be about the largest time allowed in such cases.

Sections 142 to 148.—These are some of the most objectionable provisions of the Bill Co-parcenary is an institution in this country. There are few estates, tenures or under-tenures that are owned by single individuals. In the great majority of cases the co-parceners have separate management. The usual practice is for some co-parceners in a group to have joint collection and management separate from another group of co-parceners. Instead of mending matters and furthering the cause of peace, these provisions will be an instrument to harass and virtually to ruin the majority of landholders. Owners of infinitesimal shares and refractory tenants would be able to throw every estate into the hands of the Court of Wards by a simple application to that effect to the District Judge. No provision has been made for an appeal against the Judge's order, and his order, however unjust and arbitrary, will remain final and conclusive. The onus to show cause why they should not appoint a common manager, is on the defendants, and the applicant is not bound to adduce any proof in support of his assertions. There is also no appeal against the appointment of a manager, nor against an order refusing to remove him from office should any interested person apply for his removal on sufficient grounds.

Sections 166-187.—The restricted nature of distraint allowed in these sections will be worse than useless to a landlord. The procedure laid down is like an ordinary suit to recover arrears of rent. The full amount of court-fee will have to be paid, the application shall be signed and verified in the manner prescribed by the Code of Civil Procedure. The court may then admit the application or reject it. These several restrictions are against the object and spirit of the law of distraint, and hence no landlord would take recourse to it.

Section 157.—Three months' time should be allowed under this section.

Section 187.—No reason has been assigned why the local Government should have the power to suspend the provisions relating to distraint in any area it thinks proper. Probably the object is to prevent harassment and oppression of ryots by frequently or unnecessarily distraining their crops. If the Executive Government should retain the power to interfere when the landlords are bent on taking undue advantage, we do not see any reason why the existing law regarding distraint should be so distorted and modified as to make it practically valueless. Why should good landlords be deprived of this only method of speedy realisation of rents for the sake of the bad ones who could be easily checked by the local Government. As a matter of fact, distraint is never taken recourse to except under the most pressing necessity.

Sections 188-207.—With regard to the procedure for the realisation of rents the provisions in the present Bill are very much alike the existing law on the subject with a few minor alterations. Section 199 is new, but is not likely to be of any use, and will certainly be limited in its application. The ryot who disputes the plaintiff's claim is not likely to act so foolishly as to admit that the arrear is due to him. Such cases will be very rare, and will not be of any help to the generality of landlords. What would really facilitate the realisation of rents would be to provide for the absolute forfeiture of the right of occupancy on non-payment of rent either on the due date, or at the latest, on the fifteenth day before the last day of the next payment of the Government revenue, provided the arrear be established to the satisfaction of the civil court. Or let it be provided that the ryot should deposit in court the amount sued for before filing his defence if the suit be a contested one, though he might sue the landlord for damages should the claim turn out to be false or should the claim be for a larger amount than he is entitled to get. Without some such stringent provision, it is vain to hope that the ryot will be regular in his payments. Or it may be provided that any number of tenants might be sued in the same plaint, so as to reduce the cost of bringing such suits. In many instances the ryot in order to avoid paying the rent, puts in a disclaimer denying the title of the landlord to the land. These cases should be severely dealt with: section 79, clause (8) of the Bill of the Rent Commission runs thus:—Subject to the other provisions of this Act, a tenancy is determined as between the parties thereto by any of the following occur-

rences in the following cases respectively, that is to say, in the case of any tenant(8)—by disclaimer when in a suit to which his landlord is a party, the tenant disclaims such landlord's title and sets up an adverse title in himself or another, by matter in writing or reduced to writing by the court under the provisions of the Act or the Code of Civil Procedure, and such landlord elects within six months to treat such disclaimer as a forfeiture of the tenancy; provided that no such forfeiture by disclaimer shall be allowed in any case in which such tenant having been let into possession by such landlord can show that such landlord's title had expired or been defeated or annulled at the time at which such disclaimer was made, or not having been let into posssession by such landlord can show that he admitted his title as landlord under a *bonâ fide* misapprehension or mistake. It is not clear why such a salutary provision has been left out.

Section 198.—The limit of Rs. 50 in clause (*b*) of this section is very high. This amount will cover the majority of rent suits, and as such cases will, in the first instance, be tried by a moonsiff, an appeal should be from his decision to the Judge or Subordinate Judge.

Section 202.—This section will enable a tenant to acquire rights which were never intended to be conferred on them. He has only to use the land in such manner or to render it unfit for the purposes of the tenancy, and when called upon by the landlord to repair the damage or pay "reasonable compensation," if the tenant choose to pay the compensation, his title to the land will be admitted and his possession confirmed. If this be the law, then anybody could take anybody else's land on payment of what is called reasonable compensation.

Section 208.—Clause (*f*) of this section should be omitted. This will frequently give rise to fraud, and will be a great injustice to auction-purchasers.

Section 210.—Section 201 is a confirmation of the circular order of the High Court published in the *Calcutta Gazette* in July 1880. The registered incumbrances can only be ascertained by a reference to the registers in the different sub-registry offices. These offices are scattered in different parts of the district, and visiting them involves so much waste of time and money that they operate as a serious bar against the execution of rent decrees. The poor class of landlords cannot afford to execute decrees on account of the costs to which they are subjected. As the indexes to these registers are kept in English, and English education has not extended into the interior of districts, the decree-holder finds it difficult to obtain the services of a person competent to examine the registers, and should he succeed in finding a person, he has to pay him a sum which cannot be included as costs in the execution of his decree. Let us consider the outlay which must be incurred before a decree for rent can be executed under this section. (1) The payment of fees in the several registry offices and the cost of obtaining copies of documents to enable the decree-holder to put in a correct affidavit, or he is certain to subject himself to the penalty of prosecution for perjury. (2) The cost of obtaining copies of road cess valuation papers in order to determine the value of the property to be sold. (3) The cost of making local enquiries to ascertain the number and rental of undertenures, &c. To the poorer classes of landlords who have expended their all in obtaining a decree, these costs are simply ruinous. Is it fair to throw such difficulties in the way of decree-holders who have satisfied the court that their claim is just and proper? If it is considered necessary that the existence of all incumbrances should be ascertained before a decree for rent can be executed, why should not the Registrar be required to furnish this information free of cost. If not, a moderate fee should be charged and the Registrars should be held responsible for the accuracy of the returns.

Section 215.—If occupancy holdings are also to be treated as tenures in such areas as the Local Government may, from time to time, by notification in the Gazette, direct, then the realization of rent will come to a perfect stand-still. It is not clear why the local Government should have this power reserved to itself. The Bill is only one-sided in its character, and favours the tenant unduly in his dealings with his landlord, but the *acme* of injustice is reached if this discretion is to be given to the local Government.

No. 21, dated the 20th September, 1883.

From—RAJA PROMATHA NATHA ROY BAHADUR, of Dighapatia,

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

I have the honour to forward herewith my notes on the Bengal Tenancy Bill, and I beg you will do me the favour to lay them before His Excellency the Viceroy.

Notes on the Bengal Tenancy Bill.

I, as a zamindar of Bengal, cannot help feeling alarmed at the unjust provisions of the Bengal Tenancy Bill introduced into the Legislative Council of His Excellency the Viceroy. As far as I am aware, this Bill has been brought forward, not in response to any application from the tenants for an enlargement of their existing rights, but because the landlords have been praying since some years for an alteration in the existing law to make fair enhancement of rents practicable, and their realization speedy, and successive Lieutenant-Governors have promised to grant both of these two prayers. It however, instead of altering the existing law in these two respects in such a way as would make it useful to the landlords, proposes to curtail several of their existing right for the benefit of the raiyats, and, as I shall show in paragraph 11 of these notes, to grant rent-free to the tenants all lands of the rents of which

they have been able to defraud the landlords for some time past. But the words which have been said by several of our rulers and legislators since the introduction of the Bill into the Council have alarmed me more than the Bill itself, and they have no doubt that the Government dislikes the landlords as a class. I am heartily willing to support any stringent provision for stopping the levy of illegal cesses, if our rulers would be disposed not to make fair enhancement impracticable. But I beseech them to consider whether it is just and wise to make no distinction between the innocent and the guilty, and to punish the whole class by making the law too harsh for everybody.

2. The landlords of Bengal and Behar, as a class, though not numerically large, constitute a very important and useful section of the community, and they are neither the creations of Lord Cornwallis nor of any other British Governor General of India, as some people suppose; but they claim their existence from a date centuries before the commencement of the British rule in India; and it will be unwise and unjust for the Government to curtail the rights they have enjoyed now for hundreds of years, and which have been solemnly confirmed to them by the Permanent Settlement and the Royal Proclamation of 1858.

3. If, however, our rulers think the landlord class as not undeserving of fair treatment, I am sure their sense of justice will oblige them to reconsider the Bill, and to make it really fair and equitable to both the sections of the landed class; and, on this belief, I now proceed to discuss some of the important sections which have yet struck me as unjust, and therefore objectionable from the landlord's point of view, preserving as far as possible the same order in which they are arranged in the Bill.

4. *Section 15.*—This section, unlike every other law we have, instead of putting on the shoulders of the tenant the burden of proving his allegation that he has paid the rents of his tenure or holding at a uniform rate since 1793, places upon the landlord the onus of disproving this allegation, or rather of proving the contrary, if he (the tenant) can only show that the rate of his rent has not been changed for the last twenty years. This provision has also been objected to by a large number of people, both official and non-official, since the publication of the Rent Commission's Bill and Report; and Mr. Reynolds, in his memorandum, dated the 21st February, 1881, appended to the Bill he prepared under directions from the Bengal Government, admits the soundness of those objections, and the difficulty of the landlords in these terms:—"Allowing all due weight to the arguments of the Commission, it is to be remembered that the presumption was first introduced by Act X of 1859, and that it was then necessary for the tenant to prove a uniform rate from 1839. It is now only necessary to prove such uniform payment from 1861. As there is reason to think that rent-receipts have been much more regularly given, and much more carefully preserved, during the last 20 years than during the 20 years which preceded them, it seems to follow that the lapse of time has made it more and more easy to raise the presumption and more difficult to rebut it. Nor can it be denied that auction-purchasers labour under a special grievance in this matter." though Mr. Reynolds, in his speech in Council on the 12th March last has modified his former views in the belief that a landlord will always be able to get out of his difficulties in such cases by applying for a record-of-rights under Chapter XII of the Bill, I fail to see the force of this reasoning; for I am sure the tenant will not hesitate to take advantage of this section to make an incorrect allegation of his *isthumurari* right before the officer preparing the record, and then that officer shall have no help for it but to throw the whole burden of the proof on the landlord, in the same way as a Civil Court does now. True, this provision about presumption is our existing law, but it is nevertheless an unfair one; and, when the law is being altered for the benefit of the ryots, I think any provision which is unduly harsh towards the landlords should be altered also. I therefore beg our legislators to either omit this unjust section altogether, or at least to restore the shape which was given to it in the Bill by Mr. Reynolds.

5. *Section 17.*—I believe that, to prevent the meaning of this section being misunderstood, the words "if the rate of rent have not been altered thereby" which exist in the Commission's Bill, the Bill prepared by Mr. Reynolds under the direction of the Government of Bengal and Digest, should not be omitted.

After *section 31* and before *section 32* I propose the insertion of a section to entitle a landlord to demand and receive in all cases a security from the transferee or the successor of not less than half the annual rent. When it is proposed to give to all permanent tenure-holders the advantages now enjoyed by patnidars in regard to the registration of their tenures, I think it is only fair that landlords should be given the same privileges about demanding and receiving security which a zamindar now has when a *patni* under him is transferred by sale, bequest or inheritance. This provision is very necessary, since, these tenures not being liable to summary sales like the patnis, the arrears together with the costs of realizing them sometimes grow too large to be fully covered by the sale-proceeds.

7. *Sections 45 and 47.*—For the sake of convenience, I take the two together. These sections propose to give to all ryots, whether *khudkast* or *pykast*, who have held lands in a village or estate for twelve years or more, the new status of settled ryots of that village or estate, and to confer upon all such ryots the right of occupancy in regard to any ryoti land they shall hold, whether they paid any rent for it or not, and even if they might have entered upon it the day before. The payment of rent for a plot of land is an essential necessity under the present law for the accrual of the right of occupancy in regard to that plot, and even the Rent Commissioners, the majority of whom are well known to be very friendly to the ryots, did not propose to do away with this condition, very necessary, for the protection of the right of the landlord class. This alteration of our present law would further confer the right of occupancy upon the majority of the *pykast* tenants who hold from year to year

and who do not consider this right of any value at all, as they abound now only in places where there is a greater demand for tenants than for land. Under the present law, none of these ryots has acquired an occupancy-right to any particular plot of land in the village, though many of them might have held lands in it for 12 years or more; because, there being no certainty that all the tenants who have come in this year from remote places will also come in the next: those who at the beginning of each season come first are first served; hence very few of these ryots can show uninterrupted possession of the same fields for any number of years. A landlord now therefore always can, and he often does, give these holdings over to new settlers whenever he finds an opportunity of reclaiming some portion of his waste-lands by so doing; for a new settler would not, and could not, take up waste-lands, unless he could secure a proportionate quantity of land which had been under cultivation. But, if sections 45 and 47 were passed into law in their present forms, a great check would be put to the reclamation of waste-lands, and the landlords shall suffer a great loss thereby. Besides, the landlord would suffer material injury in another way, namely, that many of these *pykast* cultivators having thus held lands in the village for 12 years or more, they shall now acquire occupancy-rights to the plots they have cultivated this year, though, as it often happens, they would not come to claim their rights again; but, all the same, the landlord shall have to refuse every one of these plots to a new ryot who might come first and like to take up some of them next year; consequently, he shall have to lose the whole of his next year's rent on these holdings, as it is well known that it is impossible to realize rents from these ryots if they have no crop which might be distrained or attached. Under these circumstances, I must object to these sections, and I venture to add that to consider one of this class a settled ryot of the village or estate is quite foreign to our traditions. Even the Bill prepared by Mr. Reynolds under direction from the Bengal Government did not propose an extension of the occupancy-right such as this.

8. *Section 50, clause (f).*—It proposes to make the occupancy-right transferable by sale or bequest, without even any check against a holding being broken up piecemeal in the course of the transfer—a provision considered desirable in both these cases by the Select Committee on Mr. Mackenzie's Bill to protect the landlords from needless inconvenience and annoyance. I regret to see several officials in high position (even the Hon'ble the Law Member included) believe that this is at present held to be the custom "throughout a very large portion of the area to which the Bill applies." If they will ascertain by enquiry the total number of holdings transferred from one family to another within a certain period, and compare it with the number transferred by sale or bequest, they shall find that the latter class of transfers bears a very small proportion to the former, and that the provision would be a novelty as far as the majority of our districts are concerned. This proposition, which is intended to make a substantial addition to the privileges of the ryots by taking away something equally substantial from the rights now enjoyed by the landlords, has already been discussed a good deal by the public both from a landlord and a ryot's point of view. Whether this new right will practically benefit the ryots or not, it is beyond my province to discuss here. But, if this clause be passed into law, (1) the landlords shall be deprived of the power they now have to keep new hostile tenants out of their properties; (2) the income they now derive from the nuzzurs which they get by re-letting out the profitable abandoned holdings shall be entirely lost to them, as all such holdings then shall be sold and not given up by their holders; (3) a lot of unprofitable holdings, which nobody would care to buy, shall come back to the landlord's hands and remain there, thus depriving them of a portion of their income from rents. Such holdings do come to their hands often, but now the better class of them come also; and by breaking up the old holdings when necessary, and forming new ones comprised of good and bad plots, a landlord can almost always let out every inch of his property, which advantage he shall be deprived of hereafter. The following five sections certainly enable a landlord to meet inconvenience No. 1 if he be a rich man and capable of buying up his tenants whenever they might be disposed to sell away their holdings, but not otherwise, while Nos. 2 and 3, as I have shown above, would surely bring heavy pecuniary losses to the landlord class. When this question was originally taken up by Government, it proposed to give to the landlords facilities for the speedy realization of their due and a law to ensure fair enhancements of their rents as compensations for this new right which would be given to the ryots at the landlord's expense; but, as this Bill does not intend to give them the two advantages named above in a way likely to better their present position. I must very respectfully, but strongly, object to this new measure.

CHAPTER VI, SUB-CHAPTERS A, B, C, D, AND E.

9. I take up all these sub-chapters together, in order to be able to show in a convenient way my reasons for the additions and alterations I am going to propose to some of their sections which give the rules as to how the money-rents of occupancy-rights shall be settled by Government officers and, in cases of amicable enhancements, the limits which the law shall not allow the rents to exceed. Act X of 1859 virtually made the occupancy-ryots co-proprietors with the landlords, and this Bill proposes to confer upon them (the tenants) what little is now wanting to make that right complete. If, after having brought things to this state, the legislators do not say definitely what is to be the share of each party in the income derived from the land, or at least how far one party can advance and the other recede, solely because the existing rents are either lower or higher than that share of the produce from the soil, it is only natural they shall quarrel; and, if the

law would not give the landlords what in fairness they ought to get, and what they used to get not many years ago, it is quite as natural that, as long as they exist, they shall try to secure their fair share by means other than the law, specially when it is seen that the law-abiding are in a worse plight than the less scrupulous. If the legislature, or rather the Government, does not want that the rents of the occupancy-ryots should be enhanced, it is better to say so at once and in plain words than to hold out hopes to the landlords of better things and then to deny them the fulfilment. The High Court ruling laid down in *Thakurani Das'* case, and based upon the existing law, has been universally condemned as unworkable for the purpose of restoring even that proportion which the rent bore to the gross produce of the soil before the time the prices of produce rose, and, therefore, it has always been cried against by the landlords as unfair to them. If our rulers did not know this before, they know it very well now, from the letters and notes submitted to them by persons having practical experience on the subject since the publication of the Rent Commission's Report and Bill; and I fail to make out why, after this knowledge, the Government should persist, as it does in this Bill, to lay down this case-law as the rule to be observed by rate-table makers and courts to determine what enhancements of the rents of occupancy-ryots should be allowed. When rents are paid in kind, as far as I am aware, they are everywhere adjusted now according to defined shares of the gross income derived from the land; and everybody, even the Government, has acknowledged that a certain share of the gross produce should be the limit beyond which money-rents also must not be enhanced; but I cannot see why, Government should hesitate to allow an enhancement up to that share of the gross produce simply because of the existing rent being below it; and this is the law for which the landlords have always been petitioning. Some of the friends of the ryots object to this principle of enhancement on the grounds that it will raise the rents very high all on a sudden, and that, because of the existence now of a difference in the shares, or rather in the proportions, of the rent with the gross produce in the different tracts of this province, any definite share, if fixed by law, would be unfair. Now, this Bill provides that the enhanced rent shall not be more than double the former rent; and, from my personal experience in the zamindari business, I can say that this rule is often followed in amicable enhancements; and not in a few cases of individual jamabandis the enhanced rents go up to that maximum. I therefore think this provision, with that about ten years' rest, meets the first objection. In regard to the second, I fail to see its force, as it can be proved by historical evidence that in old times the rents bore in every part of the province a uniform proportion to the gross average produce of the soil, and our laws have only latterly created the difference. I do not therefore see what harm can there be if after some more years the porportion be uniform again, the rights of the landlords as also of the occupancy-ryots being the same everywhere throughout the province. Then comes the question, what should that share of the gross produce be up to which the landlords shall claim enhancement and no further? The Rent Commission, of which the declared friends of the royts were the prominent members, proposed that rents should not be allowed to go beyond a fourth share of the gross produce; but the landlords have been claiming a higher share, because they are fully entitled to what the Government and they themselves were receiving at the time of the Permanent Settlement, when the Government made over to them its rights to the future increase of the income from the land for a fixed revenue; and these shares together come up to very near three-fifths of the gross produce (*vide* the Fifth Report from the Select Committee on the Affairs of the East India Company, Vol. I, page 18). However, I believe in regard to staple crops they would now gladly accept even the fourth share of the gross produce of the soil, in order to avoid the worse fate proposed for them by this Bill, if they are allowed to enchance the rent up to that share where it is less because it is less. Concerning special crops, to grow which it is necessary for the ryot to undergo more than ordinary labour and expense, I think the landlords should be content to accept a much smaller share of the gross produce, say, one-sixth. With regard to the safeguard that the enhanced rents shall not on any one occasion be more than double the existing rent, I have already said that in amicable enhancements this rule is generally followed now; but cannot see why this Bill declares that in future, in the case of an amicable enhancement, this maximum should be reduced to six annas per rupee of the former rent. If the tenant be expected to feel no great hardship to pay double after an expensive law-suit, why should it be considered hard for him to pay the same amount of rent when he has incurred that expense; and I fail to see why a landlord, because he feels disinclined to go to court against his tenants, should be denied the advantages which the Government wants to give to his more litigious brother. As far as I can see, the result of this law would be to drag into court friendly landlords and tenants in spite of their will, and to subject them to perfectly unnecessary expenses for getting settled what they were ready to settle and they would have settled amongst themselves but for this law. About the other provision mentioned in section 59, sub-section 2, that the Revenue Officer shall not register the contract, without which there can be no amicable enhancement, before he is satisfied that the enhanced rent has not exceeded that share of the gross produce beyond which enhancements must not go, I admit the reasonableness of a check against the *jama* exceeding the limits fixed by law even by an amicable enhancement, but the question is whether that purpose cannot be equally served by adding another sub-section authorizing the tenant, in case the landlord refuses to correct the mistake, to petition the civil court, within one year of the execution of the contract, to declare it null and void, if the amicably enhanced rent should be found to exceed the share of the gross produce fixed by the law as the limit to enhancement. The provision as it stands will make amicable enhancement simply impossible, for it will take a long time and a good deal of bother to satisfy the registering officer that the enhanced *jama* has

not exceeded the share of the gross produce of the holding up to which the landlord is entitled to enhance, especially if the holding be situated in a part of the country for which no Revenue Officer has prepared a Table; and everybody who has any practical experience of this business knows that a tenant would not stand all this bother and loss of time in order to be bound to pay a higher rent for the benefit of his landlord. If Government should feel disposed to adopt the principle of shares in regulating enhancements, I think abatements should also in fairness be regulated according to that principle. I mean an occupancy-ryot should be entitled to an abatement of his rent to a certain share of the gross produce of his holding below which rents shall not be abated because the rent exceeds that share. Now, what that share should be below which there shall be no abatement, I have already mentioned that, according to the Fifth Report from the Select Committee on the Affairs of the East India Company (Vol. I, page 18), the ryot's share at the time of the Permanent Settlement was two-fifths of the gross produce of the soil, while Elphinstone, in his History of India (page 17), says, "a country is reckoned moderately assessed where he (the Sovereign) takes only one-third," and again, in page 475, when treating of the revenue-system of Akbar, he says, on the authority of the Ayen-i-Akbari, "the land was divided into three classes, according to its fertility, the amount of each sort of produce that a *bigha* of each class would yield was ascertained, the average of the three was assumed as the produce of a *bigha*, and one-third of that produce formed the Government demand." Of course the remaining two-thirds were left to be shared by the ryots and the zamindars, of whose (the latter's) existence at that time there are proofs. I therefore believe that nobody can call it unfair if ryots were allowed to claim an abatement down to one-third share of the gross produce in staple crop and one-sixth in special crops, but not lower, if the rents exceeded that share of the gross income of their holdings. Before I conclude my remarks on these sub-chapters, I must respectfully enter my protest against the new proposition in section 79, sub-section (2), as, in the present state of the official feeling towards the landlords, there cannot be two opinions that the discretion will be exercised against that class. For these reasons I propose that—

In section 59, sub-section (2), the words "six annas per rupee greater," in lines 3 and 4, be omitted, and replaced by the word "double."

The words in this sub-section, from "or more" in the 4th line to "the harvest time," be omitted, and another sub-section added to this section to enable an occupancy-ryot to petition the civil court, within one year of the execution of the contract, to declare it null and void, if he find that the *jama* as amicably enhanced exceeds the fourth share of the gross produce of his holding, and the landlord declines to cancel the contract amicably when asked to do so.

In section 63, clause (6), the words from "or the" in the first line to "equitably" in the second be replaced by the words "of rent which according to one-fourth of the gross produce be."

The whole of section 64 with the proviso be omitted.

In section 74, sub-section (1), the words "on one or more of the following grounds, namely," at the foot of this sub-section, be replaced by the words "of any land on the ground that it is below one-fourth share of the gross produce of such land;" and the grounds (1), (2) and (3), with illustrations of ground (1), be omitted.

In connection with illustration (*b*), I here beg to mention that, in my zamindari experience, I have never known a ryot receiving a reduction of rent because some ancestor of his held the jote at the time of the Permanent Settlement; the *hajats*, as these reductions are called in my part of the country, are only given to the *pradhans*, or headmen, according to their status in the village, or for services their families have done to the landlord's family.

In section 75, the words "the 2nd or 3rd of the grounds," in lines 1 and 2, be replaced by the words "the ground." In the same section, clause (*c*), the proviso be omitted.

In clause (*d*), the words "one-fifth," in the second line, be replaced by the words "one-fourth."

A separate section be inserted after this to the effect that nothing in this chapter shall debar a ryot from obtaining a reduction of rent from that at the prevailing rate of the village to which his family is entitled.

In section 79, sub-section (1), the words from "either" in line 5 to the word "namely" in line 7 be replaced by the words "his horticultural or agricultural lands, on the ground that, for causes beyond his control, the fertility and the prices of produce having fallen, his rents have become higher than one-third of the gross produce of such lands;"

the grounds (*a*) and (*b*) be omitted;

and in sub-section (2), the words "it thinks fair and equitable" at the foot be replaced by the words "would make it equal or as near as possible to one-third of the gross produce of the land."

10. *Section 93, sub-section (2), clause (b), and section 119.*—These are proposals to virtually deprive the landlords of the right they have always possessed to eject at their will a tenant who has not acquired the right of occupancy. They limit the enhancement of the rent of a ryot of this class to five-sixteenths of the gross produce, and give him the privilege of throwing up his holding and obtaining a heavy compensation if he did not choose to pay an enhancement within that limit, even if that increase were to make the rent equal to what is paid by an occupancy-ryot of the village. These provisions are, in my humble opinion, very unjust, and therefore I must respectfully but strongly protest against them.

11. *Section 96, sub-section (1), clause (a).*—The third ground of enhancement of the rents of occupancy-ryots according to Act VIII of 1869 (B.C.) is that "the quantity of land held by the ryot has been proved by measurement to be greater than the quantity for which rent has been previously paid by him." This clause, therefore, though it empowers the landlord to successfully claim an enhancement if since the last measurement a ryot has added to his holding lands which then did not belong to it, does not meet cases where the holdings were under-measured at the last *jareep* (measurement). This alteration of our present Statute was proposed in section 22, illustration (*c*) of ground (2) of the Rent Commission's Bill and the same of the Bengal Government Bill, and it was strongly objected to by the public on both these occasions. If Government would only consider this matter thoroughly, they will be able to see that, unless it was under-measured at the former survey, a holding cannot possibly be found in the subsequent one to exceed the area it was put down for last time, if no new lands have been added to it since, and if the two measurements are done by the same standard poles or chains. They will also be able to see that the lands could not have been under-measured without either a mistake or a collusion between the ryots and the landlord's amin (surveyor). Under these circumstances, this provision will do a gross injustice to the landlords, who are as much entitled to protection as the occupancy-ryots, by encouraging the tenantry to commit crime and awarding to them rent-free all lands of the rents of which they have been able to defraud their landlords for a certain number of years. I do not know what have induced Government to propose this alteration in our present Statute, which is supported by the custom of the country and the High Court ruling in the case of *Prankissen Bagchee* versus *Monomohini Dassi* (XVII W. R., page 34); but I know that, unlike the *mukari* tenures or lands conveyed by sale, the occupancy and the other ryoti holdings have not hitherto been carefully measured as a rule, because, not expecting an alteration in the existing law such as is now proposed, the landlords have not hitherto cared to spend a lot of money for this purpose, and that therefore this present, and I venture to say unjust, proposition, coming, as it does, without a previous warning, will, if passed into law, be very injurious to the landlords; and as such I most respectfully but very strongly protest against it.

12. *Section 103, sub-section (1), clause (a).*—This is another proposal to alter the existing law to the disadvantage of the landlord. According to the present law, before he is allowed to deposit his rent, a tenant has got to swear that he offered to pay it to the landlord's agent and he (the agent) has refused to accept the money. The fear of being prosecuted for swearing falsely has hitherto obliged many a hostile tenant to pay his rent to the tahsildar; but, if this proposal should become law, that wholesome fear would be removed, and every hostile tenant will deposit his rent into Court just in order to harass the landlord. Anybody acquainted with the practice of our Courts can well conceive the costs, trouble and annoyance a landlord must go through to take out the rents the tenants have deposited for him. When the landlord's agent is in the village, and he often is there, the trouble of going to him or sending a man to him to offer rents is little or nothing; and, even if he be away, the tenant cannot undergo any great trouble, loss or risk in offering payment of his rent to the landlord himself, now that the post-office money-order system can be taken advantage of almost everywhere. Under these circumstances I beg Government to let the law remain as it is.

13. *Section 140.*—According to our custom, a holding is considered abandoned if the tenant leave his village or the landlord's estate for good even if there be no arrears of rent due from him. This custom, supported as it is by several High Court rulings, enables the landlord to make timely arrangements for the cultivation of the holding, and saves him from any loss of rent, unless the holding be such as nobody would care to take up. But if this section should become law, a landlord must lose one whole year's rent before he will gain the right of re-letting the holding, for which he shall have to pay the revenue or the rent to the superior proprietor all the same; and everybody who has any experience in zamindari work knows quite well that it is hopeless ever to realise this arrear from the old tenant who has abandoned his holding. For these reasons, I most humbly protest against this proposal.

14. *Section 151, sub-section (2), clause (a).*—I propose the insertion of the words "or a single landlord" after the word "landlords" in the second line of this clause, because there is many a landlord who singly owns a large tract of the country, and who, without an alteration such as I purpose, would not be benefited by this clause, though he may have a very large number of tenants to deal with.

15. *Section 164, sub-section (2), clauses (a) and (b).*—These two clauses are superfluous after the provisions made in section 151, (sub-section (2), clauses (*a*) and (*b*), and I therefore think they should be omitted.

16. *Section 166.*—As a rule, a landlord has recourse to distraint only when he sees that the realization of his dues would be very difficult after the tenant is able to sell away the crops or take them beyond reach of the landlord, and in a great many cases it is very difficult, especially in regard to *boro* or such other holdings, the area of which is determined after the crop is ready, when the tenants are *pykasthas* paying their whole year's rent in one instalment, before they go away with their profits to their distant homes, about which the landlords know nothing. This section, therefore, cannot and shall not help the landlord to realize his dues, unless there be a provision in the law binding the tenant under penalties neither to sell away the crops nor to remove them beyond the village or estate without the written consent of the landlord till one month is over after the instalments on those crops fall due. The crops are now the only security a landlord has for the realization of his dues, and I must object to the proposed alteration of our existing law without a provision such as I mention.

17. *Section 186.*—A landlord generally living away fom his estate has no opportunity of knowing whether the rents by the receipt of which he has been benefited have been realized by his *tahsildar* in the ordinary way or by illegal distraint. I believe therefore that, if this section should pass into law, it shall put into difficulties many an innocent landlord. Besides,

no zamindari tahsildar, after the preceding section becomes law, would care to risk a punishment for criminal trespass in order to do a small turn for his employer; so I do not believe this section is necessary to prevent illegal distraint. Under these circumstances, I beg Government to omit this new section altogether.

18. *Section 207.*—I object to this section, because, if it becomes law, I believe it will very probably increase litigation to an alarming extent, and thereby injure both the landlords and the tenants. Opportunities have already been given in the proceedings for the adjustment of rents in the ordinary way, and in section 151, sub-section (2), clause (*a*) of this Bill, for the determination of this question; and I cannot see any necessity for the tenant to get his status determined, except when an enchancement-suit has been instituted against him by his landlord. Besides, a very large number of pattàs and kabuliyats have been executed within the last few years, and the number is daily increasing, as a return from the registration-offices will show; so I am sure the tenants cannot possibly be injured by the omission of the sub-chapter (C) of Chapter XIV.

19. *Section 208, sub-section (1), clause (c).*—I admit that the hardship would be very great if the holder of a tenure mentioned in this clause be made liable to ejectment when his landlord is sold up for arrears of rent; but, unless the legislature provide in such cases for an enhancement of rent of the lands comprising the tenure, the superior landlord's interest cannot be protected; because otherwise there will be no check upon the creation of incumbrances such as is mentioned in this clause. As long, therefore, as Government would not make a provision, uch as I have mentioned a bove, for the protection of the rights and interests of the superior andlords in these cases, I must humbly protest against this clause.

No. 822T.-R, dated the 15th September, 1883.

From—C. W. Bolton, Esq., Under Secretary to the Government of Bengal,

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

In continuation of my letter No. 686T.-R., dated 3rd September 1883, I am directed to submit, for the information of His Excellency the Governor General in Council, the accompanying copies of papers* received from the British Indian Association on the subject of the Bengal Tenancy Bill, 1883.

* Letter No. 92, dated the 17th August 1883, with enclosures.

No. 92, dated Calcutta, the 17th August, 1883.

From—The Hon'ble Kristodas Pal, C.I.E., Secy. to the British Indian Association,

To—The Under-Secy. to the Government of Bengal, Revenue Department.

I have the honour, by desire of the Committee of the British Indian Association, to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 967A.—366L.R., dated 21st July last, calling attention to Mr. Under-Secretary Bayley's letter No. 967—366L.R., dated 19th March last, inviting the opinion of the Association on the provisions of the Bengal Tenancy Bill.

2. In reply, I am desired to state that on receipt of Mr. Bayley's letter, the Association invited a meeting of the Central Committee of Landholders appointed by it to consider it, and to report upon the Bill. The Central Committee issued a circular in English and Bengali (copies hereto annexed) to zamindars and others interested in land, inviting answers to questions therein set forth.

3. The Central Committee have not yet received answers from all those whom they have addressed on the subject, and considering the vast magnitude of the interests involved, the Association solicit permission of His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor to defer their report upon the Bill till a fair representation of the views of the different districts upon it is received.

4. In the meantime the Central Committee have addressed a petition to both Houses of Parliament, setting forth their objections to the leading principles of the Bill, to which the Association fully subscribe. A copy of the petition is herewith submitted for the information and consideration of His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor and the Government of India.

5. The Central Committee have appointed a Sub-Committee of their body to consider the detailed provisions of the Bill; the Sub-Committee have submitted their report with notes containing their opinion on the provisions of the Bill. Not to lose time, I forward a copy of the notes for submission to His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor. These notes I request may not be accepted as the final conclusions of the Association, which will be communicated to you when the Central Committee will come to a decision on the subject.

6. I have stated above that the Central Committee have not yet received answers to their circular from all those to whom they have addressed it. The Association fear that the agitation of the public mind with other matters has diverted attention from the Bengal Tenancy Bill, and that hence the delay complained of. The Association would therefore solicit that His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor would be pleased to recommend to His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General in Council to defer the consideration of the Bill till the public are relieved of these other matters, so as to be able to give undivided attention to this momentous subject.

Circular issued by the Central Committee of the British Indian Association to zemindars and others, dated the 15th May 1883.

Dear Sir—With reference to the Bengal Tenancy Bill introduced into the Governor-General's Council for making Laws and Regulations, I have the honour, by desire of the Central

Committee of Landholders of Bengal and Behar, to invite your opinion on the provisions of the Bill and on the following questions in connection therewith.

1. Have you got measurement papers of all your estates and taluks, showing the areas of all khamar lands in all your villages?

2. Would there be any practical difficulty to the area of khamar lands being fixed for ever after enquiry and reckoning all other lands as ryoti lands as the Bill proposes to do (section 6), and do you approve of the principle of this section?

3. Are you aware of lasting distinction being observed in the lands of any village in your estate, denoting that certain plots or tracts are permanently appropriated to the exclusive use of all or any class of ryots in the village, and that certain other tracts, whether occupied or not by ryots, are similarly reserved as the zamindar's khamar?

4. Having regard to lands which are currently called ryoti and khamar, are you aware of any custom, usage, or tradition which disentitles the zamindar to convert into khamar any unoccupied ryoti land or entitles any ryot to claim the lease of lands left vacant by any of his fellow-ryots? Have you ever known of any such claim being set up or any allowance being made by the zamindar in satisfaction of such claim?

5. Do you hold any land which is specifically appropriated as the zamindar's malikhana or moshaira? And have you not—if at all—always enjoyed the malikhana as an allowance upon the aggregate rental of estate?

6. Do you as zamindar ever claim any higher proprietary right in respect of unoccupied khamar than in respect of unoccupied ryoti land?

7. What has been in your district the effect of the rule of 20 years' presumption in suits for enhancement of rent? How will it be modified by the change which the Bill proposes to introduce by allowing uniform payment of rent to be proved for any period of 20 years (sections 15 and 20)?

8. In the case of tenures held since the Permanent Settlement, but not at a fixed rent, the Bill requires the landholders' "right to enhance" to be proved in every suit for enhancement of rent (section 18). How would you prove such a right?

9. Section 21 provides that the rent of a tenure may be enhanced up to the limit of the customary rate, but if such rate cannot be determined the rent may be enhanced so as to leave the ryoti tenure-holder a profit of from 10 to 30 per cent. on his gross rents *minus* the costs of collection. How would such a rule operate in your district?

10. The Bill proposes to make all tenures, the rents of which are fixed, saleable and hereditable like other immovable property (section 25). The provision contained in section 51, which gives the landholder a right of pre-emption, does not apply to such tenures. Is the proposal liable to any objection?

11. Consider the sections from 27 to 35, and say whether these would make adequate provisions for the registry of transfers of ryoti holdings by succession, sale, gift, and otherwise?

12. How would the rule for acquiring right of occupancy contained in section 45 operate in your district and affect your rights?

13. Section 46 provides that, unless a ryot has ceased by desertion or otherwise, to hold for at least one year his right to the land shall not cease. How would such a rule affect your interests?

Consider the case of two applicants for such land, one offering a certain bonus on condition the rent-rate is the one hitherto prevalent and the other offering no bonus, but in its stead an increment over the prevailing rate. Call the first as one of class A and the second of Class B.

Does it not often happen that the offer of B is more profitable to you than that of A? And does it always happen that the offer of B is suicidal to his own interest?

Do you not think that the zemindars and ryots will both suffer in the long run by discouraging or prohibiting offers like that of B?

What do you think will be the ultimate condition of people in the circumstances of B? Do you not think that the provisions in the Bill will for ever prevent B from growing into the circumstances of A, and that the former will eventually have to work as day-labourers under A?

14. The Bill allows right of occupancy to grow in respect of khamar lands unless the contrary is provided by written agreement (section 48). Is this objectionable?

15. The Bill prohibits ryoti land being ever placed at the disposal of the zemindar so that it might at his option be let out to tenants-at-will, or at rates agreed to by the applicant, but above the limits prescribed by law. Is such restriction consistent with any custom or usage that you know of? Is it safe for the adequate realization of dues and of the Government revenues?

16. Would the right of pre-emption given to landholders by sections 51 and 53 remove the objections to the saleability of all occupancy holdings?

17. Section 56 provides that when the land of occupancy ryots comes to the khas possession of the landholder, the person to whom such land is let will get it with a right of occupancy. Do you think this objectionable; and if so on what grounds?

18. Section 59 provides that the rent of occupancy ryot (not even that of land which has come to the khas possession of the landholder) (section 61) shall not be enhanced unless by a written contract approved of by a revenue officer, who shall see that the amount of additional rent is not more than 6 annas in the rupee, and that the enhanced rent is not greater than one-fifth of the annual value of the gross produce of the land. Do you think this limitation on the freedom of contract necessary or desirable?

19. Do you see any objection to the rates of rent being determined by the executive, instead of by the judicial authorities, as provided in Chapter VI? Do you think the principles on which tables of rates are directed to be prepared just and reasonable, and do you think the procedure suggested will remove practical difficulties in the way of enhancement of rent?

20. Section 81 restricts the landholder's share of the produce in all cases where rent is paid in kind to one-half. Would this rule operate to reduce existing rents?

21. Would the rule as to instalments of rent provided in section 97 check litigation on the point and simplify the decision of rent suits?

22. Section 119 limits the rent in any case to five-sixteenths of the value of the produce. Is there any objection to the proposed restriction?

23. Consider the provisions regarding distraint contained in section 166, and say whether they would serve the purposes of the existing law on the subject?

24. The Bill proposes to allow no appeals in suits for arrears of rent and some other suits of which the value does not exceed Rs. 50. Is this desirable?

25. What remarks have you to offer on the provisions of chapter VIII regarding ordinary ryots and compensation for improvements, and also for disturbance?

26. Is transferability of occupancy tenures recognized in your estates or district; if it is recognized, does it require the consent of the landlord?

27. Do you consider the present procedure for the recovery of rent dilatory and inconvenient? If so, what modification would you suggest?

28. Do you hold that the same law for the settlement and realization of rent should apply to Government and private estates? If so, what are your reasons?

A copy of the Bengali translation of the Bill is forwarded herewith for ready reference. The Committee will feel obliged if you will favour them with your opinion by the 15th day of June next.

Your faithfully,
KRISTODAS PAL,
Secretary.

BRITISH INDIAN ASSOCIATION ROOMS;
No. 18, British Indian Street,
The 15th May, 1883.

To the Honourable the Commons of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland in Parliament assembled.

The Petition of the undersigned Members of the Central Committee of Landholders of Bengal and Behar, meeting in Calcutta, on behalf of themselves and of their fellow-landholders in the Bengal Provinces in British India,

HUMBLY SHEWETH,—That Your Petitioners are filled with great anxiety, apprehension, and alarm at the introduction into the Council of His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General for making Laws and Regulations of a Bill entitled the Bengal Tenancy Bill, the manifest tendency of which seems to be to revolutionise the present relations between landlord and tenant in the provinces of Bengal and Behar, to redistribute landed property on a new and inequitable basis, and to fetter the freedom of action of all classes interested in agriculture by driving them at almost every step of their mutual transactions to Courts of Law and fiscal officers, and foster dispute, litigation, and animosities in lieu of peace, harmony, and good-will among them.

2. That Your Petitioners do not wish to trouble Your Honourable House with the history of that solemn covenant of the State, entitled the permanent settlement, which the late Honourable East India Company, with the sanction of the Imperial Parliament and the Crown, concluded with the zemindars as "actual proprietors of the soil," under which the Government transferred its rights in the land to the said proprietors in consideration of revenue assessed at $\frac{10}{11}$ths of the gross rental and fixed in perpetuity, nor with an account of the advantages—financial, economic, social, material and political—which both the State and the people have derived from the operation of that settlement for the last ninety years.

3. That, in consequence of the exorbitant assessment of the revenue under the permanent settlement, no vestiges of most of the old zemindars with whom the covenant was made now exist; the land has been divided and sub-divided and purchased at the full market value by capitalists as a legitimate investment of capital in thorough good faith and in perfect reliance upon the guarantees of rights and interests given by the permanent settlement regulations.

4. That, until 1859, those guarantees had always been maintained inviolate, but in that year a law Act (X of 1859) was passed conferring new rights upon tenants under arbitrary and fanciful rules of prescription, and seriously clogging the rights of the landlord with regard to tenancy and settlement of rent, and imposing grave difficulties in the way of recovery of rent.

5. That although Act X of 1859 is a direct infringement of the permanent settlement regulations, still it has been in operation for nearly a quarter of a century, and rights have grown up under it, which cannot now be fairly or equitably abrogated. Under it a large majority of the tenants have acquired rights of occupancy or fixity of tenure, rack-renting, which had hardly ever prevailed, has been altogether prevented, and even free sale of occupancy holdings has been recognised in some parts of the country with the consent of the landlord. So far Act X of 1859 has fulfilled its great object in improving the position of the tenant and securing his rights; but the landlord has not only lost some of his ancient and guaranteed rights, but has also been deprived of the ordinary facility of settling and realizing the rent due to him, though he is burdened with the obligation of paying in the Government revenue by the sunset of the quarter-day, the expiration of which renders his estate liable to peremptory sale for default.

6. That in addition to the payment of the Government revenue, the landlords or zamindars are required under serious penalty to collect from tenants for the Government the road and the public-works' cesses without any remuneration, and to make good all losses that arise from failures in collection on account of default due to bad seasons and other causes not attributable to them; and that in consideration of this service they were promised by three successive Lieutenant-Governors of Bengal, Sir George Campbell, Sir Richard Temple, and Sir Ashley Eden, a simplified procedure for the recovery of rent. Some Bills had been introduced into the Bengal Legislative Council towards that end; but they were abandoned with a view to a general revision of the Rent-law.

7. That a Commission, consisting chiefly of Government officers, was subsequently appointed to report on the general revision of the Rent-law, but that Commission, without taking any evidence, or examining the parties interested as to the necessity of the amendment of the law, its direction, extent and scope, submitted an elaborate but extremely one-sided scheme, upon which is primarily based the present Bill. Some provisions of a highly objectionable character have also been introduced into the Bill, which had not been recommended even by the Rent Commission.

8. That one unfortunate incident has practically barred constitutional redress in respect to this Bill as far as the Legislature of this country is concerned. Your petitioners gratefully acknowledge that the fullest opportunity had been given to the public to discuss the original draft of the Bill at its initiatory stage before the Bengal Government, but neither when material alterations and additions were made to it by the Bengal Government, nor when it was finally laid before the Government of India, the public were allowed any such opportunity; on the contrary, they were positively refused access to it; and the sanction of the Right Honourable the Secretary of State for India was taken without giving the public or the parties interested the slightest opportunity of knowing or discussing its contents. Under the Indian Constitution Her Majesty's Secretary of State is the highest controlling authority, and all laws passed by the Indian Legislature are liable to be revised and disallowed by him; but when his permission for a public measure is obtained beforehand, without previous public discussion, practically the public judgment is anticipated and barred. The leading principles of the present Bill having been already sanctioned by Her Majesty's Secretary of State, its formal passage through the Indian Legislative Council will necessarily be a formality, and as the Government has a standing majority in that Council, the aggrieved can hardly hope for a fair hearing in matters which are already matters of foregone conclusion.

9. That the Bill under notice is so voluminous and so comprehensive that it would be tedious to approach Your Honourable House with a detailed criticism on it. Your petitioners would, therefore, crave permission to draw attention to the following summary of the leading principles of the Bill, to the innovations which it proposes to introduce, and to its general policy and tendency:—

I. The Bill proposes to effect a redistribution of land by making an allotment of it in a manner which neither past history nor present facts justify. It declares that all lands, except such as are in the private possession of the landlord in respect of which he may prove 12 years' continuous occupation, shall be regarded, from the date of the introduction of the Bill, as the specific property or portion of the tenant class for habitation and cultivation, along with various incidental rights; that at the discretion of Government the lands may be surveyed and demarcated at the expense of both landlord and tenant; that conflicting claims to such lands shall be the subject of a summary investigation; and that the landlord, even in case of relinquishment of a tenancy, or of its purchase by him, if he wishes to let it, shall be bound to re-let it to a new tenant at the old rate and conditions, including permanent occupancy right. This is wholly an innovation, and makes a serious encroachment upon the proprietory rights of the landlord. It is in direct antagonism with past history, for when the Permanent Settlement was concluded, it was the land which sought the tenant, and not the tenant who sought the land; and this was particularly the case in the distribution of waste lands, which had been made over to the landlords or zemindars by way of compensation for the ruinous assessment of the settlement, and the proprietary right from the reclaimed portion of which is now being taken away from them. The land has thus no such characteristic attached to it as now proposed, and the landlord was in no way fettered in the mode of the settlement of his estate. The proposed provision will not only deprive the landlord of his inherent right of re-entering upon land which a tenant may relinquish or which may lapse on the expiration of a lease, but will also give rise to serious dispute, misunderstanding and litigation between landlord and tenant in the establishment of their claims to different classes of lands.

II. At the time of the Permanent Settlement the resident hereditary tenant had fixity of tenure; custom had recognized that right, but no period had been fixed for the accrual of the right; by Act X 1859, 12 years' continuous possession was declared to be the basis of occupancy right; and this provision was allowed retrospective effect; accordingly a squatter by mere efflux of 12 years' time, acquired a right of occupancy, to the detriment of the rights of the actual proprietors of the soil guaranteed by the Permanent Settlement. This is the interpretation of that law by some of the highest judicial authorities, notably Sir Barnes Peacock,

late Chief Justice of the Bengal High Court, and now a Member of Her Majesty's Privy Council, and Sir Richard Garth, the present Chief Justice of Bengal; but this innovation has been the law of the land for nearly a quarter of a century, and, although it involves gross injustice to your petitioners and the class they represent, they would submit to it as they have hitherto done. By far the largest number of tenants in Bengal have acquired a right of occupancy, and they do not wish to take it away. They, however, submit that it would be the height of injustice if the right of occupancy be further extended in the manner proposed in this Bill. It is now declared that any tenant, if he holds any land in any village or estate for twelve years consecutively, though the land so held by him at different times may have been different, shall be deemed to have become a settled tenant of that village or estate, and to have acquired the right of occupancy, though the last plot, in which the right will accrue, may have been held for a year or even for a day, and may exceed ten times the quantity previously held by him. The right of occupancy is also extended to tenants of the private domains of the landlord, unless there be a lease for a fixed period. Even as regards tenants-at-will, the provisions are so fenced with restrictions by providing compensation for disturbance, that they will virtually become tenants with permanent occupancy right. The extension of the occupancy or tenant right in this arbitrary manner, without any compensation to the landlord, will be a serious encroachment upon his proprietary rights, and will be a deliberate infraction of the guarantees under which he has invested his capital in land. Indeed, it will have practically the effect of redistributing property in land on a new basis.

III. The tenant-right in Bengal, wherever it has existed, has always been heritable, but not transferable. Even Act X of 1859 did not make it transferable. But it has become transferable in some parts of the country with the mutual consent of the landlord and tenant. The growth of this custom, if desirable, may fairly be left to the natural operation of economic laws. But to force it by a legislative enactment would be alike detrimental to the proprietary rights of the landlord and to the material well-being of the tenant. The landlord will then cease to be the lord of the soil, which he has inherited or purchased by paying market value for it; he will lose his inherent and just right of chosing his own tenant; although directly liable to the State for revenue under the stern sunset law, by losing his hold upon his tenantry under this process of transfer of tenant-right without his consent, he will be driven to despair in the collection of his rent, and consequently to ruin. On the other hand, the tenant, by acquiring the new freedom of sale, will from excessive Government taxation, adverse seasons, thriftlessness and other causes, find a facility which will inevitably encompass his ruin, as has been the case in some of the temporarily-settled districts of the country where the transferibility of the tenant-right is recognized, and where special laws have become necessary for the relief of the distressed agriculturists. Small capitalists, mostly money-lenders, will take the place of the present agriculturists, who will be reduced to mere day-laborers on their expropriated lands.

IV. With a view to counteract the evils to the landlord referred to above, the Bill gives him the right of pre-emption in case of the sale of a tenancy, but under such restrictions as to render it nugatory. In the first place, if the landlord wishes to buy it in, he must pay the full market-value for it; that is to say, he must pay a fine, as it were, for exercising his proprietary right, and if he cannot agree with the tenant as to the price, he must go to court. Even if he purchases it, he will not be allowed the same rights that will be accorded to an ordinary purchaser. After purchasing it if he chooses to let it again, he must re-let it at the old rent to a new-comer, who will *ipso facto* acquire the right of occupancy. An ordinary purchaser will not be bound to accord that right to his sub-tenant. So that a capitalist, who purchases an estate with a certain calculation of return, will get no *quid pro quo* for the sums he will have to lay out again for the purchase of tenancies, simply because the tenant is invested with a new right of transferability of his holding, without of course paying any consideration for it. Supposing that tenants in any large numbers choose to sell their holdings, and that other tenants choose to combine and withhold payment of rent, in order to compel the landlord to their own terms, a contingency by no means unfrequent, ruin will stare him in the face, and if he has not means, he must submit to his fate, however unmerited, through an act of the Legislature, the paramount duty of which is to give equal protection to all classes of Her Majesty's subjects.

V. The determination of rent in Bengal has been generally discretionary. It is true that there was at one time a customary rate in many parts of the country, but the custom was varied so much as by personal, local, and other considerations, that the rate was practically left to the discretion and mutual understanding of the landlord and tenant. This fact has been brought to prominence by the recent enquiries made by Government as to tables of rates prevalent in different districts. When the Permanent Settlement was made in 1793, the rate of rent, it is on record, varied from three-fourths to one-half the value of the gross produce of the land. Until a few years of the enactment of Act X of 1859, there was not much dispute between landlord and tenant about the rate of rent; the rise in the value of agricultural produce led to a demand for increased rent, and in order to bring the question of rent to a satisfactory judicial test, that Act declared that the rent shall be reasonable, fair, and equitable, and provided certain rules for the guidance of the courts. These rules, however, have proved so unworkable that the enhancement of rent through the judicial machinery has practically come to a dead-lock. The gravity of the situation was represented by the landlords to Government, and the Government promised to redress their grievance. That promise is now about to be redeemed by the retrograde step indicated in this Bill. Under this Bill the rent of an occupancy tenant shall not exceed 20 per cent. of the gross value of staple products of the land. In other words, the landlord is practically reduced to one-fifth partner of his own property with his tenant. The rent due to him represents the

shares of the Government and of himself, but this arbitrary limit will necessarily deprive him of all participation in the advantages which the progress of the country will confer upon all other classes of the community, but will always be subject to losses consequent on decadence and reverses. As regards the tenant-at-will, called in the Bill "ordinary ryot," the restrictions are so fenced round that practically there will be no enhancement of rent. In Behar, there are certain tenures called *Bhouli* tenures, analogous to *Metayer* tenures, and with regard to these the Bill actually sanctions reduction of the present rents. Thus the landlord will be practically deprived of the legitimate fruits of his capital, prudence, and good management, the enjoyment of which had been guaranteed to him by the Permanent Settlement.

VI. Contract is the basis of transactions in civilised life, the first step in advance over patriarchal habits, and essential to the success of social and moral progress. The tenant, as an agriculturist or as a member of society, is allowed perfect freedom of contract in all matters affecting him, whatever the difference in the status, intelligence and influence of the contracting parties; but this Bill declares that he shall not be competent to enter into a contract respecting his tenant-right or the rent payable by him, unless his contract for the latter is approved by a revenue officer to be appointed by Government. This denial of the ordinary rights of a citizen to the tenant was never before known in this country. On the contrary, the Legislature had repeatedly encouraged the interchange of lease between landlord and tenant. The disability imposed upon the landlord for the sake of the fancied security of the tenant is still more arbitrary, unjust and unjustifiable.

VII. The importation of foreign ideas in the regulation of the ordinary relations of life in an oriental country, for which the people are not ripe, can only lead to harm. Never in the history of this country, or at present within the British territories or in the Native States, is the practice of paying compensation to a tenant-at-will for relinquishment of his holding known or recognized. As a rule, the class of tenants called tenant-at-will have not the means of making improvements, and therefore there has never been any question of compensation for disturbance raised. This innovation will not only be a serious interference with the proprietary rights of the landlord, but will plunge both landlord and tenant into deep litigation.

VIII. This Bill will foster litigation between the landlord and tenant at every step of their transactions. The landlord's office will be transferred to the revenue office, and the landlord himself will be reduced to a mere annuitant. Whether the question be classification of land, determination of occupancy right, transferability of a tenancy, the exercise of the right of pre-emption on the part of the landlord, the settlement of rent, the payment of compensation to a tenant-at will for disturbance, or the realisation of rent, there will be at every step expensive, harassing, and, not unfrequently, demoralizing litigation. There will be no peace, no concord, no harmony, no good-will between two such important members of the community as the landlord and tenant. Such embittered relations between them, as will be the inevitable result of the proposed Bill, cannot be conducive to the true well-being of the State or society.

IX. As regards recovery of rent, the landlord had formerly power to call in the tenant to pay in his rent, failing which he could have him arrested by a simple application to the court, followed by a summary enquiry. He could attach the property of the tenant and sell it after due notice. All suits for arrears of rent were heard before all others by the civil courts, and were finally transferred to the Collector for expedition. Act X of 1859 took away from the landlord the power of calling in his tenant. At first the arrear suit was triable by a revenue officer under summary procedure, but now it has been made a regular civil suit, to be tried at a heavy cost under the regular civil procedure. That result is that ordinarily a rent suit is not disposed of within three months, and not unoften many months, and that if the tenants continue to withhold rent, the landlord must either succumb, or let his estate be sold for default. It is observable that this procedure is not applicable to the State in the recovery of its dues as landlord or as guardian of minor landlords. If the State with its vast resources, unequalled influence, and immense prestige, without the terrors of a sunset law for sale of estate in case of default of revenue, deems it necessary to have recourse to a summary law for the realization of rent, how much more necessary is it for the private landlord for a like purpose? Although three successive Lieutenant-Governors of Bengal, as stated above, had promised the landlords the simplification of the procedure for the recovery of rent, still no advance has been made in this Bill in that direction.

X. On the contrary, the Bill practically minimises the only facility which the present law provides for the speedy realization of rent, *viz.*, distraint. The process of distraint is now made at every step a process of court, and by the time the court's order may be obtained the crops may be removed or disposed of, and the landlord's demand thus defeated. As the Bill has been framed, the landlord will, on the one hand, be made to forfeit his ancient, substantial, and valuable rights, but will, on the other, derive no benefit from it.

XI. Nor will the *bonâ fide* cultivator derive material benefit from the Bill. If he holds land under a superior landlord, his rent will be 20 per cent. of the gross produce of the land, but under a subordinate holder it will be 30 per cent. of the same, or 50 per cent. more than what he will pay to the former. He will acquire occupancy right under a superior landlord, but none under a subordinate holder, the latter being himself a tenant with occupancy right. So that without fixity of tenure, freedom of sale or security of fair rent, the actual cultivator of the soil under the operation of this Bill will be reduced to the miserable lot of a poor day-labourer.

XII. And this evil will be both multiplied and aggravated, as the Bill proposes to encourage sub-letting. If there is anything in the agricultural system of Bengal, which has tended to depress the condition of the actual cultivator of the soil, it is sub-infeudation. The actual agriculturist, who constitutes the lowest link of the chain, necessarily bears the whole burden, and the more the chain will be lengthened, the worse will be the fate of the actual cultivator of the soil. The new tenure-holders, who are created by the Bill will be small proprietors, and it may be easily imagined whether small proprietors, themselves not agriculturists but absorbing agricultural profits, are more conducive to the welfare of the agricultural population than large proprietors. By-and-bye, as the capital of these small tenure-holders will increase, they will also become large proprietors. The result of the proposed Bill will, therefore, be the destruction of the present proprietors, who have either inherited or paid fair market-value for their estates, the creation of a new class of small proprietors, who will, for the most part, acquire their rights without paying for them, and the impoverishment and degradation of the actual cultivators of the soil.

Such, in brief, are the manifest tendencies of the proposed Bill, opposed to all principles of equity and fairness, to the guaranteed rights of the landlord, and to the best interests of the actual cultivators of the soil.

10. That no valid proof has been adduced shewing the necessity for this wholesale revolutionary and confiscatory legislation. The Rent Commission, which originally drafted the Bill, as already stated, did not take any evidence on the subject. No less an authority than Sir Richard Garth, the eminent Chief Justice of Bengal, says—"The Bill is calculated to deprive the landlords unjustly and unnecessarily, in my opinion, of rights which the courts of law have always considered to be their due." Indeed, the whole Bill, whether as originally framed by the Rent Commission, or subsequently revised by the Government of India, has been based on arbitrary assumptions and gross predilections. Your petitioners respectfully appeal to Your Hon'ble House to consider whether rights and interests, worth millions upon millions of pounds, and consecrated by solemn acts of the State, and ratified by the sanction of nearly a century, should be sacrificed for sentimental and fanciful considerations.

11. That, on the other hand, there is abundant testimony to show that the tenantry of both Bengal and Behar have made rapid strides in progress and prosperity unhampered by the existing land-laws. The latest and most emphatic testimony is that of Sir Ashley Eden, the late Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal. Thus, in 1877, after making a tour in the interior, he made the following remarks on the condition of the agricultural population of Bengal:—

"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 remember 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 labour, and able to hold their own or obtain prompt redress for any wrong."

As regards the peasantry of Behar the same high functionary, in an address to a deputation of the Behar Landholders in 1881, said:—

"I can assure you that nothing has given me greater pleasure than to notice, as I have had ample opportunities of doing, the extraordinary improvement in the condition of the people: It is made manifest in a hundred ways daily, even to the most casual observer. I hear the same story from all classes, official and non-official, and it is a matter for general congratulation.

"This improvement is due to various causes: first and foremost, to several succeeding harvests, plentiful almost beyond the recollection of the present generation, and these full harvests followed years of trial and famine; next there has been, with growing prosperity, an increase in the value of land, a *general awakening* of the cultivating classes, and an improved knowledge of their legal rights and privileges, and this has, I hope, been accompanied by a strict administration of the law. Then there has been a greater readiness on the part of landlords to recognise and affirm the rights of cultivators, and I hope that this may to some extent be due to the influence of your Association."

Surely, in the face of this strong and authoritative testimony, it cannot justly be contended that the agricultural prosperity in Bengal and Behar is impeded or hampered by the existing land-laws.

12. That the proposed Bill is ill-suited to the purposes for which it is intended is evident from the fact that the Bill is not made applicable to the State in regard to property which it holds in the capacity of a landlord. The State has a separate and summary law for the settlement and recovery of rent on its own estates. Even when it manages in trust the private estates of minors or wards under its care, it is not subject to the ordinary procedure for the realization of rent. If an enquiry be made, it will be found that the tenants of the State landlord are by no means better off in life than those of the private landlord; perhaps in many instances worse off. It is but reasonable that, *cæteris pâribus*, the same land-law ought to apply equally to the State landlord and the private landlord, for surely what is done by the State ought to be regarded as the best example for the private landlord.

That in conclusion, your Petitioners pray that Your Hon'ble House will be pleased to take the above statements, facts, and reasons into consideration, and to adopt such steps as to Your Hon'ble House may seem meet to prevent the passing of the Bill under notice.

And Your Petitioners, as in duty bound, will ever pray.

Signed by the Maharaja of Burdwan, Maharaja of Durbhanga, Maharaja of Hutwa, *Maharaja of Dumraon*, Maharaja Rai *Jotendro Mohun Tagore*, Nawab Abdool Gunny, Nawab Ahasanwoola Khan Bahadoor, Maharaja Komul Krishna, Maharaja Norendra Krishna, Raja Poorno Chunder Singh, Raja Suttyanund Ghosal, Raja Promotha Nath Roy, Raja Surjyakant Acharjya Chowdhry, Raja Hurbullub Narain Sing, Raja Shyama Sunker Roy Chowdhry, Nawab Mir Mohamed Ali, Babu Joykissen Mookerjee, Babu Peary Mohun Mookerjee, Babu Bejoykissen Mookerjee, Babu Surendra Mohon Tagore, Hon'ble Doorga Churn Law, Babu Gobind Lal Seal, Babu Kali Krishno Ghose, Babu Lolita Mohun Sigdurga, Babu Kissory Mohun Gossami, Babu Rajendralala Mittra, Hon'ble Hurbans Sahai, Hon'ble Mohamed Yusuff, Babu Mohiny Mohun Roy, Babu Saligram Sing, Babu Mohesh Chunder Chowdhry, Babu Joggender Chunder Ghose, Babu Janoky Nath Roy, Babu Gobind Chunder Dutt, Babu Ram Sunkur Roy Chowdhry, Babu Parbati Sunkur Roy Chowdhry, Babu Girja Sunkur Muzoomdar, Babu Kuluda Kinkur Roy, Babu Sita Nath Roy, Mr. J. J. J. Keswick, *of the firm of Jardine, Skinner & Co. and Watson & Co.*, Mr. W. B. Morrison, Mr. C. J. Quadros, Mr. J. F. Cauty, and Hon'ble Kristodas Pal, Secretary.

The above petition has been presented to the House of Commons by Mr. Stanhope.
A similar petition has been presented to the House of Lords.
Calcutta, the 1st July 1883.

Notes on the Bengal Tenancy Bill.

Section 3.—Definition No. 3.—The word tenure should not include a ryot's holding although the rent thereupon is fixed. It would lead to confusion if ryotiy holdings, comprising a beega or a few beegas of land, be designated by the same term which people have been accustomed to apply only to putnis, durputnis, and other dependant talooks. The Bill does not provide for registration of transfers of tenures in the landlord's sherista, nor does it give the landlord a right of pre-emption in respect of such transfers, and it gives tenure-holders a right of conferring a right of occupancy on their under-tenants. These provisions show what confusion would arise if ryoti holdings be classed as tenures (*see* remarks on section 14).

Definition (5).—The word ryot should be clearly defined. By the definition as it stands, a trespasser would be a ryot if he "holds land for the purpose of agriculture, horticulture, or pasture." It is scarcely to be supposed that the law about trespass is to be circumvented in the case of men who surreptitiously scatter seeds in another's land, in a country like India, where fields are not, generally speaking, provided with fences or other boundary marks; and from the nature of the case it is impossible to watch who scatters seeds or at what time. The reaping season is the only one when a trespass of the land can be made out, and then trespass is given undue advantage under the section. Again, a person who has established a mart or a factory on his land, or who uses it for the purpose of brick-making, would be a ryot if his ancestor came into the pessession of the land for the purpose of agriculture.

Definition No. 10.—The definition of rent should be altered with a view to provide for cases in which the ryot is deprived of his use and occupation of the land by an act of dispossession committed by a third party—a circumstance which does not legally affect his liability to pay rent. Or it may be that a lease is taken or engagement of some kind is made for the use of land, but afterwards circumstances, not due to any act or neglect of the lesssor, might intervene to prevent the lessee from using or occupying the land, such as want of capital to build a hut or to cultivate the land, and in such cases the penalty should rest with the party who fails; and not he who is deprived of the rightful use of his land by the failure of the defaulter.

No. 16.—"Transfer" should not include mortgage, otherwise a mortgagee without possession would have the right of getting his name registered in the zamindar's sherista.

Section 4 (c).—The proposal to exempt khas mehals and wards' estates from the operation of the proposed law is anything but reasonable. It is but only fair that the rights of all tenure-holders and ryots should be regulated by one code of laws. Nothing would create a greater confidence in the minds of the people in the justness of an act defining the rights and obligations of landlords and tenants than the fact that it applies equally to Government as landlord and to private landlords. There is no difference in the position and character of the subordinate agency employed by Government and by private landlords in the collection of rent and management of estates, and yet the State has secured to itself a special and summary procedure for the recovery of rent. In the matter of rights and obligations relating to land, however, the people have a right to expect that there should not be one law for private landholders, and another for the strongest and most irresponsible of landholders—the State.

Section 4, Illustration.—The illustration is most unfortunate. It assumes the existence of a customary right which does not exist anywhere. It would be an encouragement to under-ryots to make false claims of a right which has not once since 1793 been put forward in any instance. The Bill itself contains no provision clearly defining the rights of such ryots, and an enunciation of the rights of under-ryots is a question of no small difficulty. A world of confusion would arise in cases of sale, forfeiture, and merger of the superior right if under-ryots be declared to have, at least in some places, a right of occupancy.

Sections 5-8.—These sections involve an arbitrary inroad upon one of the most valuable rights of the landholders. While khamar lands are frequently converted into ryoti lands by the act of the landholders, large additions are daily made to his khamar lands by accretion, relinquishment, deaths of ryots without heirs, purchase of holdings, &c. From their very nature all accretions are private property of the landholder, and as such they must begin by being khamar, for no ryoti interest has till then accrued on them, but the sections deprive the landholder of the full benefit of such accretions. This is quite uncalled for and most arbitrary. As regards accretions, the existing laws grant them to the zamindar as his special right. And the proposed sections indirectly transfer them to persons who may in future become ryots. Nothing can be more unjust, moreover, than to fix a maximum limit to the aréa of khamar lands of a landholder, and thus to place restrictions on his right to let such lands in any manner he pleases. The principle which underlies these sections would seriously clog, if not extinguish, an undoubted right which landholders have all along enjoyed, namely, the right of claiming enhancement of rent on the ground of the ryot being in possession of more land than what he pays rent for. But besides being unjust to the landholders, the measure is eminently unpractical. It ignores the existence in the village of all rent-free lands, all service lands, and all land temporarily given away by the landholders for the benefit of pundits, or moulavis, or for the expenses of worship of a village idol, or for the annual celebration of a village festival. To what class would these lands belong? To poor villagers a classification of lands which reckoned all these lands as ryoti lands would be simply incomprehensible. Besides, a very small number of zamindars and talookdars have got measurement papers of their villages which might enable them to submit statements of khamar lands in their villages. It would require decades of time and an outlay of crores of rupees to enable the Bengal landholders to submit such statements. The amount of trouble which a determination of khamar and ryoti lands would cause to the landholders and ryots would itself be enormous, and the loss of time to public officers in deciding disputes and appeals would be great, specially as the areas of a vast number of estates and villages undergo continual changes by the action of large rivers which intersect Lower Bengal.

Section 14.—This rule is intended either to attach a value to a class of property which never had such value before, or to simplify classification. In the former case it unnecessarily and unjustly deprives the landholder of one of his existing rights, and in the latter it is objectionable for the reasons assigned in the remarks on section 3, definition 3.

Section 15.—Act X of 1859 did not directly or indirectly set aside the right of the zamindar to enhancement under the Regulations of 1793, but provided a remedy for the difficulty that had arisen in producing proofs of continuous possession at a uniform rate previous to the date of litigation. This placed the zamindars at a great disadvantage and they complained of it most bitterly. But instead of giving the zamindar any relief from the operation of the rule of 20 years' presumption, the section in a manner completely shuts them out by providing that proof of uniform payment of rent for any period of 20 years (and not 20 years immediately before suit as at present) would raise thus presumption. Sir Richard Garth truly observe that "this section has undoubtedly operated very unjustly against the landholders;" and further on—"But in the case of rent it might well be that for 20 years no ground for enhancing it had ever occurred; or from the fact of the landlord being a minor, or female, or over-lenient with his tenants, any opportunity for enhancement might not have been taken advantage of, and in such cases it would be hard to presume against the landlord that because the rent had not been enchanced for 20 years, it has been fixed from the time of the permanent settlement." The experience of the last 23 years has shown that in 95 per cent. of suits for enhancement of rent landlords were unable to rebut the presumption thus raised; and how could they? Those who have come into possession of estates and talooks by purchases made at sales for arrears of revenue or rent, or in execution of decrees, did not get a scrap of paper belonging to the former proprietors, while those who purchased at private sales were in no better plight, considering the great difficulty of preserving from white-ants and other sources of destruction, massive collection-papers of a period more than 30 or 40 years old. It is impossible therefore for landholders to adduce evidence except in rare cases to rebut the presumption, and it was this consideration which induced Mr. Reynolds to suggest an amendment to the effect that no such presumption would be raised unless the ryot succeeded in proving uniform payment from 1839, *i.e.*, 20 years before the date of the passing of Act X of 1859, which for the first time enacted the rule. The observations made by Mr. Reynolds in support of the change are unexceptionable:—"Allowing all due weight to the arguments of the Commission, it is to be remembered that the presumption was first introduced by Act X of 1859, and that it was then necessary for the tenant to prove a uniform rate from 1839. It is now only necessary to prove such uniform payment from 1861. As there is reason to think that rent receipts have been much more regularly given, and much more carefully preserved, during the last 20 years than during the 20 years which preceded them, it seems to follow that the lapse of time has made it more and more easy to raise the presumption, and more and more difficult to rebut it. Nor can it be denied that auction purchasers labour under a special grievance in this matter. If it be said that they may be expected to regulate their bids accordingly, it may be replied that it is not for the public interest that estates should sell below their value on the ground that the circumstances of the sale facilitate the advancement of fraudulent claims by the tenant." It behoves the legislature to consider how very easy it is for ryots, with the aid and connivance of former talookdars and their gomastas, to produce rent receipts showing uniform payment for 20 years. The injustice of the rule of presumption is clear from the fact that Government, with all its prestige and resources, wish to keep clear of it in respect of temporarily-settled estates. The exception which section 20 of the Bill makes with reference to such estates prove beyond all manner of doubt the necessity of a change of the law for the behoof of the landholders. The remarks made by Mr. Reynolds on this head are conclusive. He says:—"The exception in the case of tenures in an estate not permanently settled is stigmatized by Baboo Joykissen Mookerjee as an invidious distinction which shows the injustice perpetrated on the holders of permanently-settled estates. A little consideration will show that the exception is perfectly reasonable."

Section 16.—There can be no objection to the rule laid down in the last part of this section, if the commutation of the rent in kind into a fixed money rent is the voluntary act of the landholder; but if such commutation be made at the desire of the ryot, and against the wishes of the landholder, as provided for in section 82, the rule would be very unjust to the landholder. It would in that case be in the power of every ryot to prevent enhancement of rent on the ground of a rise in the value of produce which payments in kind secure to the landholder.

Section 18.—This is a new restriction on the right of enhancement, alike unfair and uncalled for. In those cases in which it will be shown that a tenure has existed since the Permanent Settlement, although at a varying rent, the zemindar must prove his right to enhance before he gets a decree. How is he to prove such a right? If that right be not deemed clear from the Permanent Settlement Regulations, landholders must give up all attempt of proving it by proof of custom or contract. There is no custom, one way or the other, affecting the zemindar's right of enhancement, and as regards contract it is well known that no written engagements exist in respect to a large number of tenures.

Section 25.—This section gives ryots a right of free sale of all holdings which are protected from enhancement of rent either by agreement or under the operation of the rule of 20 years' presumption. Nothing can be more unjust to the zemindars, or more ruinous to the ryots. It deprives the landholder of his right of choosing his own ryots. It requires no great experience of mofussil life to see that the learned Chief Justice is quite right in considering this to be "far from a sentimental grievance." A provision which allows ryots to thrust upon a landholder as his tenants persons who are his avowed enemies, or who are notorious bad characters, and who would therefore in all likelihood create disaffection and combination among his other ryots, place obstacles in the collection of rent, commit breaches of the peace, and sow the seeds of discord among a peaceful community, affects most materially the proprietary rights of the landholders. It will be seen that in the case of these protected holdings the landholders would not have a right of pre-emption, such as is provided for by section 51 in the case of mere occupancy holdings, but it may be urged that the number of such holdings is small. It is well known, however, that during the last 23 years the courts have indiscriminately declared a very large number of holdings in every district to be protected from enhancement, and that the number of mokururee leases granted by landholders during this time is considerable. In one year alone the number exceeded 19,000, as shown by registration returns. And then the right is proposed to be given not only to those whose holdings are protected by agreement, and those whose holdings have been declared protected after judicial enquiry, but to the holder of every "permanent tenure." Who is to judge whether a tenure is permanent or not? In 999 suits for enhancement of rent out of every 1,000, the ryots claim their holdings to be protected under section 4. No occupancy ryot would be so unmindful of his own interests as to admit his holding without any sort of struggle to be not protected from enhancement by giving his landlord a right of pre-emption when he wishes to transfer his holding. The effect of the provision under notice would therefore be that, with the exception of that inconsiderable number of holdings which have been declared by the Courts at different times to be not protected from enhancement, all other holdings will be capable of being freely transferred in spite of the landholders. The landholder will have no right of pre-emption in such cases. He may of course contest by a suit in court the validity of such transfers, on the ground that the holdings are not permanent, but to what an alarming position would the landholder be drifted if he were called upon without a moment's notice to prove scores, perhaps hundreds, of different holdings not to be protected from enhancement. He will not be allowed his own time to decide when he will sue a ryot for enhancement of rent. He must without any notice accept a stranger as his ryot, and also give up for ever his right to enhance the rent of a holding, or institute suits to establish his right to enhance, with the inevitable prospect of a defeat.

Nor are the evils apprehended, or likely to arise, from the working of the law to be confined to the landholder only. The ryot is for certain to suffer from them even more grievously. Whereas now they have permanent tenures which they cannot be deprived of in any way, except by their own default in paying rent, and their sons and grandsons and successors without limit may inherit, and always remain owners of their ancestral fields; under the new law they will be liable to, and practically will soon be reduced to day-labourers, and their fields will pass to middlemen, thus defeating the primary and professed object of Government; namely to better the condition of the ryots. Our conviction in this respect is firm, formed as it is by our thorough personal experience of the country and the condition of the poorer classes. Nor is this belief unshared by the governing classes. Mr. Ilbert,

when introducing the Bill in adverting to the power of sub-letting, remarked :—"The powers of 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 ryots, but under-ryots, with but little protection of the law" (page 291). The power of forced sale will greatly hasten this consummation.

The learned Chief Justice has observed "that to give a poor population like the Bengal ryots the means of selling or mortgaging their tenures at pleasure is a very certain means of making them improvident. I should have thought that the most effectual way of protecting such people, and preventing them from wasting their substance, would be to secure them a permanent interest in their property by prohibiting the alienation of it in any shape or way." The truth of these observations have been painfully illustratad in a large number of cases. Whatever may be the custom in some of the eastern districts, the sale of ryoti holdings, even with the consent of the landlord, is very limited in the western districts. It is mostly those holdings in respect to which the right of sale is expressly reserved by a lease that are now and then sold in the western districts; but when the landholder neglects his own interests, or when the proprietor is an infant or a widow, or when by reason of long-continued litigation among the different co-sharers of a property the management is left entirely in the hands of the local agents, it is then that opportunity is taken by money-lenders, traders, and others to buy up ryoti holdings, not for the purposes of cultivation, but for letting the lands, in most cases to their vendors themselves, at a large profit. The purchasers become middlemen and the original ryots become korfa or under-tenants with no rights at all, and are placed entirely at the mercy of their superior holders. It is needless to add that small middlemen are worse than useless factors in Indian social economy, and that as a general rule the ryots of large zemindars are much better off than those under small middlemen. The evil would increase a hundredfold if a right of free sale were given to the ryot. If the present law were left untouched in this respect, matters would adapt themselves to local conditions and circumstances. The custom which has grown up in some of the eastern districts has nothing pernicious in it. There the holdings are large, cultivation is mostly carried on by hired labour, and the transfer of the holding causes therefore no change for the worse in the condition of the tenant. The lesson given by the Deccan ryots should be a warning to the extension of the right of free sale to other places. "The saleable value of the land greatly increased the credit of the ryot, and encouraged beyond measure the national habit of borrowing, which I have before observed on."—Secretary to the Government of India, to the Secretary to the Government of Bombay, dated 29th February 1879.

Section 26.—In providing that no holder of a permanent tenure shall be evicted except for breach of a term of a *written* contract, this section imposes a condition which will deprive landholders of their just rights. It is well known that written engagements are exchanged between landholders and their tenants only in a very few cases. Where there are no written engagements, a landlord would therefore be unable to evict a ryot, even if he builds a factory or establishes a mart on his land; nor would he be able to claim a forfeiture of the tenancy if the ryot denies the title of his landlord. The language of section 50 (*d*) is better, but still defective contract, written and unwritten, and custom should be allowed to govern the rights of parties in the matter of ejectment.

Section 27.—The first thing which strikes one with reference to this section is, that the Bill does not provide anywhere for the registration, in the landholder's sherista, of transfers of occupancy holdings. The uncertainty which exists as to whether a holding is a mere occupancy holding or a tenure, *i. e.*, a holding protected from enhancement, render it essentially necessary that all transfers should be registered. The right of pre-emption, it is true, would give the landholders the requisite information in certain cases of transfer, but, as has been already observed, that right would be more illusory than real. Besides, why should not successions to occupancy holdings be registered in the zemindar's sherista? A landholder should not, moreover, be held bound to register mortgages of tenures, specially where possession has not been made over to the mortgagee. The landlord is entitled, in some cases, to demand from the purchaser of a transferable tenure security for the regular payment of rent. Provision should, therefore, be made for the deposit of security or the execution of a security bond where it is demandable by law or custom.

Section 28.—This section gives the tenant the alternative of applying for registration of transfer either to the landholder or to a revenue officer appointed for the purpose. Nothing can be more objectionable. It is one of the numerous cases in which the Bill contemplates officious legislation for the transfer of management of property from the hands of the owner to those of a public officer. It would unnecessarily impose costs both on the tenant and the landholder. The tenant should have a right of applying to the revenue officer only after the landholder has refused to register the transfer. The section, moreover, ignores possible objections on the part of the landlord to the registry. The transfer may be one of a part of a tenure, one of a non-transferable tenure, or one which is otherwise invalid, and yet this section enjoins that whenever application is made to the revenue officer a notice shall issue on the landlord, not asking him to show cause why he should not register, but requiring him to register the transfer. It is true that section 32 provides for objections which the landholder may raise to an application for registration, but why compel the parties to undergo the trouble and incur the costs of regular suit without giving them an opportunity of coming to an amicable arrangement among themselves.

Section 29.—In this section, too, provision should be made for possible objections on the part of the landlord to the registration of transfers.

Section 34.—The tenant should be made liable to pay a fee of 8 annas for the first copy of the entry, instead of his getting it free of charge. The Rent Commission suggested the imposition of a fee for the first copy. The service to be done is for the benefit of the tenant, and in equity he should be bound to pay for it. The zemindar derives no benefit: nay, he may be called upon to make a registry which will bring in an unwelcome tenant, who will prove injurious to his interest, and he cannot fairly be called upon to render service without a legitimate and reasonable fee.

Section 43 (a).—The word "village" should be more accurately defined with reference to its fiscal constitution. It frequently happens that the geographical boundaries of a village contain the lands of a second and third village belonging to a different estate and owner. The definition of the word here given would therefore give as against a proprietor a right of occupancy, and that of a settled ryot to persons who had never before held land in the village or estate belonging to that proprietor. This would be an extension of the right which is neither sanctioned by the Secretary of State, nor contemplated by the framers of the Bill. Many villages have so grown up as to have combined into one, bearing in such cases a compound of two or three names, and others may do so; some have grown up into towns of considerable size, whereas the principle on which the provision is justified is that the holdings are contained in the same village or part of a village as owned by a single proprietor. Clause (*b*) of the section shows this clearly, but with a different object as reprehensible as this.

Section 43 (b).—Considering the purposes to which the word estate has been used in subsequent sections, the definition of the word here given is very objectionable. The arbitrary meaning, opposed to every conception of the term and to its definition in section 3, attached to the word by this sub-section, will lead to great confusion, while the inroad into proprietary rights which it involves is great. The effect of this section would be, that a person who has never held any land under A, but who has held land for 12 years under B, perhaps an enemy of A, will be deemed a settled ryot of A's estate, if at any time subsequent to 1853 the two estates formed or formed part of a parent estate. Some estates which formerly comprised lands in two or more districts have subsequently to 1853 been partitioned, but on that very ground this section would deem a ryot of a village in Burdwan a settled ryot of a village in Hooghly, which is more than 60 miles apart, and which he has very likely never seen in his life. The absurdity of a theoretical rule conceived in utter ignorance of existing circumstances can go no farther. What, again, would be the effect of the interpretation in question with reference to section 47. It would be simply this, that a person who has held land under a landholder for a few days would acquire a right of occupancy if he had held land for 12 years in a distant estate which once formed a part of the same estate as his. An examination of the nature and origin of estates would show how harmful the proposed definition would be. The principal estate of the Moharaja of Burdwan is composed of villages scattered in five or six districts. The Bill certainly distorts the views on this point of the Secretary of State, who evidently refers to partitions of estates in future when he remarks—"It will be necessary in actual legislation to provide that this right is not forfeited by any sub-division of estates and alteration of village boundaries."

Section 44.—Both in the definition of ryot in section 3 and of occupancy right in this section the important qualification inserted in section 6 of Act X of 1859 has been omitted. The right should attach to the ryot with respect to any land only "so long as he pays the rent payable on account of the same." It is an important qualification, and one that goes to the very root of the matter.

Section 45.—The "settled ryot," as defined in this section, is very different from a 'resident ryot' familiar to the Indian lawyer. The rights given to such a ryot by sections 57 and 61 are most objectionable. The latitude which sub-section 3 gives to the acquisition of the right is also very objectionable. In joint Hindu or Mahomedan families the number of co-sharers, male and female, in a ryotty holding is usually very large. Should all and every one of them acquire the rights of a settled ryot? Though some of them may be living for years, and in fact presumably far away from their ancestral homes.

Section 46.—This section provides that a ryot must cease to hold land for the full period of one year before his title to the land expires. In the meantime the land will remain fallow, and the landholder will have no security whatever for his rent. It would not be at all unreasonable if it were held that a ryot's title would cease by his absenting himself from the village for six months without making any provision for the payment of the rent payable by him. By the Central Provinces Act an absence of 30 days operates to extinguish the ryot's title.

Section 47.—A ryot who who has held on the 3rd of March 1883, even for a few days, a large quantity of land in a village, would by this section, any contract to the contrary notwithstanding, acquire a right of occupancy in respect to that land if he or his predecessor had held even a kotta of land in that village, or in the estate to which it appertains, for a period of 12 years. This is a most unjust and uncalled for invasion of the rights of landholders. The rule for the acquisition of the right of occupancy laid down in section 6, Act X of 1859, has been declared by eminent judicial authorities to be an encroachment on the proprietary rights of landholders. It was at first proposed to apply the rule only to resident ryots, and it

was only on the recommendation of the authorities of the North-Western Provinces that it was extended to all classes of ryots, but with a view to palliate the wrong thus done to zemindars a section (section 7) was enacted, which gave the landholders a power to prevent the accrual of the right by taking proper engagements from the ryot. It is admitted that that law has succeeded in giving fixity of tenure to a large majority of the ryots. Where, then, is the necessity of this fresh and unjust inroad into the rights of zemindars? The statement that landholders have hitherto prevented the accrual of the right of occupancy by not allowing their ryots to hold the same land continuously for a number of years is, in the main, incorrect and unfounded. If the practice has grown, as has been stated, in some estates in Behar the landholders are not to blame for it. They have done merely what is not wrong, but what they are expressly authorized by law (see sections 7 and 9, Act VIII of 1869) to do in order to protect their own interests. It should be remembered that the practice did not affect old ryots, *i.e.*, those who have acquired rights of occupancy, and that when the landholders could legally prevent the accrual of the right of occupancy by taking proper engagements from their ryots, this constant shifting of cultivation may be due to other causes, the conditions of the soil for example, than the desire of the landholder to gain his own object. The Secretary of State has, it is true, given his sanction to a revision of the law relating to right of occupancy nearly, though not quite, in the way proposed by this section, but it is no wonder that such sanction has been given when it is recollected that the opinions of high and experienced afficers of Government, of men like Lord Ulick Browne, Mr. J. Monro, and others were kept in the back ground, and the isolated opinions of a few officers who are wedded perhaps to particular pet theories were held up to His Excellency as evidence of the condition of the ryots and of the conduct of the landholders.

The provision against freedom of contract in respect to the accrual and to the incidents of the right of occupancy is indefensible on all grounds, rational and economical. The ryot is a free agent in all other concerns of life. He may sub-let his lands at any rent, however small; he may borrow money at a ruinous rate of interest; he may relinquish, mortgage or sell his lands whenever he pleases, and convert himself into a day-labourer, but he must not consent to forego the acquisition of right of occupancy even in regard to land which he requries for temporary purposes, or to pay enhanced rent to his landlord at a rate which he has not the least disinclination to pay. The ryots are unquestionably a much more intelligent class of men than day-labourers; but although the latter are free to contract away their liberties for service in an unknown land for years, the freedom of the former must be restricted, in the opinion of our legislators, in matters in which they are the best judges of their own interests. The argument drawn from section 58 of Regulation VIII of 1793 in support of the proposed restriction is at best fallacious. That section required the form only of the potta to be submitted for approval once for all, and left the adjustment of the conditions, terms, and details to the parties concerned. Section 56 of that Regulation clearly shows that no sort of restriction whatever was intended to be placed in the way of the contracting parties. It is observable that a far different rule has been proposed for cases in which the interests of Government are concerned. The Bill, section 121, empowers a revenue officer to override contracts entered into by landholders with their ryots at reduced rents in estates not permanently settled, and to assess the rent in accordance with the provisions of the Bill.

When an owner, tenure-holder, or izardar holds alone as such any land, he would be prevented by the proviso of this section from acquiring a right of occupancy in respect of that land. Is it intended to mean that when land is held jointly by a number of owners, tenure-holders, or izardars, such a right may be acquired?

Section 48.—This section provides that a right of occupancy in an under-tenant may accrue only by an act of a permanent tenure-holder, but that after such a right has been created, all the incidents of an ordinary occupancy right will attach to it. A right of occupancy within a right of occupancy has been hitherto unknown in this country. It would give rise to great confusion in the matter of determination of rent payable by the sub-occupancy ryot, and of his rights and liabilities in cases of default of payment of rent by the superior ryot, and of distraint of crops and sale of the superior holding. This section would, moreover, enable ryots to introduce into the village, as under-tenants with rights of occupancy, persons who are obnoxious to the landholder, without the latter having any means whatever to prevent it.

Section 49.—The extension of the rule as to occupancy rights to khamar lands, unless prevented by contract, is an uncalled-for infringement of the rights of landholders. It is opposed to what Mr. Ilbert emphatically said in Council: "We might, I think, very fairly say to the zemindars—'This is 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.'"

Section 50 (d).—The very condition essential to the continuance of a right of occupancy in respect of any land is the payment of the rent payable for the same. It has been observed before that the omission of the qualification, namely, "so long as he pays the rent payable in respect of the same," is a material defect in the definition of the right given in the Bill. It is not in a land which the ryot merely occupies that he should acquire a right of occupancy, but, as observed by the Secretary of State, it must be a land which "he occupies and pays rent for." Such being the conception of the right, it is difficult to see how the incident of ejectment for non-payment of rent can be separated from it. The penalty is inherent to, and inseparable from, that right. In omitting to provide for ejectment for non-payment of rent the Bill takes away a remedy which the landholders have not only all along enjoyed, but which is necessary for recovery of their rents. It would be found on enquiry if one were made, that in a very small number of cases indeed have the landholders availed themselves of this remedy, and that in a large majority of the cases in which decrees were obtained for ejectment the lands have been re-let to the defaulting ryots after some arrangement for the payment of the arrears have been come to; but the very existence of the remedy is a check to habitual and wilful non-payment of rent. For reasons stated with reference to section 26, a landholder should not be deprived of his right of ejecting a ryot where he is entitled to do so by custom or unwritten contract.

Section 50 (c).—Both Sir Ashley Eden and the Secretary of State are strongly against the practice of sub-letting. The latter remarks—"I entirely agree with you that sub-letting, where the custom has not become firmly established, should be discouraged," and yet the Bill would give the right indiscriminately to all occupancy-holders. If it be the object of the legislature to foster a substantial class of cultivators who have a direct interest in the agriculture of the country, that object would be frustrated by giving to all occupancy ryots the right of sub-letting. There are, doubtless, occasions when sub-letting may become necessary, as, for instance, when the holder of the right is a woman, or a minor or an invalid and a provision for sub-letting in such cases would doubtless be reasonable, but the grant of the right to all occupancy ryots, whether they have or have not the right by custom, would simply tend to create a class of middlemen who would enjoy all the rights and privileges taken away from the landholders, while the cultivators themselves would fare much worse than at present.

Section 50 (f).—The evils incidental to a rule for the free sale of ryoty holdings in this country have been already described with reference to section 25. If the free sale of permanent holdings be objectionable, how much more so would be the sale of simple occupancy rights held by persons who are in a majority of cases very poor, and who have no resources to fall back upon in seasons of agricultural distress. The result of such a rule would be, that within a few years the holdings will change hands, a number of middlemen will come into the possession of the greater part of the holdings of every village, while the original ryots themselves, who are the objects of so much tender solicitude on the part of the Legislature, will be reduced to the condition of day-labourers or of under-tenants paying rack-rents to their superior holders.

Sections 51 to 55.—The right of pre-emption proposed to be given to landholders on the sale of occupancy rights is as intangible as it would be ineffectual in palliating the wrong done to them by making the right transferable. The right of pre-emption would go for nothing if the ryot chooses to think—it would be preposterous to assume he would do otherwise—that his holding is protected from enhancement, or that it is a permanent tenure, and one therefore which under section 25 is not subject to the landlord's right of pre-emption. If the landholder wishes to assert his right of pre-emption, he must go to court prepared to prove the holding liable to enhancement, or that it is a simple occupancy holding, and *that* within six months from the date of sale, gift, or bequest. Nothing would be, however, more easy than for the ryot to defeat the landlord's right of pre-emption by keeping the transfer a secret from him for a period of six months, after the lapse of which the landlord would have no right or remedy whatever in respect of the transfer. The case would be much worse if the ryots combine against their landlord at the instigation of a neighbouring and unfriendly landholder, and call upon him to exercise his right of pre-emption at once in respect to a lage number of holdings. Few landholders in Bengal have the means of meeting such a call. With rare exceptions, therefore, they will be placed in such a case at the mercy of their ryots. In cases of sales in execution of decrees the Bill does not provide for any service of notice of intended sales upon the landlord, but he is expected to make himself cognizant of all such sales and to bid at the sales—a provision which shows further how worthless is the right of pre-emption proposed to be given to landholders. The Bill makes no provisions whatever for cases in which one or two of several joint-owners claim jointly or in rivalry to exercise the right of pre-emption in opposition to the wishes of the rest.

Section 56.—The Bill, while professing to run on the lines laid down by the Secretary of State, makes departures from them here and there which are wholly unwarrantable. He nowhere sanctions the accrual of an occupancy right by any but a settled ryot, but this section would give the right to a perfect stranger, who is let into a land which has come to the landholder's possession by virtue of his right of pre-emption. This is, however, far from being the worst feature of this section. Any other purchaser of an occupancy holding will have the right of using it in any manner, and letting it at any rent, he chooses, but the landholder, the proprietor of the soil, must not only pay as much as the land is worth if he wishes to purchase it and let it with a right of occupancy even to a stranger, but he must not also let it at a rent higher than what he was receiving before his purchase. This is expressly opposed to all ideas of fair play at auction sales, to all economic principles, and to the views of the Secretary of State, who says that the landholder may let such land "at whatever rent he can obtain." The right of pre-emption would therefore be a positive wrong and disability, instead of a benefit to the landholder.

Section 59.—The objections to the restrictions to freedom of contract apply with double force to contracts relating to rent which the contracting parties with an eye to their own

interests will enter into. Whenever a ryot agrees to pay a certain amount of rent for a plot or plots of land, he does so after taking into consideration the situation and capabilities of the land and the profits it or they will fetch him. He is the best judge of his own interests in the matter; he has his remedy in all cases in which the least coercion has been used, and yet this section restricts his rights as a free agent, and makes a revenue officer the guardian of his interests. But will any amount of legislative precaution prevent the parties from entering into any contract for rent they might agree upon? The futility of such attempts was made abundantly clear by the experience of the usury laws. The result of such a law would be that honest zamindars would suffer, while those whose exorbitant demands for rent it is intended to limit would be able to carry everything in their own way.

The arbitrary limit imposed by this section to rent with reference to the value of produce of the land is anything but just and reasonable. Leaving aside the question of lands which were waste at the time of the Permanent Settlement, and which the landholders have a right to let to their best advantage, it cannot but be conceded that they are entitled to get the State share of the produce of the soil which was made over to them for an annual money value or revenue fixed in prepetuity. Any measure which which would reduce that share cannot but be an act of spoliation, specially if it originates with that one of the contracting parties which received at least an adequate consideration for the bargain. It is well known that for the purposes of the Permanent Settlement the rent was assessed at from half to three-fifths of the value of produce. Whether the Government of 1793 was right or wrong in assessing the rent at such a ratio is a question with which neither the present Government nor the zamindars have anything to do. The British nation as masters of the soil took upon themselves the power of making what settlement of land revenue they thought proper on the assumption that they had got the land free of all previously existing rights and engagements (section 30, Regulation II of 1822). The rule in question is, therefore, a direct breach of the compact of 1793. If the Government wish to keep faith with the landholders, and to deal justly by them and their ryots, let the ratio of produce which formed the basis of settlement in 1793 in each district be enquired into and determined for the purpose of fixing a limit to the zamindar's claim for rent. One-half the value of the produce is not so high a ratio as it is supposed to be by some. Only last year the Bombay High Court decreed a claim for enhanced rent on the basis of half the value of the gross produce of the land.—3 I.L.R. 348.

The question of maximum limit to rent on the basis of a share of the produce presents another aspect. The ratio which rent bears to the value of produce varies in different districts from less than one-twentieth to more than one-half. Of what practical value is a maximum limit under such circumstances? In districts likee Dacca and Chittagong, where the ratio is low, the landholders would be entitled to double their rents after every 10 years; while the Hooghly, Burdwan, and such other districts, where the ratio is high, the rule will stop enhancement altogether, although, as a matter of legal right and justice, they are entitled to get as rent a sum which represents their original share of the produce. It is difficult to say how this variation in the ratio of produce in different districts took place; but if it be assumed that the ratio which formed the basis of the Permanent Settlement was pretty nearly uniform in these provinces, the present difference must have arisen by a rapid rise in the value of produce in districts like Dacca and Chittagong. Be the cause, however, whatever it may, it is undoubted that it has resulted in making estates and tenures in those districts much more profitable than those in Hooghly and Burdwan. The road cess statemets show that, whereas in Hooghly the ratio of revenue to the total rent-roll of the district is 48·4 and in Burdwan 40·8, it is only 21·9 in Dacca, 24·7 in Chittagong, 16·1 in Mymensingh, 8·6 in Durbhanga, and 6·7 in Lohardugga. The effect of the rule would therefore be that, while it would press hard on the landholders, whose profits are small, it would give those whose profits are large an unlimited latitude for enhancement of rent.

The Bill allows the rent of a ryot to be doubled by decree of court in an enhancement suit. It is therefore difficult to understand why the increase of rent should not be more than 6 annas in the rupee when the enhancement is effected by contract. The rule is simply a premium on litigation.

Section 61.—When any land comes to the khas possession of the landholder, it is usually let to some one of his ryots. It is in rare cases that a stranger comes to rent the land, or the landholder has the inclination to let it to one whose antecedents are unknown to him. For all practical purposes, therefore, the landholder's right to let will be materially restricted, even in respect to land which we have been accustomed to regard as land over which he has absolute control. He would not be able to rent the land at a higher rent than what was previously paid for it, unless by a registered contract approved by a revenue officer, who should see not merely that the contract rent is not more than one-fifth of the value of produce, but also should satisfy himself "that it is fair and equitable, and that the ryot in entering into it acts as a free agent." The climax of the evil is reached in cases in which the landholder lets out land which has come to his possession by virtue of the right of pre-emption. Payment of the highest price available for the land does not give him an iota of right in excess of that restricted right he would have in respect of land which has come to his possession by relinquishment, forfeiture, or death.

Sections 62 to 73.—The first attempt made since 1793 to regulate enhancement of rent by the enactment of definite rules has failed, and it requires no great foresight to see that

the elaborate rules laid down by the Bill for the preparation of tables of rates would make matters much worse. It is anything but reasonable to expect that public officers, wholly ignorant of the condition of the people, of the nature of the soil, of the different kinds of crops, and of the agricultural capabilities of a village, would ever succeed in fixing proper rates of rent for different classes of land. They must err on one side or the other. Did not our judicial officers make confusion worse confounded by decreeing (before they ceased to decree any rates at all) a variety of rates for the same class of land in a village? The most feasible way of meeting the difficulty appears to be the legal recognition of the indigenous system of the country. Let the preparation of a table of rates for each village be entrusted to a punchayet consisting of a number of mandals and the zamindar's gomashta of the village, and some provision made for cases of defference of opinion among them. A table or jamabundee so prepared would be more satisfactory to the parties concerned then any table prepared by a public officer, and all the trouble, expense, and loss of time, to the detriment of cultivation which it involves, would be avoided.

A provision for the payment by zamindars and ryots of the cost of preparation of a table of rates, including the salaries and portions of salaries of officers employed in the work, is unjust and unwarrantable. A suitor paying high institution and other fees is entitled to have his suit tried and decided, otherwise the salaries of Judges and Moonsifs may with equal justice be made payable by him in addition to what he pays by way of institution and process fees. The payment of the cost of preparation of tables of rates would not relieve suitors of the cost of suit. After they have paid for the preparation of tables of rates, they would have to pay the costs of suit all the same. Again, after a table of rates has been prepared at an enormous cost, what use will it come to? In the adjudication of suits for enhancement of rent the court is required by section 73 not to rely solely on the table, but to adjudge the rate of enhancement on a variety of considerations. The condition of the land, the changes made in it, the persons by whom the changes were made, and the proportion of cost incurred by each contending party in making the change, would have to be enquired into, and latitude should also be given to custom and contract to vary the rates mentioned in the table. The great difficulty which officers would experience in preparing correct tables of rates, the enormous expenditure which the work would entail, the double costs which the procedure would throw on landholders and ryots, and the little practical use the table will come to in suits for enhancement of rent, are all considerations against the feasibility of this ill-judged measure.

Section 74.—Among the grounds on which the ryot is liable to pay enhanced rent to his landlord, that which in the present law provides for enhancement by reason of the ryot occupying more land than what he pays rent for, has been omitted in this section.

The Bill does not deny the landholder's right to get enhanced rent on this ground; but the manner in which that right has been declared in section 60 is so very indefinite, and the division of the lands of a village into khamar or ryotti is calculated to give rise to so erroneous presumptions, that it would be well both for the landlord and tenant that the law on the subject should be clearly laid down. The provisions of section 96 refer to cases in which it would be proved that separate plots of land have been added to the ryot's holding, but this is quite distinct from a case where the increase of area is due to a clandestine encroachment by the ryot upon adjacent, occupied and unoccupied, lands. The provision of the present law should be retained.

Section 75.—The proposal contained in this section to limit theamount of rent to the value of one-fifth of the produce of the land has been already commented upon with reference to section 59.

Section 76.—For ordinary cases a rule prohibiting the enhanced rent to be not more than double the rent previously payable is not objectionable, but a dogmatic rule to that effect would be productive of great hardship and injustice in cases in which the landholder, by means of large outlay of capital, raises the value of land to several times its original value. In such cases section 75 (*a*) gives the landholder the whole benefit of the change. Again, when an assessment is tainted with fraud and collusion, the restriction in question would result in great injustice. A zamindar or putnidar lets land to his relative or dependent at less than one-fourth the prevailing rate of rent. With a view to give colour of *bonâ fide* to the transaction a suit for arrears, or even for enhancement of rent, is instituted, and it is so managed that the rent is not disturbed. A number of such holdings may be created, and then the property might be allowed to change hands by default of payment of revenue or rent. Should the purchasers at the revenue or putni sale be precluded from getting more than the double rent in such cases? This section should therefore be modified so as to provide for cases of the nature above indicated. Regulation VIII of 1793, section 60, clause 2, provided for such cases.

Section 77.—When a landholder gets a decree for enhancement of rent, it is on the ground that he is entitled to it by reason of the increase in the productive powers of the land, or of a rise in the value of produce as determined by an examination of the produce or prices of a number of preceding years. The decree is for what the ryot has been withholding from the zamindar. It is not the case of a poor debtor who is unable to meet the creditor's demand, unless the court allows him to pay the creditor by instalments. The provision or gradual enhancement is therefore unjust and uncalled for. Again, section 201 gives the court a discretion to fix the date from which a decree for enhancement shall take effect. These two provisions taken together will give the courts a power to render any decree of enhancement abortive. Progressive rents are necessary only with regard to waste and jungle lands, which can't be cultivated all at once.

Section 81.—This section proposes to place restrictions on rents in kind, which are alike unjust and uncalled for. They are opposed to the declaration of Government to the effect that existing rents would in no case be reduced. It is well known that nine annas of the produce is not unusually the z amindar's share when rent is paid in kind. The ryots pay that share voluntarily, and there is no reason whatever why that share should be reduced to eight annas. The proposal that whatever be the nature of the crop grown on the land, the zamindar shall be entitled to get the value of his share only in staple crops, is still more objectionable, the rule or custom which regulates payments in kind embrace the number of crops, any one or more of which the ryot may grow at his pleasure, and whatever crops he grows he pays the fixed share to the zamindar. Why should this simple arrangement, which has received the sanction of immemorial custom, be interfered with, specially when no objection has been raised to it? Far from placing a restriction to the right of the landholders in this respect, the legislature should declare the customary right which they enjoy in common with the landholders of some other countries, Holland for example, of compelling the ryot to grow a new and paying crop, and to come to some fresh arrangement with his landlord if he wishes to grow a new crop of his own accord. Interference in matters like these, which can best be arranged amicably by the interested parties, is productive of great mischief, and is calculated to increase litigation to an alarming extent.

Section 92.—The draft Bill of the Rent Commission provided for a commutation of rent in kind into money rent at the instance either of the landholder or the ryot, but this section gives the right only to the ryot,—the party who has in most cases the choice of cultivating or not cultivating the land, and of relinquishing it altogether. Nothing could be more unjust to the landholder. Payment of rent in kind is a method of payment which saves the ryot the trouble and expense of taking his produce to the market, and of contesting the zamindar's claim for enhancement of rent, while it saves the latter the trouble and expense of periodically asserting and proving his claim to enhanced rent. It is a self-regulating system which adjusts itself to the variations in the price of produce, and one therefore which is best fitted to give to each of the interested parties his just rights without the interference of laws and courts, and is on that account eminently deserving of the support and fostering care of Government.

The ultimate loss to the zamindars, if such commutation were allowed, would be in other respects very heavy. After the rent has been commuted into money rent, the ryot need only relinquish the holding, and he or his neighbours would be able to compel the landholder to re-let the land at a rent not higher than one-fifth the value of the produce of the land. Payments in kind also secure to poor landholders their requisite supply of food-grain for consumption throughout the year, and it would be a source of great inconvenience and hardship to them if the ryot be allowed to change them into money rent at his pleasure. It should, moreover, be recollected that it is in respect of lands which are more than ordinarily subject to the risks of cultivation, and which the ryots do not venture to take at a fixed annual money-rent, that rent is paid in kind. Our legislators should think twice before they recommend a change which may ultimately injure those most for whose benefit they now wish it. It should also be borne in mind that in the two distticts of Behar where bhowly rent obtains to a large extent the cultivation of land is carried on the co-operative system, Both in Patna and Gya the cultivation of land mainly depends on the landholder. It is with his money that embankments must be raised and maintained, and it is with his money that *pynes* on water-courses must be cut and kept clear before the land can be cultivated. The ryots are altogether powerless to execute and maintain these works, and any measure which would throw the entire responsibility of cultivation on them would be their ruin.

Section 85.—In proposing that a right of occupancy in a bastu land should not lapse on a ryot ceasing to be the settled ryot of a village or estate, this section contemplates a great wrong to the landholder. At present, when a bastu land forms part of a holding, the right accrues and ceases along with the right in respect of the other lands of the holding. No such right should reasonably be allowed to accrue when the bastu forms no part of an agricultural holding; and a provision regarding bastu land, purely as such, would be out of place in an Act relating to landlords and tenants. If a ryot is allowed to have a right of occupancy in a bastu land, after he has ceased to be a member of the agricultural community, the effect on the rights of the landholder would be disastrous, with reference to bastu lands in marts and trading villages. The provision is, moreover, opposed to the well-established principle of law, that a landholder is not bound to recognise a division of ryoti holding—a principle which section 150 of the Bill fully takes cognizance of. The bastu as an occupancy holding gives a lien to its holder to claim under the proposed law all rights of occupancy to lands that he or any of his descendants may at any time take up. Without subjecting himself to the 12 years' occupation clause. Let a clandestine encroachment be once made by a ryot, even for a few weeks, and he becomes an occupancy holder. The economic effects of the provision would be still more mischievous. There is only a limited quantity of bastu land in every village, and if a portion of that area be taken out of the reach of the agricultural community, not merely would the integrity of holdings be destroyed but great inconvenience and hardship would be felt for want of bastu lands.

Section 86.—As observed under section 50, custom and oral contract, and not only written contracts, should be allowed their operation in the matter of ejectment from bastu land.

Section 87.—A maximum limit of 5 per cent. of the market value of the land to the rent of bastu land would be most arbitrary and unjust. Considering all the risks of loss

to the landholder by relinquishments, bad debts, diluvion, &c., rent on particular plots of land, calculated at 5 per cent. of the value of the land, would really come to a much lower percentage on the whole. Again, it is a well-known fact that in some districts, the southern portion of the 24-Pergunnahs for example, bastu lands bear the lowest rate of rent of all lands in a village, while in others, Hooghly for example, bastu lands bear the very highest rates of rent, and in others again they bear no rent at all. A uniform rule would be therefore quite unsuited to the circumstances of the case. The matter should be left to contract and custom.

Sections 88-95.—In the face of great anxiety expressed by the Secretary of State that the principle which allows no right of occupancy to accrue except by possession for 12 years should not be abandoned, and His Excellency's declaration that he attached great importance to it, this chapter proposes to give ryots, who have admittedly no right of occupancy, as good a right of occupancy as that created by Act X of 1859, if not one much more damaging to the landholder. The rent of such a ryot shall not exceed $\frac{5}{6}$ths of the value of the produce of the land; he can't be ejected, except for breach of a condition of a written contract; his rent can't be enhanced without a notice having been previously served upon him and a decree having been obtained against him; he would be relieved of the liability of paying enhanced rent for the year next following the notice; if he agrees to pay the enhanced rent, no ejectment shall follow a decree for enhancement against him, unless the landholder deposits in court a sum payable to the ryot as compensation for improvements, and a further sum as compensation for disturbance; and in case of failure the decree would be void, and no further attempt at enhancements of rent allowed within the next 10 years. These are rights much greater than what an occupancy ryot enjoys at present. No wonder that objection was taken by Hon'ble Members of Council to the whole of this chapter, which trenches materially on the rights of landholders.

Section 96.—The assumption that even an occupancy ryot is entitled to the possession of accretions to his holding is wholly unwarantable. It is opposed to the existing laws and judicial decisions on the subject. The accretions belong to the proprietor, who has the right of letting them out in any manner he thinks proper. While all losses by diluvion, change of course of rivers, and by relinquishments will fall on him, it is anything but just and reasonable to hold that the gain by accretion will be the ryot's and not the proprietor's. Again, why should the increased rent for accreted land be payable at the rates payable by occupancy ryots? It is well-known that accreted lands are much superior to old lands, and ordinarily bear much higher rents. The proposal to give ryots whose holdings are protected from enhancement a profit of 30 per cent. on the increased rent is equally unjust and unreasonable. But nothing could be more preposterous than the proposal that, while the enhanced rent for accreted land should be calculated at the rates of rent payable by occupancy ryots, the abatement of rent for diluviated land should bear the same proportion to the rent previously payable as the diminution of the total yearly value of the holding bears to the previous total yearly value thereof—a mode of calculation which would necessarily give the ryot, for no reason whatever, an abatement of rent, even as regards the land which would remain in his possession, and much in excess of the amount he would be entitled to by the rule of proportion.

Sections 97-98.—Such a variety of objections have lately been taken in trial of rent suits as to the instalments by which rent is payable, and so many capricious decisions have been passed on the subject, that some simple rule on the subject has become very desirable: instead of that, however, the Bill would make matters worse. In the case of tenure-holders and ryots whose holdings bear a fixed rent, the Bill would give free scope, in the first instance, to the terms of any agreement between the parties, then to custom, and lastly to such rules as may be framed on the subject by the Board of Revenue. In the case of a large majority of the ryots, *viz.*, the occupancy ryots, the Bill provides that the number of instalments should on no account exceed four. It is a fact borne out by the Regulations that Government revenue was formerly collected in monthly instalments, subject to a penalty of 25 per cent. for default. By the custom of the country the rents of ryots are even now collected by monthly instalments, and all the leases evidencing creation of tenures, putni and other, contain stipulations for monthly payments. A reduction of the number of kists would therefore be unjust to the zamindars and tenure-holders. Mr. Reynolds' Bill effected a compromise in the matter which was acceptable to all. He proposed in his Bill to fix only four instalments, the date of each of which was timed just one month before the dates on which the four instalments of Government revenue are payable. A definite rule like this would be much simpler and more conducive to peace and harmony than a procedure which is sure to cause useless trouble and expense to suitors.

Section 100.—In providing for receipts for rent by the landlord the Bill evidently means receipts by his authorised agents. It would be well, however, if the meaning be made clear. Item (*f*) is never entered in receipts. It would be a source of useless loss of time to the agent, and it is altogether unnecessary. The amount of rent and the amount of arrears would be shown in the annual account. Why, then, require them to be repeated every time the rent would be paid. If the introduction of any change be at all desirable, the legislature should see whether the *hatchita* system may not be introduced for the purpose of evidencing payments of rents. It has several considerations to recommend it. Item (*g*) ignores a long established practice. It offers a direct incentive to arrears accumulating, so that after the lapse of the statutary period of three years the ryot may wash himself clean

of all liability to arrears. On the other hand, it compels the landholder to resort to the civil court for every default, without showing any consideration to his tenant. In fact it is a premium on hard-heartedness, and discount on mercy. A zamindar should unquestionably have the right of crediting payments of rent to the account of arrears, if there be any, and the ryot should have no right to demand that it should be credited to a particular year and instalment, if the rent of previous years be in arrears. The item in question, being opposed to the established practice, should be omitted. Zamindars may fairly claim that the receipt they give to the ryot should be similar to the receipt granted to them by Collectors on the payment of revenue. It is necessary that the form of the receipt should be simple, and that it should not contain more than what is absolutely necessary, in view of the heavy and most unreasonable penalty which sub-section 4 imposes in respect of defective receipts.

Section 101.—As proposed by the Rent Commission, the landholder's agent should be paid a fee of annas four or eight before the ryot is declared entitled to get an account which the agent or his master is on no earthly ground bound to give. For reasons above stated, item (*f*) should be omitted.

Sections 103-107.—A ryot is at present allowed to deposit rent in the Collector's office on his verified statement to the effect that the landholder's agent has refused to receive the amount tendered to him, and that the amount is all that is due by the ryot up to the date of deposit. Nothing can be more reasonable than this provision. The Bill, however, proposes changes in the matter of deposit of rent which are unjust to the landholders, and quite uncalled for by the circumstances of the case. It proposes to allow deposits of rent to be made if the ryot has reason to believe (without an actual tender) that his rent would not be accepted; or if he is unable to obtain a joint receipt from all the co-sharers of a property, if he entertains a *bonâ-fide* doubt as to who is entitled to receive the rent. The Bill would therefore make the ryot the judge of his landlord's title and of his inmost intentions. It would give the ryot the power to convert the Collector's office into his landlord's kutcherry, and to compel his landlord to bring an expensive suit to establish his title against any person of the street who the ryot may choose to think has a rival title in the property. The proposition is so opposed to all recognised principles of law, and so dangerous in its effects, that in providing for interpleader suits by stakeholders the Code of Civil Procedure has expressly (section 474) excluded tenants from the category of persons who as stakeholders may compel rival claimants to interplead in a suit in court. The immediate effect of this would be to empower the Collector to assume the functions of a civil court, and adjudicate in an informal, but quite effective, manner regarding rights to one's property on the issue of a few rupees, and put the actual possessor out of possession on the alleged right of third parties. The Bill, moreover, would give a ryot much greater rights than what the Procedure Code gives to any other stakeholders. It would save the ryot from the expenses of a suit, but allow him to compel his landlord to plunge into an expensive and, in most cases, fruitless litigation. Provisions like these are calculated simply to breed ill-feeling, create animosity, harass both the interested parties, and give rise to endless litigation.

The provision for the service of notice on landholders is anything but satisfactory. In most cases no personal notice would be served, and the landholder, however poor he may be, is expected to have an agent always present at all the revenue offices of the district, to inform himself of the fact of deposit by any ryot from the notification required to be affixed at the revenue office. The provision for payment of the amount deposited is equally objectionable. The revenue officer may pay the amount to any person he thinks entitled to get it, and then the party aggrieved may recover the amount by a regular suit. In matters like these, in which the rights of parties are not involved, and in which legislation may go a great way to foster good feeling between the parties, a provision which will unnecessarily set class against class is wholly unwarrantable. The present law relating to deposit of rent is about as good as a law can be. If a time be fixed within which notice of deposit should be served on the landholder, or if a provision be made for the transmission of the money by a postal money-order to the landholder, all the improvement that it needs will have been made.

Section 117.—This section provides that if the landholder interferes with the cutting of produce in any way, he shall be deemed guilty of criminal trespass. The objectionable nature of this section will be discussed in considering section 166 on distraint.

Section 119.—This section provides that the rent of no non-occupancy or korfa ryot should exceed $\frac{5}{16}$th of the value of produce of the land. As a matter of fact a much larger ratio is paid, not only by such ryots, but whole communities of occupancy ryots in several districts. This arbitrary limit, fixed in utter ignorance of existing facts and circumstances, is wholly unwarrantable. It militates against the express views of the Secretary of State, who has stated that a landholder should have the power of letting land which comes to his possession "at any rent he may obtain," and while it restricts the right of the occupancy ryot as regards his under-tenant, it leaves the under-tenant of the second degree entirely at the mercy of his superior tenant.

Section 123.—With reference to this section it is necessary to mention that both Sir George Campbell and Major Baring classed some so-called impositions under the head of abwabs or illegal cesses which are no abwabs at all. The selamies, for instance, which a landholder gets from a ryot for making excavations and taking earth for making bricks, for hewing trees, for excavating fish-ponds, &c., are not impositions in any sense of the term, but con-

sideration money for special privileges, which he is entitled to exact on every eqiutable ground. These acts of the ryot deteriorate the letting value of the land, and are therefore such as landholders are lawfully entitled to receive compensation for. Such selami or compensation landholders have in several cases recovered by suits in court. Indeed, the words *abwab* and *mahthat* used in the section would not have covered them at all, but from the fact of some such payments being made annually or at recurring periods, or so long as the special advantages are enjoyed; and because the concluding part of the section declares all additions to the actual rent to be illegal, and in the next section impose a money penalty. It cannot and should not be the intention of Government to prohibit special charges for special benefits; and it is necessary therefore that the term abwab should be clearly defined, and exceptions should be expressly made with regard to such compensatory charges. In several places the imposition of abwabs has taken the place, and superseded the necessity, of enhancement of rent. It is in fact a moral adjustment of rent in consequence of the increased value of produce, and is in that light not so objectionable as it is supposed to be. The only other remark which need be made with reference to this subject is, that our legislators are evidently ignorant of the fact that what is called the mathat is a village fund raised by ryots for their own behoof, and not a fund raised by the landholder for his own benefit. The fund is made up of small contributions from all the ryots of a village, and is spent under the direction of the punchayet or committee of mundals of the village in churruck or other poojahs, in paying annual perquisites to the police, in village festivities, &c.

Section 125.—If occupancy holdings be made transferable by sale, they should be declared hypothecated like permanent tenures under the present law, for the rent payable in respect of them instead of the rent being made a first charge on them. The effect of the proposed change in the law would be, that the landholder will be reduced to the position of a first mortgagee, and that by reason of a legal recognition of other charges on the tenures the sales would fetch very inadequate prices, much to the loss of all parties concerned, and ultimately of the landholders Of what value would this declaration be to the landholder when any other sum due by the tenant may be made a first charge on the tenure, as section 218 does in regard to money due to under-ryots.

The primary charge on the land is the revenue due to Government, for argue how one will, the security of the rent is the security of the revenue, and every provision of law which makes the rent insecure reacts on the revenue. Doubtless the immediate sufferer will be the land holder, who will have, so long as the loss does not swamp all his profits, to make good all losses from his private resources; but the injustice of the act which brings on such a shifting of responsibility cannot but be patent. In the old laws special provision was made to prevent the permanent alienation of land on low, or nominal, or no rent, lest such acts would ultimately tell against revenue, and the principle which was sound then, has not lost its force in the present day, though the recent rise in the value of the property may not make the Government apprehend any immediate evil to its own interests.

Section 127.—Although as a matter of fact none of the improvements, beside, dwelling-houses, mentioned in section 126, are ever made by ryots, they should not be vested with a legal right to excavate thanks or take earth for making bricks for the walls and plinths of his own house without the permission of the landlord, and without payment to the landlord of an adequate fee or selami. In most agricultural villages excavations made in the land reduce its value, and land covered with water is always let at a much lower rent than dry land. If a ryot relinquishes a holding in which he has cut a tank, it rarely fetches the same rent which was previously paid, and the loss to the landholder is great if the relinquishment is made several years after the excavation, when the tank has partially silted up, and is unfit for cultivation on the one hand and for storage of water on the other.

Section 128.—The power which this section gives to ryots not having a right of occupancy of building houses and out-offices on the land without the permission of their landlords, of compelling their landlords to make improvements, and of making the improvements themselves in default of their landlords, is inconsistent with the very notion of such a tenancy. It would confer on them a right which not even occupancy ryots enjoy at present.

Sections 129-131.—The provisions for the award of conpensation for improvements made by ryots are altogether foreign to this country. Improvements are rarely made by ryots. Nothing is more true than what feel from His Excellency the Viceroy on this subject in the course of the debate on the Central Provinces Tenancy Bill. All these provisions should therefore be omitted. Some of the detailed provisions regarding compensation for improvements are discussed below.

Section 129.— This section provides for the award of compensation to ryots for improvements made by them. In most cases the amount of outlay would be more than repaid by the advantages which the ryots would enjoy by reason of such improvements, and it would in such cases be unreasonable to give them any compensation at all for such exhausted improvements.

The limitation prescribed in this respect by the Rent Commission was an equitable one. They suggested that no compensation should be awarded after a certain number of years from the making of the improvement.

Section 131.—With reference to the remarks made under section 129, the time during which the ryot has enjoyed the benefit of the improvements should be taken into account in determining the amount of compensation.

Section 133.—The landlord's right to measure all the lands of his village should be unrestricted, and the exception suggested in this section with regard to revenue-free lands should be omitted. How would a landholder right himself, when a revenue-free holder has encroached upon and appropriated adjacent mal lands, if he is not allowed to measure such lands? The present law places no such restrictions in the way of the landlord.

Section 135.—This section provides for cases in which a ryot occupying land refuses to attend the measurement and point out the boundaries, but the Bill takes no notice whatever of the important class of cases provided for by the present law, in which the landholder, usually a new purchaser, is unable to ascertain the names of the ryots or persons who are in possession of particular holdings in his estate. In such cases a landholder is placed in a situation which entitles him to as much help from a public officer as in any other. It is a situation which purchasers of estates and tenures at auction sales are frequently placed in. The Bill should provide for such cases, as well as impose penalties for determined attempts on the part of the ryots to thwart the Collector's attempt at a measurement of the land.

Section 139.—The landholder is required by section 91 to give six moths' previous notice even to a tenant-at-will, before he can apply for his ejectment. In common fairness the ryot should give previous notice of an equal period before he is allowed to relinquish his holding. This section prescribes only three months' notice.

Section 140.—For reasons stated with reference to section 46, the time should be reduced from one year to six months. If absence for one year from the village be an unreasonably long time in the case of an occupancy ryot, how much more so must it be in the case of a tenant-at-will before the landholder is permitted to let the land to another. The section amounts practically to the declaration that a landholder should forfeit a year's rent for every runaway tenant.

Section 142.—A provision which gives the owner of a minute fractional share in a property, or a single ryot the right of applying to the District Judge for taking it out of the hands of the proprietors thereof and placing it in charge of a joint manager, would be productive of very great mischief. Such an interference with the rights of private property can be justified only on the ground of public good, and it is only in exceptional cases that a District Judge should be empowered to appoint such a manager, but a provision empowering him to do it whenever a dozen ryots represent that such a course would lead to public convenience, or the owner of $\frac{1}{16}$th share represents that it would conduce to his benefit, would be a most unwarrantable and officious piece of legislative interference with private property. The most objectionable feature of the law is the power it virtually gives to the Judge to adjudicate questions concerning possession in an indirect manner and without due precaution. The proviso attached to the section is intended to serve as a safeguard; but as in all disputes of the kind the real contention will be about possession, either the law must fail, or the Judge must take up the question of possession in an indirect manner. Much of the objectionable character of this provision would be removed if it were provided that no joint manager should be appointed, unless the owners of more than half the share of the property apply for the same.

Section 151.—The circumstances which would justify the removal of a tract of country from the jurisdiction of the ordinary courts, and placing it for the purposes of settlement of rent under the jurisdiction of revenue officers, must be of an exceptional character. The first ground therefore on which this section would allow such a removal is very objectionable. Let the Local Government have the power of ordering such a transfer when an agrarian disturbance is threatened or when settlement in a khas mehal is to be effected, but it would be dangerous to give a number of landholders or a number of tenants the right of applying for it.

Section 164.—For reasons above stated no record of rights should be undertaken in any tract of country on the application of landholders and ryots. The first ground laid down in sub-section 2 of this section should therefore be omitted. If it were allowed to stand, it would be in the power of the ryots of any village to ruin their landlord by compelling him to meet all at once their claims to fixity of tenure and fixity of rent, and such other rights as they might choose to claim.

Sections 166 to 187.—Distraint of crops for the realization of rents is an indigenous institution of the remotest antiquity. It enables the landholder to collect his rents by the agency of his permanent establishment, without adding in the least to his own expenses, or saddling any cost on the ryot. It prevents the ryots, on the other hand, from cheating their landlords of their just rents, and in so far acts as a check to fraud and improvidence. It is only in rare cases that the power has been abused, but an abuse of power in matters relating to distraint is so easy to prove, and the penalties for offences committed in connection with it are so heavy, that the law might be left safely to vindicate itself. In Bengal at least, cases of abuse of the power of distraint have been very exceptional. It was the majority of the members of the Rent Commission who, labouring under an error, assumed the institution to be an offset of the English law, and suggested a radical modification of it on purely theoretical grounds. The framers of the present Bill have improved upon the alterations in the law suggested by the Rent Commission, and drafted under the head of Distraint a number of provisions which not only bear no resemblance to the institution of distraint, and amounts practically to a total abolition of the law of distraint, but actually deprives the landholder of even some of the rights which an ordinary creditor enjoys under the law of the land. Distraint has always been understood to be an act of a landlord or creditor as distinguished from attachment, which must be the act of a constituted authority. But the Bill provides that if a landholder wishes the crops of a ryot to be distrained for recovery of his rent, he must make an application to court for the purpose; that such an application must contain all the particulars required for plaints, if not more; that it should be signed and verified like a plaint; that the amount of arrears should be proved as in suit for arrears of rent; that the court may then either admit or reject the application; and that if admitted, an officer of the court would be deputed to distrain the crops. Where, in the first place, is the necessity of laying down all these elaborate provisions, when it is open to the landholder to have, like any other plaintiff, the crops of a defaulting ryot attached before judgment under section 483 of the Code of Civil Procedure, immediately after bringing a suit for recovery of rent? What facility would the Tenancy Act give the landholder over the ordinary procedure of civil courts when he would have to pay the court fee, adduce evidence, and pay the expenses of attachment all the same? What inducement would there be to the landholder to apply for such an attachment in regard to a poor ryot paying a small rent, when the costs of suit and attachment are likely to eat up the whole value of the crops, and of what benefit would these provisions be to any ryot who would be thus unnecessarily saddled with a large amount of costs? Consistently with the other provisions under this head, the Bill provides for heavy penalties and punishments for certain acts in connection with attachment of crops. But why should any penalties be at all imposed beyond what the ordinary law provides for attachments made by order of the court, by an officer of the court, and after proof to the satisfaction of the court of the justice of the claim?

The primary object of an amendment of the Rent Law, according to the repeated avowal of the Bengal Government, was to provide facilities to landholders for the realization of rent, and the section under notice deprives them of one important facility they now possess, without supplying them with any adequate substitute.

Section 194.—It is not unfrequently that defendants purposely allow judgment to go by default in rent suits against them, and then after they have seen the plaintiff's cards, apply for a revival of the suit on the ground of non-service of summons upon them. Let every precaution be taken for the proper service of the summons, but let not such applications for revival be recklessly entertained, as at present. The proposal to have the summons served by post under a registered cover would be a great improvement on the present procedure.

Section 198.—Section 109 provides for damages to be awarded to the landholder for wilful default in the payment of rent. A suit for the recovery of such damages should be classed in the same category as regards appeals, as a suit by a ryot for the recovery of a penalty. If there be no appeal in one case, there should be no appeal in the other.

As regards rent suits, it is a great mistake to suppose that suits for small amounts are of no moment. They form the largest number of suits in the courts, and they are often suits of great importance. In suits in which the amount of rent annually payable by a ryot is in dispute, the High Court has held that no appeal lies to that court, inasmuch as no question of title is involved, but in such cases an appeal should be allowed in the interests of both parties, and the proposal to make the decision of the first court final in suits in which the amount involved does not exceed Rs. 50, should be abandoned.

Section 199.—In suits for recovery of rent, where the ryot pleads the title of a third party, the payment of rent into court should be made obligatory on the ryot, and not left as a matter of discretion to the court. The principle which underlies this section is, however, radically unsound. Both by the English and Indian laws a ryot is estopped from denying the title of his landlord (Indian Evidence Act, section 116). A ryot who denies his landlord's title forfeits his own title to the land, which lapses to his landlord. The effect of this section would, however, be to hold out an encouragement to the ryot to deny his landlord's title, inasmuch as he would thereby evade payment of rent at least for a certain time. Matters like these should be left to the decision of the constituted judicial authorities, and not made the subject of arbitrary legislation.

Section 201.—Sub-section 2 gives the court a discretion to fix the date from which a decree for enhancement of rent should take effect. The rule laid down in sub-section 1 is reasonable enough. The Bill provides for so many and so diverse limitations in the way of enhancement of rent, that it would be a matter of great difficulty to a landholder to get enhanced rent. Why unnecessarily increase the difficulty by giving the court an arbitrary discretion which will place an additional obstacle in his way? Were it the policy of Government to prohibit enhancement, it would be well openly to declare it; but as we believe such is not the case, we consider the difficulties thrown in the way of enhancement are, as they would practically make it, not worth the while to seek it by reason of the trouble, annoyance, and heavy cost, unsound on economic grounds, and unfair towards the landholders, who have the right of protection, is common with all other classes of the community.

Section 206.—The time within which the money due, either to the landholder or to the tenant, in connection with a decree for ejectment must be paid should be limited. It should not exceed 15 days.

Section 208.—Item (*f*) of this section is very objectionable. It is an encroachment on the rights of auction purchasers at sales for arrears of rent which they have all along enjoyed. The effect of item (*f*) would be to deprive the purchaser of the right of avoiding

a mookururee of other permanent lease created by the defaulting tenant. Such a provision is opposed to the fundamental principles which regulates sales for arrears of rent, *viz.*, that they restore the tenure to the condition in which it was at the time of creation, and give it to the purchasers free of all incumbrances created by the out-going tenant. Section 66, Act VIII of 1869, provides for the sale of tenures free of all such incumbrance. The proposition is also one which would give rise to fraud and litigation, inasmuch as every defaulting tenant will try to make the best of their incumbency by creating mookururee leases in favour of relatives and dependants.

Section 210.—The provision for the sale of tenures for arrears of rent subject to registered incumbrances in the first place, and then, if necessary, free of such incumbrances, would simply increase the costs of litigation, which will ultimately fall on the ryot, deter intending purchasers from bidding at sales, fetch inadequate prices for the tenures, and thus cause material injury at every step, both to the landholder and the ryot. The sale should always be, as at present, free from all incumbrances.

Section 215.—This section gives the Local Government the power of extending to occupancy holdings the provisions of section 210 regarding tenures. As observed above, it is a very objectionable proposal. Much more so is it in the case of occupancy holdings, the minute subinfeudation and divisions of which should certainly not be allowed to be perpetuated.

Section 218.—This section gives a sub-tenant of the first, second, or third degree a right to stop the sale of the superior tenure or holding by paying in the amount of arrears of rent due on account of that tenure or holding, and makes the amount so paid a first charge on the tenure or holding. The landholder's lien on the land should be paramount under all circumstances, but this section would materially affect it. In the case at least of occupancy holding the amount paid by a sub-tenant to protect the holding from sale should be made a personal debt of the defaulter, as otherwise of what use would be the lien which section 215 declares the landholder to possess in the land?

The attempt to incorporate in the proposed Act the law relating to patni tenures should be abandoned. Sections 36-42 and Schedule III should therefore be omitted. The present law on the subject is a master-piece of legislative wisdom. It has stood the test of experience of more than 60 years, and has always been found to be a complete and satisfactory law on the subject.

APPENDIX A.

Memorandum by MAHARAJA SIR JOTINDRA MOHUN TAGORE, BAHADUR, K.C.S.I., *on the subject of affording facilities for the realization of rent.*

I think it will be admitted on all hands that the Government, which has recourse to the rigorous sun-set law for the realization of its revenue, ought to offer equal facilities to the zamindar for the collection of his rent. The Permanent Settlement Regulations have repeatedly recognized this obligation on the part of Government, and the earlier laws relating to the recovery of rent by zamindars were framed with that object. Abuses having, however, crept into the old system of collection, Act X of 1859 was enacted, and the difficulties imposed by the new law were aggravated by Act VIII of 1869 (B.C.), by which the trial of rent-suits was transferred from the revenue to the civil court. A suit for the recovery of arrear of rent is now a regular civil suit. It takes ordinarily from four to six months, sometimes a longer period for disposal, and while the zemindar is engaged in protracted and harassing litigation, he is obliged to meet the Government demand from his own pocket, that is to say, by borrowing money where the arrear is heavy and he has not independent means to pay the revenue. The ryot is also a loser, under this system, for as a rule he is cast in an arrear suit, and has consequently to bear ultimately the costs of the suit and interest upon the rent due, not to mention the trouble and harassment to which he is equally subjected. The majority of the rent-suits are decided *exparte*, and under the present procedure both the zemindar and ryot suffer,—the zemindar by reason of the delay involved in going through the forms, and the ryot in consequence of the costs which necessarily devolve upon him.

Under the circumstances a law for the recovery of rent which would be at once cheap, speedy, efficacious, and just to all parties has become absolutely necessary. Having been invited by His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor to suggest a scheme for the amendment of the law in this respect, I venture to submit the following :—

Firstly.—Without disturbing the present rent kists or instalments, which vary according to local usages, I would declare a specified quarter-day for the payment of the quarter's rent, failing which a suit for arrear shall lie. Where the kists are monthly, as they are for the most part, the zemindar shall be entitled to receive the rent according to monthly instalments, but if the monthly instalments be not liquidated by the quarter-day aforesaid, he shall be competent to institute an arrear suit.

Secondly.—In default of the quarterly instalment as suggested above, the zemindar or the rent receiver shall be competent to make an application to the Collector, setting forth the name of the defaulting ryot, description of the holding, and the mouzah in which it is situated, the amount of the annual rent, the amount due, and the period for which the same may be due, with a statement of accounts giving details of the jumma or rent, the instalments in which it is payable, and the amount paid or payable by the ryot up to the end of the quarter. But the application and the amount should be verified by the naib or gomashta as the case may be.

Thirdly.—With a view to save costs and trouble, the zemindar should be allowed to sue the defaulting tenant collectively, by an application written on a stamped paper of 8 annas value. This sort of a collective suit is permitted under the North-Western Provinces Rent Act, and also under the Agrarian Disturbances Act. I recommend a stamp fee of 8 annas for a collective suit in order to lighten the burden upon the ryot.

Fourthly.—On receipt of the application the Collector should serve a notice upon the defaulting tenant or tenants, calling upon him or them to pay arrears due with costs up to that stage, or to deposit the sum in the Collector's kutcherry, if he or they should contest the demand. The notice should state that, if the payment or deposits be not made within fifteen days from date of service of notice, the tenure of the defaulter or defaulters shall be sold by public auction on the day to be fixed in the notice, which should be served by a single peon upon all the defaulters residing or holding land in the same village, *firstly*, by affixing it in the zemindar's kutcherry, if any, in or near the mouzah ; *secondly*, at the police thana, if any, in as near in the mouzah ; *thirdly*, in some conspicuous part in the village ; *fourthly*, by proclamation or beat of tum-tum in the village ; *fifthly*, by affixing it on the land on account of which the rent is due. The serving peon shall procure the signatures of three substantial residents residing in the neighbourhood in attestation, of the notice having been brought and published on the spot. In case the people of the village should object or refuse to sign their names in attestation, the peon shall go to the kutcherry of the nearest Moonsiff, or, if there should be no Moonsif, to the nearest thana, and there make a voluntary oath of the same having been duly published. Certificate to which effect shall be signed and sealed by the said officers and delivered to the peon.

Fifthly.—The sale of tenures should not be stayed unless the arrear claimed be deposited. In case the defendant make the deposit and propose to contest the suit, the Collector should try it under the procedure laid down in Act VIII of 1869. The zemindar, or the person claiming the rent, shall be entitled to take out the deposited amount on giving proper security.

Sixthly.—Should the Collector find that the demand is not just, or is in excess of actual amount due, he should levy a fine upon the claimant, not exceeding twice the amount so claimed, in addition to all cost, and should make over the damages so realized to the defendant by way of compensation. Should it appear that the accounts made up for the zemindar have been falsely or fraudulently prepared by the attesting servant of the zemindar, he, the servant, shall be liable to a criminal prosecution.

I propose the above procedure for the realization of rent from ryots having occupancy or mookarari rights. I am aware that under the present law occupancy tenures are not saleable or transferable, but in many districts the usage sanctions sale for arrears of rent, which is largely resorted to in practice. I would legalize the sale to that extent. The purchaser shall have the same right and interest that the defaulting tenant possessed. I should observe that the existing law enjoins the eviction of the occupancy ryot in lieu of the sale of the tenures, but the courts are generally reluctant to enforce this provision, inasmuch it throws the ryot adrift. Under my scheme the ryot may, if he likes, buy in his own tenure, or if it be sold to a third party he will obtain a fair value for it.

It will be observed that I proposed to place the whole procedure in the hands of the Collector. But should the agency of the civil court be considered preferable, I would suggest that the proceedings in the civil court should take place only when there would be contention, and after the deposit has been made in the Collector's kutcherry by the defendant. The procedure of the civil court should of course be the same that has been prescribed in Act VIII of 1869 (B. C.).

20th August 1876.

P.S.—With regard to non-occupancy tenures, the preliminary procedure suggested above will apply: in case the arrear adjudged be not paid, the defaulter should be evicted.

THE PETITION OF LANDLORDS OF BENGAL AND BEHAR TO PARLIAMENT REGARDING THE BENGAL TENANCY BILL.

1.—*The Petitioners' Stand-point.*

The constitution of the Anglo-Indian Government at the close of the last century deprive the people of India of all share in the deliberation and adjustment of their affairs by it. "It had been customary," as Parliamentary records shew, "for the landholders of distinction, and other principal inhabitants, to maintain, in proportion to their rank, an intercourse with the ruling power."* This custom was brought to an end under the British rule, and the zemindar "was referred to the Code of Regulations as the only protection any longer necessary to maintain him in the possession and enjoyment" of his benefits.†

But the Regulations are modified from time to time, and not seldom the very policy of the laws is changed. And then the zemindar and his fellow subject are liable to lose, and have at times missed, what he once possessed. They still possess the right of making petitions, but that is often found insufficient, so that the last resource left to them is to appeal to Parliament. Hence the petition to which this is intended to form an explanatory note.

The petition comes from subjects who are quite unrepresented; it comes to their Sovereign exercising absolute powers over them; and it comes from a quarter of the globe afar. The

* 5th Report of the House of Commons, p. 54. † Ditto ditto, p. 55.

landholders of Bengal belong to no party in England, and it would be their misfortune if party considerations should affect their interests in Parliament. In this regard they labour under peculiar disadvantages owing to the transfer of Government from the East India Company to the Crown. But it is still more unfortunate for them that somehow or other questions relating to Ireland have just now got mixed up with their affairs in India. Indeed, it is apprehended that the intense agitation in the United Kingdom on these questions may have largely influenced, if not actually originated, the changed policy against which the present appeal is submitted to Parliament.

The position of the petitioners is thus extremely delicate. But it is hoped that the wide difference between a European and an Asiatic country—an integral part of the kingdom and a far off dependency—will not be overlooked, but will, on the contrary, serve to remove any prepossessions which might otherwise prevail. Changes which may be justified by the constitution of Parliament, or by the peculiar circumstances of Ireland, or Great Britain, or Europe, may not be fitly transported to a distant and conquered country like India, and among a people whose feelings, views, habits, customs, and social conditions are, in the natural course of things, so widely dissociated from those of the sovereign power. Besides, in Ireland, troubles traced to a long and painfull history may have justified the measures recently adopted by Parliament: in India nothing of the kind has occurred, or is to be apprehended for very many years to come.

The landlords of Bengal do not claim or possess any class privileges over their tenantry; their relation is not derived from conquest or political ascendancy of any kind, as was the case in Ireland, nor is there any the least distinction of race between the classes said to be arrayed against one another. Hence they feel aggrieved that a class question should be raised between two sections of the same community who are constantly passing from one to the other, and many of whom belong to both sections in relation to different individuals. Property-questions certainly exist, as they do exist, all over the world; but the legitimate remedy for differences arising from such causes is, of course, impartial dispensation of justice between individuals. They do not suggest a repressive policy to be directed against the topmost section, really or ostensively for the benefit of the lowest order of society. Such a policy, dictated at best by sentimental reasons, cannot but be subversive of the hitherto prevailing course of legislation and system of land tenures, and a source of serious mischief. Such a policy and consequent legislation of vast magnitude, and those adopted and conducted without any concert with the people so deeply to be affected thereby. Such a change, advocated only by gentlemen belonging to a foreign race, who again, by their tenure of office, are quite cut off as much from the traditions of their predecessors as from local experience of their successors—the landholders of Bengal firmly deprecate and respectfully protest against. Such revolutionary changes, they contend, urgently calls for Parliamentary interference, and their prayer is that further progress of the Bill entitled "The Bengal Tenancy Bill" may be stopped by order of Parliament.

2.—*Revolutionary character and inexpediency of the proposed measure.*

The foremost contension of the petitioners is that the changes proposed will injuriously affect private property in land of great value: in fact the bulk of all that exists in the country. It will be shown gradually how far the policy of Government in this respect is being revolutionized, and to what vast extent the property is going to be re-distributed, and how, to attain these objects, disabilities of the most complicated kind are going to be imposed upon the people. But the general truth of this contention will be manifested by the opinions of responsible officers of Government, as given in the following extracts:—

Mr. Ravenshaw, Commissioner of the Burdwan Division, reporting on the subject some time between July and December 1880, says:—

"I am not in favour of revolutionary measures, and I think that legislation should rather take the form of consolidating the existing law and rulings than re-constitution of the relations between rent-payer and rent-receiver, which must produce an increase rather than mitigation of existing evils.

"For all practical purposes, it would suffice to re-enact the law with as little radical change as may be possible, with reference to the conflicting interests concerned.

"As regards the existing law, nothing can be more precise and clear than Mr. Field's Digest. The present law has been, with little variation, in force for 20 years; and so far as my experience goes, it needs only slight modification and simplification to adapt it to the real wants of all parties."*

Mr. Beames, successor to Mr. Ravenshaw in the same office, but with experience derived from another division of the province, says, under date the 26th April 1881:—

"From the experience I have had of the very great difficulty which the officers of Government feel in managing wards and attached estates in the Chittagong and Dacca Divisions, I am convinced that the position of the zemindar (landlord) in those parts is a precarious one. As far as I am able to judge, it will be rendered more so if the present Bill, moderate as it is, becomes law.

"After tacitly acquiescing in the assumption and exercise of certain powers by the zemindar for nearly a century, it is rather late in the day to discover that it was never intended that he should have those powers, and that neither past history of the land question, nor the legislation under British rule, justifies him in in exercising them. That, in fact, his status is, and has all along been, understood to be something very different from what it practically has been.

* Report of the Government of Bengal on the proposed amendment of the Law of Landlord and Tenant in that province, Vol. II., p. 162.

"I am not aware that any section of the community in Bengal has suggested or manifested any desire for new legislation on the rent question. If there is really a want for it in Behar, it would perhaps be sufficient if a law were passed giving the inhabitants of that province the relief they desire without disturbing another province where no change is called for."*

Mr. Smith, Commissioner of Orissa, says:—

"Nearly a hundred years have passed since the time of the Permanent Settlement. The power conferred on the zemindars of selling their estates has been largely used, and money has been largely invested in this description of property with regard rather to existing usages than to old and forgotten minutes in Government offices. Neither the ryots nor the zemindars of the preseut day have, as a rule, had much regard in their dealings to the minutes of Lord Cornwallis, although the usage of the time under which the ryot is to pay only a fair and equitable rent is in accordance with its spirit.

"It appears to me that any legislation to be now adopted should be directed towards facilitating the ascertainment of what the fair and equitable rents are, rather than to any extensive adjustment and alteration of existing relations, and a measure of this sort would, I have little doubt, prove acceptable to both tenants and landlords."†

Mr. Monro, Officiating Commissioner of the Presidency Division, speaks still more strongly. The following extracts are given in order to avoid longer quotations. The Report is dated 31st December 1880:—

"So far as the practice of Government is concerned, I fail to find in their dealings with the ryots upon Crown lands any indications of the recognition of a living tenant-right among any class of ryots save and except those known as khodkasht (resident) or kudeemi (ancient).

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"I do not here stop to consider the various modifications in the rights of zemindars effected by Act X of 1859. It will be sufficient to mention that sundry very important modifications of these rights were introduced by that Act; that such modifications were strenuously resisted as infringements of the rights of zemindars under the perpetual settlements; and these modifications have, although unwillingly yet practically, been accepted by zemindars as the basis of the relations between them and their tenants.

"The proposed Bill (*i.e.*, the one prepared by the Rent Commission), however, goes very much further than Act X of 1859. It further curtails the rights of the zemindars."

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"I cannot see that it is just to them, whatever may have been their failings, to deprive them of rights * * * which, so far as I know, have been believed universally to attach to the position of a landholder in this country. Nor does it seem to me to be just to declare the existence of rights on the part of ryots * * * which, so far as I know, are not claimed as belonging to them by the ryots themselves.

"The proposed Bill seems to me, on the principles above referred to, to contemplate grave infringements on the rights of zemindars as hitherto recognised; to destroy such recognised rights and to give the landholders no compensation for such damage done to their interests. It seems to me moreover peculiarly unjust to contemplate such restrictive legislation with reference to the rights of zemindars, when the whole tendency of recent legislation on the part of Government has been to throw more responsibilities on the landholders in the way of providing funds for improvements connected with lands."‡

Lord Ulick Browne, Commissioner of the Cooch Behar and Rajshahye Division, says, under date the 1st February 1881:—

"I think such important changes, deeply affecting the rights and pecuniary interests of a large and important class in a vast country, should only be made on very strong grounds, such as, for instance, the grounds advanced by Mr. Gladstone when introducing a somewhat similar measure for Ireland in 1870, when he supported his proposals by urging that, as good general laws...had failed to dispel the serious ill-feeling of the mass of the population of Ireland towards England and the Government of the United Kingdom, it was necessary to take an extreme step in a direction specially acceptable to that population, in the hope that it would put an end to what was always a serious political danger. No strong and special grounds, political or other, exist in the present case, nor are they asserted by the Commission, who, indeed,.....seem.....to be unanimous in holding what is a nearly universal opinion, *viz.*, that the ryots of Bengal are stronger than the zemindars."

In the opinion of His Lordship the proposed law would be in accordance solely with the "individual views" of some "gentlemen (the majority of the Rent Commission) as to what the respective positions of landlords and tenants *ought* to be; and a key to their general views...may, perhaps, be found in their adoption, in the face of Lord Cornwallis' declaration, ...of the politico-economical axiom, that the land of the country is the property of the people of the country." Further on he says:—

"Not only there is no general feeling of discontent among the ryots, in whose favour it is now proposed to sacrifice the zemindars, but that there is not even a partial feeling of that nature, and that the ryots of Bengal Proper, at all events, are, as a body, in a prosperous and contented condition.....Lastly, I think the passing of such measures into law would

* Report of the Government of Bengal on the proposed amendment of the Law of Landlord and Tenant in that province, Vol. II, p. 362.
† Ditto ditto, Vol. II, p. 200.
‡ Ditto ditto, Vol. II, p. 219.

create no little discontent among the zemindars as a body, though being loyal and well-affected, they will bow to the decision of Government."*

The Officiating Commissioner of the Dacca Division, writing on the 27th December 1880, says:—

"Innovations in the law and the creation of principles foreign to the customs of the country are, I maintain, strongly to be deprecated, unless their urgent necessity can be demonstrated."

Speaking of Chapter IV of the Bill of June 1880, he says:—"I see no reason for the innovations proposed in this chapter, which would create a class of ryots never before in existence."†

Thus, it will be seen, the Commissioners of the western districts grouped under Burdwan, of the Eastern districts under Dacca and Chittagong, and of the Central districts under the Presidency, Rajshahye and Cooch Behar Divisions,—all the Commissioners of Bengal Proper in fact, besides Orissa and other places, have, in terms more or less explicit, recorded their opinion that the measure proposed is decidedly of a revolutionary character. And it is well known how the present Chief Justice of Bengal has also borne testimony to the same fact in a minute seperately given to the public (dated 6th September 1882).

3.—*The Permanent Settlement.*

The petitioners do not enter into the history of the permanent settlement. But the landlords of Bengal cannot help observing that their mortification becomes naturally great when they find even a reference to the documents of their title is repelled with pleasantry ‡ or displeasure by representatives of the Sovereign power. The Law Member of H. M.'s Government in India has no time to enter into an exhaustive inquiry into the meaning and effect of the permanent settlement, and yet the legislature has taken up the functions of judicial authority, in order to decide the question of right determined by that settlement as between the Government, the landlords and cultivators of the soil in Bengal!

The petitioners have not been shewn the danger which may have rendered expedient the present extreme measure, and the arguments adduced are all the more painful to follow, because they are unsupported by facts, and still more because all forms of arriving at facts have been arbitrarily set aside.

It has been assumed that at the time of the permanent settlement three different parties were interested in the transaction, and that the authors of the measure settled and defined the mutual rights of only two of these, but put off for the future all questions as between the second and the third. "The ryots," says Mr. Ilbert, "were not consulted about the arrangement, and were in no sense a party to it, and, according to the most ordinary principle of contract, it could not affect *any right* which they then had, or *might thereafter acquire.*"§

An immediate reply to this argument would be that, in the sale and purchase of slaves, the third party was never consulted; but in abolishing slavery in the West Indies, the British Parliament never adverted to it, and sanctioned ample compensation for the revocation of the contracts.

This extreme case apart, the question at the time of the settlement did not concern the alleged third party. As a matter of fact, the old proverb, "the lands belongs to the zemindar and the rent to the king"¶ would seem to point in quite a contrary direction, and to fairly bear out the daily experience of everybody, that the ryots have no right in the soil, except what is conferred by the zemindars. It is true that the Government reserved to itself the power of legislation for the protection and welfare of the ryots. But surely that did not imply the abrogation of the substantive law, or the rights conferred on the zemindars by the permanent settlement? The simple question is, whether the leading provisions of the Bill fall under the reservation referred to. And it is for Parliament to consider whether, in a matter like this, and especially when one of the parties interested appeal to the judicial wisdom of the United Kingdom, the executive authorities should ignore that appeal and instruct the legislature to enact a law suited to their extra-judicial opinions and at variance with other laws still in prevalence.

The well-known Sudder Judge, Mr. Hawkins, thus interpreted the permanent settlement:—

"It is a narrow and contracted view to suppose that the permanent settlement consists in nothing more than the obligation on the part of the zemindar to pay a certain amount of revenue annually to the Government. The settlement is a compact by which the zemindar engages on his part to pay a fixed amount of revenue to the State; and the State on its part guarantees to the zemindar, by means of its judicial and fiscal administration, the integrity of the assets from which that revenue is derived, and which in fact constitute the Government's own security for the realization of its revenue."

The contention of the petitioners is that, of the three parties—the State, zemindars, and cultivators—the first had, without consulting the other two, virtually plotted out the map of the country; that it then distributed the different portions to individuals comprising the second class, defined most accurately their respective liabilities to the State; and required them to respect any claims against them, such as might then exist, on the part of any individuals of

* Report of the Government of Bengal on the proposed amendment of the Law of Landlord and Tenant in that province, Vol. II, p. 222.

† Ditto Ditto, Vol. II, pp. 144-45.

‡ Abstract of Proceedings of the Council of the Government, 2nd March 1883, pp. 89-90.

§ Ditto Ditto, p .91.

¶ Hartington's Analysis. Extracts published from the Office of Superintendent of Government Printing, p. 8.

the third party. Nothing was left open for legislation as to the *substantial rights* of subsequent cultivators.

The Government, though a conquering power, sought at first to assimilate its position with that of a landlord, but as landlord it took every care to appropriate all that lay at its feet as conquerors. The main transaction undoubtedly concerned property in land. And there is no question that the State had made up its mind to forego for ever all its claims as landlord for a fixed annual return. But it had after all to make its choice between the two other parties in order to decide to which of them it should look for the money—call it rent, revenue or whatever you like. And the considerations incidental to such choice could not possibly be put off; nor was the sovereign power then so distinct as to allow of its foregoing as landlord any right which it was not necessary for it to give up.

The considerations alluded to may be distinguished in the following way, with a view to hold in contrast the revolutionary principles of the Bengal Tenancy Bill:—(1) Land occupied by cultivators; (2) land lying waste; and (3) land which might be expected to become vacant subsequently. It is wrong to suppose that the State took all the land in the country as a whole and legislated for revenue-payers and rent-receivers, leaving the question between rent-payers and rent-receivers perfectly undecided. At all events this is a question of fact, and cannot be decided *ex parte* by the supreme landlord, because that landlord holds the sovereign power.

Viewing the matter from the above point, it would follow that, if the State omitted to determine any question between landholders and cultivators, it could only have been with respect to the land which was occupied by cultivators, and held by their landlords. And the claims of these cultivators were respected for a special reason, *viz.*, because there were higher claims set up on their behalf, the claims, that is, to the permanent settlement which was made with their landlords. In respect of the other two descriptions of land, the landlords deny that the cultivators had any right whatever.

They could not possibly have had any such rights, and for the simple reason that they had no distinguishing features of character to form them into a class, and that they have never formed a distinct class of the kind. There have indeed been caste reasons precluding some people from the ploughman's work. But that has never led to the recognition in any persons to a preferential claim to the lease of any land going to be let out; and the proof for this contention lies in this, that no rules are known to exist to decide in such matters between rival applicants for lease. Village communities are said to possess an indefeasible right in the land, but village communities have been broken up in Bengal since long before the Permanent Settlement; and it would, besides, be most singular if, in the primitive communal system, the upper classes had no rights whatever, and the land had belonged entirely to the lower, *i.e.*, the cultivating classes in the country. In fact, where the village system has not gone out of use it was invariably the upper classes who held as well the village franchise, as the proprietary rights in all the village lands.

But even if the cultivators had any claims to the lands referred to—lands remaining or subsequently becoming vacant or waste—such claims must have been extinguished by the conquering power having laid hands upon them and made them over to the landlords of their choice. "In case of foreign invasion," records Lord Cornwallis, "it is a matter of the last importance, considering the means by which we keep possession of this country, that the proprietors of the lands should be attached to us from motives of self-interest" (Fifth Report, p. 492). It may be that the present motive to the proposed changes is something of this same kind. But its obvious inconsistency with the old policy would be sufficient to neutralise the effects of both, and thus the new policy of this kind would stand self-condemned.

As regards the lands of the then existing cultivators, the case was a little different; but different only in relation to the Government. If the Government of 1793 believed that the cultivators were "the actual proprietors of the soil," and yet accepted the zemindars as such, their action was a huge fraud. If they committed a mistake, it would be as great a wrong to relieve the State of its consequent responsibilities in the way proposed. Happily, neither of these theories is tenable. The truth is, the farmers of the permanent settlement believed the zemindars to have been, as they were in fact, the rightful owners. But situated as the Government then was, they tried to do all that lay in their power to serve the cultivators who had become, in some shape, rivals to the zemindars, in regard to the grant of the permanent settlement; and they laid down that the claims of these persons, as against the zemindars, would be duly considered by the judicial authorities then being appointed.

It is necessary to understand this point; for people are apt to be taken away by the comparatively irrelevant fact that the policy of granting permanent settlements has not been adhered to by the Government in administering the affairs of the North-Western Provinces, or of Bombay. The Madras settlements were earlier, and led probably to the claims on behalf of the cultivators. Thus the permanent settlement of Bengal, whether good or bad, as a piece of fiscal policy, whether wright or wrong, as a political measure, was the result of mature deliberation, and to break it by roundabout means would obviously be worse from considerations of either kind.

The engagements of the time, it may be repeated, was made in respect of land, and not in respect of cultivating, as distinguished from rent-receiving classes; for it was the land which was made over to one or other of the applicants, and it was never that the members of any particular class had to be provided with land from the country by Government, or from the village by the landholders.

And as for that permanent settlement itself, the parties were at first, and only for once

chosen with reference to the history of their connection with the lands. But this was only when the new departure was to be made. And then, too, sufficient regard was shewn to all other sections of the community by the provision that, in the event of the estates being afterwards sold by the State or by the landlords themselves, all prior claims derived from such history would be entirely overlooked. And if anything more was necessary in order to further disarm the zemindars, it was accomplished by depriving them of the rights of primogeniture, of the functions of keeping the peace of the country and administering justice over the tenant classes, and of the power of levying taxes on cultivators and duties on trading people.

Mr. Ilbert says:—

"We have indeed been told that it was part of the bargain between the Government and the zemindars 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."*

The following, however, appears in section 31 of Regulation II of 1819:—

"Nothing in the present Regulation 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 land* included within the ascertained boundaries of such estates respectively at the period of the decennial settlements, and which have since been, or may hereafter be, reduced to cultivation. *The exclusive advantages* resulting from the improvement of all such lands were *guaranteed* to the proprietors by the conditions of that settlement."

Whether or not these words "are strong and clear," the only "guarantee" now left to the landlords of Bengal is reliance on the high sense of justice of the British Parliament. For all but the last three lines of the above were cited in Council and found to fail.

The issues should be clearly defined in order to determine the question raised, and contemptuously put aside, by the chief authority for making *just* laws in the country. The issues are (1) the terms under which the then existing cultivators should hold their lands under the zemindars; (2) the mode of dealing with the lands then lying, or subsequently becoming, vacant or waste. It is never contended that anybody in the country ever enjoyed any right in land without paying rent or revenue for it, or that the tenants paid any rents for unoccupied village lands. The zemindars could always cultivate these latter lands by hired labour; and no one has come to dispute that even at the present moment. But they generally proposed to carry on the work through tenants, and hence arises the further questions—(*a*) Had any cultivators any preferential claim to the lease of any of these lands? (*b*) Were the terms of lease, when any was to be granted to cultivators, terms as to period and rent, subject to any restrictions? (*c*) And if so, were they of the kind proposed in the Bill?

The answer of the zemindars to all these questions being in the negative, the burden of proof obviously falls upon those who claim for the ryots rights of the kind proposed.

It may, however, be asked—Was the permanent settlement of so little consequence that it did not give to the zemindars even a presumable title to the free disposal of such lands, and that they should have to *rebut* a contrary presumption according to the stringent requirements of section 6 of the Bill? And is the legislature to be justified in simply suggesting a conflict of claims unknown to the people, and then authoritatively relieving the fèvoured class from all burden of proof? The cultivating classes had, it is said, a right to what is called *ryoti* or the tenants' lands. How then was the right to be determined with reference to each particular plot which had to be disposed of? Was the zemindar bound to prefer the resident over non-resident ryots? If so, would the question have to be decided by the judicial authorities, and meantime the land remain uncultivated? And if the judicial authorities were then relieved from the function of determining the limits of ryoti lands not in their posession, and the claims to such lands of individuals, members of the cultivating class, how is the function—one of very great pecuniary value—now going to be withdrawn from the landlord? The only question remains as to the terms on which the land was to be let out. But that is obviously distinct from the starting principle of the Bill,—a presumable right to the lease of such lands in people whose character, as a class, the legislature claims to have determined, unknown to them or their supposed antagonists—the landlords. A great deal has been built upon the alleged history of land tenures and the customary laws of this country. But the landlords only contend that the proper way to establish the facts and to test the laws is to submit them to judicial authorities, in order to have the points controverted by parties setting up an adverse position.

And the reference to customary law is the more singular, since the Bill brings within its purview affairs of great extent, but does not claim to consolidate, or even to have ascertained the customary law relating to those affairs.

Mr. Ilbert supposes that the permanet settlement served merely to determine who was to be liable for the land revenue, and that the exemption of waste lands from like charges leaves it open to the legislature to dispose of all lands falling vacant in future in the way it pleases. But the following considerations are urged against this astounding assumption, apart from the technical methods of interpreting the wording of laws, and from the controversy thereon raised and arbitrarily disposed of with regard to the Regulations of 1793.

The revenue charged under the permanent settlements, it will be remembered, was $\frac{10}{11}$ths of the actual collections in each estate, and the remaining $\frac{1}{11}$th of the total collections from the cultivating classes, called *malikana* (proprietors' dues) was due to the hereditary zemindar, whether he accepted the settlement or not.* Even if the Government collected the rents from the cultivators by its own paid officers, it was bound to pay this $\frac{1}{11}$th to the zemindars. In Behar, the origin of this system was untraceable even at the time of permanent settlement, and was supposed to be only hereditary pensions with which the "proprietors" had been "shelved" probably by the Mahomedan Government. And referring only to two divisions of Behar, this allowance to proprietors out of possession is reported to have amounted in 1871-72 to Rs. 82,078, from 3,426 estates.† This ought to have satisfied Mr. Ilbert that the zemindars were something better than the nondescript trustees they were sought to be made out by two of his speeches. Again, when in 1819 waste lands, not included in the permanent settlement, came to be disposed of by Government, it was not the cultivators, but the zemindars of the adjoining villages, who were recognised to have a preferential right to them.

* Abstract of Proceedings, pp. 93-94.

The question therefore is, if the zemindars only collected the revenue for the Government, what was their remuneration for the work, and how were they compensated for the many bad debts from cultivators which, it could well be foreseen, they would have from time to time to write off? Add to this the well-recognised contingency of the remaining $\frac{1}{11}$th of the collections having to be paid as *malikana* by a farming zemindar to a refractory *malik* (proprietor), who had a *right* to the permanent settlement? The answer is simple. The waste lands capable of cultivation (variously estimated from $\frac{1}{5}$ to $\frac{2}{5}$ of the entire area of the country) were explicitly pointed out for the one case, *i.e.*, for the remuneration; and for the other, *viz.*, the risks of collection, it was but just that landlords should recoup themselves by subsequent increments to the then existing rents. This liability of the State to remunerate the zemindar does not now seem even to be felt, but on the contrary it is argued that the zemindar shall not draw from unoccupied lands all that tenants might fairly afford to pay.

The so-called customary or pergunnah rates of rent were applicable only to the ryots whose supposed claims had been rejected by the Government at the time of the permanent settlements, who, in any case, could not have been *let into* possession under the authority of the permanent settlement, and as such might possibly claim a prescriptive title against the parties chosen as zemindars by the Government. These customary rates are now a subject of historical enquiry and of infinite controversy therein. But the difficulty probably arises from the simple fact that the benefit of these rates is now claimed for parties who were never privy to their assessment, whereas at the time of the permanent settlement the question had entirely a judicial aspect, and was justly left to judicial trial between parties, both of whom knew the terms of their mutual engagement. It ought to be further borne in mind that even to these old ryots the zemindars were not to grant leases for more than ten years, for fear the value of Government rights in the land should be fraudulently impaired. And as regards lands which reverted to the landlords, it is but reasonable to suppose this to have been the original understanding that "where the landlord," to borrow the language of Chief Justice Garth, "ran the risk of getting nothing for his land in bad seasons, he should be compensated to such an extent as the ryot was willing and could afford to pay."‡ In any case it would be inconsistent with the policy of the times to suppose that the landlord, having the opportunity of making such a fair bargain, was disallowed from doing so by the Government for the sake of future cultivators.

On the other hand, for the lands lying waste, and about tenants who were actually let into possession thereof by the zemindar, it is simply absurd to hold that he had not the right to name his terms, or that the tenants had, as a class, a beneficiary interest in the land independently of him, and without having ever paid any rent for the same.

In fact the much debated question of the permanent settlement of 1793 might find a more intelligible solution in the histories of Europe and America, where the doctrine of sovereignty of the people (shorn in Asia of adjuncts like the zemindars) was then practically but four years old, and whence Lord Cornwallis had come with special views as to the policy of governing distant and foreign dependencies.

The exclusive proprietary right of the zemindars to all the lands included in the permanent settlement of 1793, and to those excluded therefrom, but subsequently included under operation of Regulation II of 1819, is further brought into relief by the Regulation III of 1828, whereby the limits were defined of all the immense uninhabited tract called Sunderbuns, and immediately adjoining the permanently-settled lands, in which even the cultivators are now supposed to have had an interest, and, as compared to the zemindars, a "preponderating"§ share of the whole. In that Regulation the Government lays down how certain lands were to be attached by Government as "in the case of a lapsed farm," and how "certain tenures, however designated, were not to be considered hereditary and perpetual, if the grants under which they were held *did not convey in express terms* an hereditary or perpetual interest." And in regard to the Sunderbuns, it was provided that all parties having leases from Government for any lands included therein "shall be entitled to hold or to *take* possession" of them "without question or opposition;" and that, if "any zemindar, talookdar or other sudder malgoozar, or *any other person* (evidently *not* excepting the class for whose benefit section 6 of the Bill has been drafted), owning and occupying or collecting the rent or revenue of cultivated land in the neighbourhood," shall "sue to contest the title" of the former, "the suit shall be dismissed with costs. Provided, however, that if any zemindar, talookdar, or

* Reg. VIII, 1793, sec. 44. See also memorandum on the Revenue Administration of the Lower Provinces of Bengal submitted to Government by the Board of Revenue, 16th June 1873, pp. 98-99.

† Board's Memorandum, p. 99.

‡ See the edition published at the *Hindoo Patriot* Press, p. 25.

§ Ilbert's speech: Abstract of Proceedings, p. 113.

other person aforesaid shall claim to possess a valuable interest in part of the Sunderbuns, by virtue of authority to collect money or other valuable thing *from the persons engaged in* gathering wax, or cutting wood, or obtaining other jungle products of the tract, or by virtue of any other similar privilege or advantage which may have been recognized as part of the assets on which the assessed revenue of his zemindary, talookdary or other tenure was adjusted at the time of farming the perpetual settlement of the district, and the collection of which was not subsequently stopped and due compensation made under the rules relative to the collection of sayer revenue or other similar arrangement, such zemindar, talookdar, or proprietor [*no mention is here made of ryots or even of the* PERSONS *abovementioned engaged in gathering forest produce*] shall be entitled to receive from Government *compensation* for any diminution in the value of such interest and advantage consequent on the arrangement adopted for the cultivation of the Sunderbuns."—*Regulation III*, 1828, *sections* 12 *and* 13, *clause* 1.

Two questions arise from the foregoing; (1) If the ryots in the neighbourhood, actually engaged in gathering on these lands wax, &c., for themselves or for their zemindars, were not entitled to compensation, how can they be supposed to have had a right in these unoccupied lands or in similar lands included in the permanent settlement of 1793? (2) If the ryots living in the neighbourhood had no such right, how can ryots procured from a distance, not unoften hillmen from the southern parts of Behar, by the lessees of these lands, be held to have had a right in these unoccupied lands which have been reclaimed at the expense of the lessees referred to, and under the declaration quoted above?

It has been argued that the Bengal Tenancy Bill would not take away from the landlords more than what, under customary law was, from before the year 1793, due to the cultivating classes, and that it had never been intended to make of Bengal zemindars anything like English landlords; and hence clear words have been required of the zemindars to show their absolute right in respect of the waste lands. Now it happened, even so late as 1861, that for all the care evinced by Government in 1859 for customary rights, supposed to have been held by cultivators against the zemindars, it did not care to vest the property of the soil with any but the non-cultivating zemindar class. It had in 1861 large tracts of waste land at its disposal, and an attempt was made, and partially carried out, to introduce certain property-rules into all such and divers other classes of lands. Whether the precise object was to import the English system of property cannot of course be definitely proved. But the tenure introduced by the measure alluded to has been currently expressed by the term "Fee-simple;" and English proprietors were expected to, as in fact they did, avail of the rules framed.

The following extracts are given from a Resolution recorded by the Government of India during the time of Lord Canning. It bears date the 17th October 1861:—

"He (His Excellency the Governor-General in Council) confidently expects that harmony of interests between *permanent European settlers* and the half-civilised tribes, by whom most of these waste districts, or the country adjoining them, are thinly peopled, will conduce to, &c."

The Resolution then proceeds to state the rules under which effect was to be given to the two proposed measures for sale of waste lands belonging to the State and the redemption of land revenue by the landlords:—

"8. I.—As to the sale of unassessed waste lands, in which no right of proprietorship or of exclusive occupancy are known to exist at present, or to have existed in former times, and to be capable of revival.

"9. In any case of application for such lands, they shall be granted in perpetuity under the rules which will be presently laid down, as a heritable and transferable property, subject to no enhancement of land revenue assessment.

"10. All prospective land revenue will be rederemable at the grantee's option by a payment in full when the grant is made, and the land granted will thenceforward be permanently free of all demand on account of land revenue."

It then goes on to consider "prior claims of property or occupancy in the land applied for," prescribes for the raising of such claims "a term which, probably, need rarely exceed thirty days" from advertisement, and directing how, after their disposal, the applicant was at once to have the land allotted to him, proceeds as follows:—

"19. If after the allotment of the land under the preceding rule any persons shall establish a right of property in the lands allotted, the possession of the party to whom the land has been granted *bonâ fide* shall not be disturbed. But provided the claim be made within one year from the allotment, the claimant on proof of his right, and on shewing good reason why his claim was not advanced before the allotment took place, shall be entitled to receive *from Government* full compensation for the actual value of his interest in such land. After the expiration of a year all rights of third persons, which have not been already claimed, will be altogether barred. [The Bengal Tenancy Bill applies equally to estates protected by these rules and to all other lands, *e.g.*, the Sunderbuns: the landlord's right of re-entry in respect of lands held by settled and occupancy ryots and the question of compensation for disturbance are governed by the same rules in these as in other kinds of property in Bengal.]

"33. Holders of grants under any existing rules (*i.e.*, governing, for instance, leases of Sunderbun lands under Regulation III of 1828), who have not yet completed the purchase of their grants, will be allowed to commute them under the new rules..... and he (the grantee) *will be free to purchase absolutely* as much or as little of that area as may suit him.....

* * * * * * * *

"37. The tenures of *all waste lands granted under this Resolution* will be that of an heritable and transferable property held in perpetuity free from all claims either of the Government *or of third persons prior to, or inconsistent with, the grant.*

"11.—As to the redemption of the land revenue: [*i.e.*, applying even to permanently-settled lands (see paragraph 42.)]

* * * * * * * *

"43. The tenure obtained will, as in the case of waste lands, be that of an heritable and transferable property.....But such tenure will not carry with it, as that of waste lands will, immunity from any legal claims other than those of Government to which the lands may be subject, and *which may date prior to the grant under this Resolution* (Qy. Does not the restriction as to *prior* legal claims exclude all subsequent legal claims of third persons including tenant-right, dating from October 1861? And does not this afford some commentary on section 7 of Act X of 1859, whereby permission was given to provide against the growth of occupancy rights coming under the purview of section 6?)"

It would be hard to say what other "strong and clear words" could be required to substantiate the contentions of the landlords.

But what a falling off there has been from the land-policy of Lord Canning's Government will be perceived from the following remarks of the Government of India, contained in its Despatch to the Secretary of State for India, on the Bengal Tenancy Bill, dated the 21st March 1882:—

"Many events had tended to lower the claims of tenants in official estimation and to help the cause of the large landlords. Before the mutiny, ideas on the subject of property and tenant-right in India took very much of their colour from the views of the able peasant-proprietary school of the North-Western Provinces. But the occurrences of 1857 drew attention to the leaderless condition of the people; the sympathies between the mass of the agricultural population and their rulers were for some years disturbed by reminiscences of disorder, and severity; the development of the country gave rise to hopes of European colonization, and *thus* theories of land tenure, which were unfavourble to tenant-right, as being an impediment to the free disposal of property, were advocated in Lower Bengal on behalf of great European interests, and elsewhere, as coincident with political expediency (!) The relation between landlord and tenant *began* (?) to be regarded purely as one of contract. Sir Barnes Peacock objected to section 6 of Act X, because, in his opinion, it interfered with the just rights of the zemindars, at least in the permanently settled districts, by vesting rights of occupancy in the ryots which, as he thought, had no previous existence.*"

The spirit which has dictated the above is manifest enough. It is nothing less than a desire to wean the agricultural population from their natural leaders and protectors—the landlords. The very basis on which the relations between the landlord and tenant had hitherto subsisted is denied. The principle of contract is held in supreme contempt. It is even broadly asserted that this principle, which dates from the days of the farming out the public revenues before the permanent settlement, *began* to be recognised only after the convulsions of the Mutiny. And the emphatic opinion of Sir Barnes Peacock, the highest judicial authority in the land, is mentioned as if it was an outcome of that political commotion and not the result of mature juridical deliberation and reasoning.

The judgment of Lord Lyndhurst, cited by one of the Members of the Council to show that the zamindars "had an absolute dominion and ownership of the soil," has, by an argument endorsed by the Law Member, been explained away by a third, the argument being that the immediate question before the Privy Council in that case was not one "as to the relative position of zamindar and ryot." This argument would certainly be very important in a *Court of Justice*, in order to leave the Judge free to fully try the same question after hearing arguments and weighing evidence on both sides, The dictum of one Judge does not bind another's ruling, because counsel is not heard in regard to the former, and *is* heard in arriving at the latter. But how the circumstance alluded to justified the *legislature* in arriving at a conclusion different from that of Lord Lyndhurst remains a mystery. But perhaps the case of Raja Lelanund Sing *vs.* the Bengal Government, might be more acceptable. In that case the Right Hon. T. Pemberton Leigh, after a long inquiry into the circumstances of the permanent settlement, finds the object to have been "to leave to land proprietors the benefit of all subsequent improvements.†" And, at all events, if all dicta of Sir Barnes Peacock on the land question have not become vitiated, because one of his rulings has been overruled by the majority of his colleagues in the High Court, the following passage may have a value in the eye of the legislature:—

"I will add," he says, "one word as to the argument of Mr. Montriou that the ryots were originally the owners of the soil, and that neither the Government nor the zamindars were the proprietors. This argument cannot apply to ryots who are in possession of land which has been occupied and brought into cultivation for the first time since the permanent settlement. It is clear that a ryot cannot at the present day, by merely entering upon land belonging to a zamindary, and bringing it into cultivation, become the proprietor of the soil. The zamindar may lose his right by the operation of the statute of limitations, and the right to the soil may then be acquired by the ryot. But in cases in which there is no contract, and to which the statute of limitations does not apply, the ryot cannot by occupying and cultivating become the proprietor of the soil. Neither can he, by occupying with the consent of the zamindar, and paying rent for the land to him, become entitled to the proprietorship of the soil, even though he should acquire a right of occupancy by virtue of Act X of 1859.‡"

Moreover, if the cultivating classes had, with the zemindars, a part interest in the soil, it does not appear that the Government has hitherto given it any recognition in dealing

* Correspondence, p. 3, para. 7.

† 6th Moore—pp. 108-10, quoted at 2nd hand.

‡ Ishur Ghose *versus* Hills, on a petition of review of judgment.

with land over which the State has had exclusive control. Mr. Monro, in reporting on the Rent Bill prepared by the Rent Commission, quotes certain rules to shew what has been with the Government, as landlord, "the practice with reference to the eviction of mere ryots."

"In dealing with mere ryots," so runs the rule, "it is desirable not to interfere with their possession till it becomes necessary to displace them.

"Should an arrear remain due at the close of the year, if the defaulter be a mere ryot having no transferable interest in the soil, he may be summarily ousted and his lands given to another."*

So also the Revenue Board in its memorandum dated 1873—

"Lastly, it is to be observed that it is the *present policy* of Government to take no means, either in Government or in wards or attached estates, to prevent tenants-at-will from acquiring rights of occupancy; though, on the other hand, it will not, in recording the rights of tenants and delivering pottahs to them, *assume the existence of such rights unless they are claimed.*"

And "where the practice of the former proprietor" was "to guard, by special precautions, against the accrual of rights of occupancy, *the continuance of that practice is sanctioned.*"†

The customary right of the cultivators in the property in the soil, unaffected by the permanent settlement, is said to be a fraction of the whole. But it is nowhere stated what the zamindar's interest was independently of that settlement, and as distinguished from the supposed class of cultivators who, it would follow from the opposite point of view, were not free, like the landlord class, to buy permanently-settled lands. It cannot be said that the zamindar had no interest whatever in the land, apart from the malikana allowance; for in that case this allowance in respect of lands taken away from his possession would remain unaccounted for. On the other hand, if he had any such part-interest derived from customary law, it does not apear that the legislature has given it the least recognition in the Bill under consideration. Certain it is that jungle lands (*jalpai*) at one time yielding fuel for the manufacture of salt, have been surrendered by Government, and only to zamindars, on the closure of salt works in many parts; and in some cases refusal to surrender has been overruled by the civil courts of the country.

Again, the Government as landlord, has had often enough to let out land to cultivators: but why does not the Government allow the zamindars their customary share in such lands? Nor does it appear that the Government has ever had occasion to decide which of any number of applicants, zamindar or cultivator, had the right to the lease of tenures at its disposal. In any case, when land is taken by Government at a valuation, for public purposes, "the fact," noticed by the Board of Revenue would be inconsistent with the policy of the Bill, "that, as a rule, the occupancy ryots have advanced no claims to compensation, except for damage done to personal property."‡ Thus the whole theory is absurd; and whether the absolute ownership of land lay with the conquering power or the zamindars, it is certain that the cultivators of the soil had no share in its property, as of right. The first point in Indian land tenures is that whoever holds land must pay for it something every year. The cultivator's rents never covered the waste or unoccupied lands of the village. The zamindar's revenue has always covered these. Hence the zamindar's right is unassailable, except by a ruthless act of spoliation. The permanent settlement did not leave the question of property an open one between the zamindar and the cultivator of the soil. Power was certainly reserved to Government to make laws; but that was only as common sovereign over landholders and cultivators: and calculated not to diminish, but in the language of the Court of Directors, to "enhance the value" of the proprietors' rights: to prevent the ryots "being *improperly* disturbed in their possession" (*i. e.* in the matter of eviction), and "to define the limits by which rent could be determined" so as to prevent *unwarrantable* exactions and arbitrary conduct of the zamindar. Instructions like these cannot have justified the policy of the present Bill.

This would, perhaps, be the proper place to consider how far, if at all, Act X of 1859 interfered with the proprietary rights of the landholders, and gave a sanction for further encroachments of the kind proposed. It will be necessary for this purpose to read together the sections 2—7, 21, and 78 of that Act which have been re-enacted respectively as 2—7, 22, and 52 of Act VIII (B.C.) of 1869, together with sections 9 and 46 of the latter Act.

Section 2 of Act X of 1859, and VIII (B.C.) of 1869.—"Every ryot is entitled to receive from the person to whom the rent of the land held or cultivated by him is payable, a pottah containing the following particulars:—

The quantity of land; and where fields have been numbered in a Government survey, the number of each field.

The amount of annual rent.

The instalments in which the same is to be paid.

And any special conditions of the lease.

If the rent is payable in kind, the proportion of produce to be delivered, and the time and manner of delivery.

Section 3.—Ryots who, in the provinces of Bengal, Behár, Orissa and Benares, hold lands

* Bengal Govt. Report, Vol. II, p. 219.
† See Board's Memo., p. 159.
‡ Memorandum of Revenue Administration, p. 104.

at fixed rates of rent which have not been changed from the time of the permanent settlement, are entitled to receive pottahs at those rates.

Section 4.—Whenever, in any suit under this Act, it shall be proved that the rent at which land is held by a ryot in the said provinces has not been changed for a period of twenty years before the commencement of the suit, it shall be presumed that the land has been held from the time of the permanent settlement, unless the contrary be shown, or unless it be proved that such rent was fixed at some later period.

Section 5.—Ryots having rights of occupancy, but not holding at fixed rates, as described in the two preceding sections, are entitled to receive pottahs at fair and equitable rates. In case of dispute, the rate previously paid by the ryot shall be deemed to be fair and equitable, unless the contrary be shown in a suit by either party under the provisions of this Act.

Section 6.—Every ryot who has cultivated or held land for a period of twelve years has a right of occupancy in the land so cultivated or held by him, whether it be held under pottah or not, so long as he pays the rent payable on account of the same; but this rule does not apply to khamar, nijjote, or sir land belonging to the proprietor of the estate or tenure, and let by him on lease for a term, or year by year, nor (as respects the actual cultivator) to lands sublet for a term, or year by year, by a ryot having a right of occupany. The holding of the father or other person from whom a ryot inherits shall be deemed to be the holding of the ryot within the meaning of this section.

Section 7.—Nothing contained in the last preceding section shall be held to affect the terms of any written contract for the cultivation of land entered into between a landholder and a ryot, when it contains any express stipulation contrary thereto.

Section 21. (*Section 22 of Act VIII (B.C.) of 1869.*)—When an arrear of rent remains due from any ryot at the end of the Bengal year, or at the end of the month of *Jeth* of the Fusly or Willayuttee year, as the case may be, such ryot shall be liable to be ejected from the land in respect of which the arrear is due. Provided that no ryot having a right of occupancy, or holding under a pottah, the term of which has not expired, shall be ejected otherwise than in the execution of a decree or order under the provisions of this Act.

Section 78. (*Section 52 of Act VIII (B.C.) of 1869.*)—Any person desiring to eject a ryot, or to cancel a lease on account of non-payment of arrears of rent, may sue for such ejectment or cancelment, and for recovery of the arrear in the same action, or may adduce any unexecuted decree for arrears of rent as evidence of the existence of such arrear in a suit for such ejectment or cancelment. In all cases of suits for the ejectment of a ryot, or the cancelment of a lease, the decree shall specify the amount of the arrear, and if such amount, together with interest and costs of suit, be paid into court within fifteen days from the date of the decree, execution shall be stayed.

Section 9 of Act VIII of 1869.—If on the trial of a suit for the delivery of a pottah instituted by a ryot having a right of occupancy, the parties do not agree as to the term for which the pottah is to be granted, the court shall fix such term as, under the circumstances of the case, may seem just and proper: provided that the term shall not in any case be longer than ten years; and in estates not permanently settled, shall not extend beyond the period for which the proprietor of the estate has engaged with Government: provided also that, if the defendant be a farmer or other person, having only a temporary interest in the land, the term of the pottah shall not extend beyond the period of the continuance of such interest. For cultivators not having a right of occupancy, the term of pottah shall be exclusively in the discretion of the person entitled to the rent of the land.

Section 46.—If any under-tenant or ryot shall, at the Mál Cutcherry for the receipt of rents, or other place where the rents of the land or other immoveable property held or cultivated by him are usually payable, tender payment of what he shall consider to be the full amount of rent due from him at the date of the tender to the zemindar or other person in receipt of the rent of such land; and if the amount so tendered shall not be accepted, and a receipt in full shall not be forthwith granted, it shall be lawful for the under-tenant or ryot, without any suit having been instituted against him, to deposit such amount in the court having jurisdiction to entertain a suit for such rent, to the credit of the zemindar or other person aforesaid: and such deposit shall, so far as the under-tenant or ryot, and all persons claiming through or under him are concerned, in all respects operate as, and have the full effect of, a payment then made by the under-tenant or ryot of the amount deposited to such zemindar or other person.

Section 2 ought to be read with reference to the old rules of 1793, where by the exchange of leases was strongly insisted upon, and ten years was made the maximum limit; though by Regulation V of 1812 the restriction was afterwards withdrawn. In section 3 it will be seen that, as between the zemindars and the cultivators holding at fixed rates from the time of the permanent settlement, the Government assumed that, where the zemindars had hitherto omitted to exchange any leases, all subsequent leases obtained through the courts of justice should be at such rates. It certainly does not warrant the inference that all cultivators of that date were entitled to fixed rates, but only those who had been holding at fixed rates. Certainly the omission to vary the rates did not justify such a penalty. Thus Act X did make encroachments on the rights of the zemindar. But the encroachment was made ostensibly at least in the shape of a penalty for the violation of a well-known rule—the one about exchange of leases. The Government claimed that the discharge of its judicial functions should be helped by adequate evidence being furnished by litigants.

Section 4 was another rule of the same kind. It was a very hard rule as against the landholders, but after all the rule was one of presumption, and directed against the same fault of omission to exchange leases.

Section 6 is supposed to have been the worst violation of the rights secured by the permanent settlement. But in fact this section was only one about exceptions to those—the majority of—cases which came under section 7. And if any doubt could be thrown on this explanation, all would vanish on reference to section 9 of Act VIII of 1869, whereby the old limit of ten years was maintained for leases under section 6. And "for cultivators not having a right of occupancy, the term of the lease" was to be "exclusively in the discretion of" the landlord. If therefore the landlords have anywhere betaken themselves to "shifting ryots" from land to land, the fact must be attributed to the unjustifiable endeavour made in certain quarters, exposing the landlords to the loss of a valuable right, rather than to any want of loyalty on their part to the just laws of the country. Injustice is the most fruitful source of violations of justice; and even the legislature must fail to transcend this universal truth.

Section 6 simply provided that where the terms of lease were not to furnish any guide, duration of possession was to be taken to determine what lands the tenant was not to be disturbed from possession of, at the will of the landlord: it was again a question of evidence. The absence of a certain important entry in a document was to be interpreted in a certain way. It did not interfere with the general principle, which was fully recognised in section 21 that non-payment of rent renders all tenants (those with unexpired leases, and the occupancy ryots being both put in the same category) liable to peremptory eviction. The Act X, however, only required the question of eviction in such cases to be brought before courts of justice; and in section 78 (sec. 52 of Act VIII) the most stringent provision was made against the ryot,—a provision, by the way, which is for realization of arrears of rent by far the safest and least objectionable to all the parties concerned. And in section 46 of Act VIII of 1869, which was a re-enactment of a short law passed in 1862, the Government did all that lay in its power for the protection of honest cultivators. It threw open its treasury as an ordinary banker for the adjustment of accounts whenever required by the cultivator.

Thus in the matter of occupancy right, all that the legislature did in 1859 was to close the loopholes, of which any undue advantage might be taken by the zemindar. First there was the lease to set forth the terms between parties; then there was the interpretation to be put on omissions in respect of such terms; thirdly, this interpretation was not to be enforced for a period of 12 years from when a tenant was let into possession. No indulgence was shown to cases of non-payment of rent; but for the sake of the ryot, the rent was allowed to be deposited in the Government treasury, instead of its having to be carried to a perverse landlord. It is believed by some that the occupancy clause was an application of the doctrine of prescription, but the argument of Sir Barnes Peacock in this connection has nowhere been met. "The civil law," he says, referring to Domat 2227, "held that a farmer or tenant could not acquire by prescription what he held by that title, for in order to prescribe it is necessary to possess, and *to possess as master*." It is not meant that the anti-zemindar policy had not begun in 1859. But it had not then made such advance as it has done since the recent difficulties in Ireland.

The question of eviction having been determined by the framers of Act X of 1859 in the way mentioned above, another difficulty arose as to the question of rents. Where the landlord had chosen not to insist upon his right of re-entry; where the current rents were regularly paid, and neither party was in consequence to be disturbed in his possession, the rate of rent payable would obviously have to be determined between them at times at least, and by a third party of course. Accordingly the task was made over to the judicial authorities; and the legislature thought—wrongly as it has since appeared—that sufficient indication would be given to Judges by the simple expression "fair and equitable rates."

But the error of the legislature, if any, has been exceeded by the assumption, probably traceable to politico-economic views, that the difference between a rack-rent and a fair rent is equivalent to a proprietary right in the land. A rack-rent denotes the limit of what the land is capable of yielding. Anything paid in addition converts the payment into a cottier rent, and as such becomes a charge levied on the privilege of keeping one's self to a particular calling, *viz.*, that of cultivators. Such a tax is open to grave objections certainly, though the outcry comes with very little grace from a Government which levies several taxes, like the Road and Public Works cesses, from the poorest of the cultivators. But as compared to a rack-rent, a fair rent must always be a very indefinite amount; for in estimating the fairness, account would have to be taken of the demand for land, even where the wages of labor were regulated only by custom. It is also mathematically true that an annual charge, whether of rent or other kind, can be equated to what is called its capitalised value, but that would not justify its being looked upon as property, for one of the data required, as a constant quantity, is the rate of profit common to both terms of the equation; and in the present case this constant quantity has always been uncertain. And where this variable element, the rate of interest, was not intended to be meddled with, and where too the question of property was left in act, no greater mistake could be committed than to presume that a difference was intended between rack-rent and fair rent, and to assume that the necessity to determine a fair rent, which was imposed on judicial authorities, was tantamount to giving the tenant a property in land equivalent to what would be the capitalised value of the difference under an unknown market value of money.

The truth seems to be that Act X intended by section 7 to make written contracts the rule in regard to the question of eviction, and to provide for the extinction of the landlord's right of re-entry where, save for non-payment of rent, the omission to enter into such contracts would show that no such reservation of right was intended at the time the tenant was let into possession. The retrospective effect given to the provision seems to have caused all the evil complained of by landlords. But they do not now wish to call in question the finding of judicial authorities.

However that might be, the restriction alluded to being imposed upon eviction, the determination of fair rents became unavoidable in consequence. This question was taken up by Government with obvious reluctance; and at the first instance it was left to the Judicial Department to do, as the Settlement Officers were doing in other provinces, but without the bias, unavoidable in those officers, of the peculiar interests of Government. But it was found afterwards that more detailed rules were necessary than the guidance furnished by the expression "fair and equitable rates of rent." And it is contended by landlords that this necessity for making such rules could never have justified the proposed division of the zemindar's proprietary right.

To sum up: The proprietary right of the zemindar is evidenced—(1) By the simple consideration that there could be no rival claimant on lands not occupied by the cultivators of the time of the permanent settlement. (2) The fact that the zemindar had an allowance even when he refused to accept the permanent settlement, and was in consequence put out of possession. (3) The fact that a similar right was recognized over lands claimed to be included, but proved to be excluded, from the permanent settlement. (4) The fact that in the Sunderbuns compensation was provided for to the zemindar and to the exclusion of persons belonging to the cultivator class who collected the forest produce for the zemindar. (5) The fact that some of these lands actually occupied by people were treated in certain cases "as lapsed farm." (6) The fact that waste *jalpai* lands have been surrendered by Government to the zemindars in whose estates they were situated. (7) The fact that the Government ignored all right of cultivators in the neighbourhood, as against the parties let by Government into possession of lands in the Sunderbuns. (8) The fact that it ignored all such rights when, within living memory, the English system of property and the rights of fee-simple were introduced in this country. (9) The fact that the Government in dealing directly with the land and the cultivators never treated the latter as having the whole or part of the property in the soil, nor (till of late) gave any compensation to the occupancy ryots when acquiring land for public purposes. (10) The fact that Act X strictly adhered to the general principle of tenant-right in this country, that non-payment of rent determines all occupancy rights, and that consequently the tenant could never be a co-proprietor with the zemindar, least of all in lands which have ever remained unoccupied by tenants, while the zemindar paid the revenue for them. (11) The consideration that, apart from *their* customary rights, a two-fold compensation was due to the zemindars who accepted the permanent settlement—one, for the labour of collecting the Government dues, and the other, for the risks of the collection, and that this compensation was obviously afforded by (*a*) the profits of lands which were yet to be reclaimed, but which were nevertheless included in the permanent settlement and covered by the revenues assessed; and (*b*) by profits realisable on extinction of the tenant-right then existing. And lastly, (12) that judicial findings or dicta have been recorded, suggesting at least that the point in issue should not be decided by the legislature and without the usual judicial tests provided for the purpose.

4.—*Tenant-right.*

But even if property in land belongs to the zemindar, and the zemindar alone, the question as to the distribution of the proceeds of land would have to be decided, and upon its own merits. The economic doctrine of distribution on the triple basis of land, labour and capital is hotly contested in Europe; and perhaps the present agitation among the members of the Anglo-Indian Government is due only to get that science out of the way. But the attempt to break up landed rights, so as to lay by something in the name of the cultivator, will probably be found to be neither fair nor reasonable. In any case, the position could not be maintained, on grounds of political economy, that a man who was free to keep any land in his own hands, and to cultivate it by his servants or by hired labourers, should not be permitted to let it to another so as to reduce the tenant's margin of profit though with his own consent and for valid reasons. A doctrine like this may, however, be traced to a growing class of men in Europe, whose general views of social relations the Government would least desire to see extended in India. Besides, the doctrines about peasant proprietors are absolutely inapplicable in a country where the land can never be held without paying for it something in the shape of rent, either to the State, or to the landlord, or to both.

But if regard was to be shown to the customs of India (the scientific character of which is still unsettled), the communistic prejudice against landlordism ought to have been guarded against with more care.

The three kinds of right, shortly denoted by the term three F's, however desirable in Ireland or in Great Britain, are not logically inseperable, nor are they universally acceptable. Fixity of tenure no doubt calls for fair rents: but the question of free sale is a politico-economic idea which, it will be found, is not suited to this country in its existing condition, and there is no reason why fixity of tenure should be given to those who are not entitled to have it. Pauperism would be provided against, within the limits of human power, by fair rents. Fixity

of tenure in fact was what was given to the country by the permanent settlement itself: for everybody has been declared free to buy the property created by that measure, and people, too, have freely availed themselves of the opportunities thus afforded. It may not agree with some people's views of the fitness of things, that those who have purchased permanently-settled lands do not confine themselves to the function of cultivating the soil. But even the cultivating classes of the country have had other feelings, and when they have had money to invest, they have depended largely upon the promises given by Government in 1793. In point of fact, all descriptions of caste may be found among the zemindars of Bengal, and if that would not satisfy the desire displayed for the nation's prosperity, the philanthropy might be seriously impeached which aimed at turning all landholders into cultivators.

Section 7 of Act X, it is said, has been perverted to noxious purposes by what has been called "shifting" of ryots. But was that section (especially when viewed with reference to section 9 of Act VIII of 1869) inserted in order that it should be made a dead letter of? The intentions of the framers of Act X have been largely appealed to, but the object of such appeals—to explain that section away—is obviously of greater significance.

On the other hand, it cannot be denied that just as in land the unit for assessment of rent must be that which does not leave any profit, so in social life the unit of prosperity must be found among those who are barely removed from starvation. This may be a misfortune, but it is the common fate of mankind; and the zemindars of Bengal are certainly not responsible for the inevitable consequences of man's struggle for existence. However, the framers of Act X of 1859 attempted to minimise this evil by confining it to those cultivators who could manage to hold to their land continuously for 12 years. For the rest, it may be hard that the zemindars should endeavour to save their own from being eaten into; but it is not a little creditable to them that the number of the tenants-at-will is so small, and that their rents are so often below a rack-rent. The Secretary to the Government of Bengal, while sending the Bill which was the immediate precursor of the one under consideration, bears testimony to this fact in the following terms:—

"The inquiries made in connection with Sir R. Temple's proposal to fix occupancy rates with reference to competition rates, brought to light the fact that competition has as yet got next to no hold upon the rents of Bengal. In one or two districts near the Presidency there is perhaps some little competition for land, but even this is local rather than general, and confined as a rule to the village to which the land under settlement belongs. * * * Generally speaking, there is nothing like competition for land in the economic sense even in places where the population is most dense. In the majority of districts the effective demand is still for ryots rather than for land, and even where the land is nearly all taken up for cultivation, custom is still the principle that decides the rent. The rates are customary and not competitive rates, *however high they may in any particular case be found to be.*"* (The italics are as in the original.)

The foregoing passage is interspersed with observations tracing a parallel in the far-off cottier questions of Ireland. But the facts of every-day experience with the people of Bengal,—facts, for instance, about the caste question and the consequent overcrowding of particular branches of industry and in particular localities, and facts about the inducement afforded by the personal character of individual zemindars, and even by that of their land-stewards, to the poorest and the floating portion of cultivators—these facts have for obvious reasons, escaped the attention of European gentlemen reporting upon the subject.

The stern economic fact remains unassailed after all, that the poorest classes must be converted into day-labourers, and that the section 7 of Act X of 1859 only indicates where this residuum is to be found. To extinguish it would be simply impossible; and so long as this class of non-occupancy ryots is not reduced to competition rates, all anxiety of the kind evinced by the legislature is simply out of place.

Even if shifting of ryots does prevail to any large extent—and no statistics are forthcoming to prove this, while the experience of the zemindars, belies it,—it would only show an increase in the number of tenants-at-will; an increase which would be perfectly innocuous so long as competition rates did not prevail. The trick of shifting ryots certainly discloses another fact, which, though it may rouse the ire of Government, ought even therefore to be the less meddled with. It shows a desire to avoid the interference of judicial or executive authorities in the fixing of rent-rates. But if the rent-rate fixed by the zemindars in such cases be not objectionable, the desire in question is not positively culpable; and the only way to get such desire under the civilizing influences of the British Government is to improve the *quality*, rather than the *strength*, of the law and the justice of that Government.

It would certainly become a difficulty if the number of tenants-at-will become very large, and if afterwards their rent-rates rise up to, or tend to exceed, competition or economic rates. But the natural solution to this difficulty—conversion of tenant-cultivators into hired labourers—is very obvious; and it is an assumption of no ordinary kind to suppose that the peasantry of Bengal will not take to this solution, but follow the example—unknown to them—of *Irish cottiers*.

A certain section of tenants verging upon the condition of day-labourers being unavoidable, there is no reason why the principle of section 7 of Act X of 1859, confining the class to less than 12 years' occupation of specific plots of land, should be rejected. On the contrary, its due recognition would largely facilitate legislation about fair rents for occupancy tenants.

* Report of Government of Bengal, &c., Vol. I, p. 13.

What, then, is the principle of fair rent? The answer to this question would be easy enough from the stand-point of the permanent settlement, if the authorities would have the patience to view it from that point. The State share of the produce at the time of the permanent settlement is roughly given at ⅗ths or 60 per cent. of the produce. Then the metayer systems prevailing at places also afford important indications. And in the "Directions for settlement officers in the North-Weastern Provinces," 66 per cent. of the nett assets used at one time to be taken by the State from cultivating proprietors (as well as non-cultivating zemindars drawing rents from tenants). If, with these facts, the instructions of the Court of Directors in 1793, not to deteriorate the value of zemindari tenure had been duly coupled, little or no opposition would have been apprehended from the landlords. But since these limits have been exceeded, and since this difficult question has not been approached in a judicial spirit, the petitioners to Parliament pray that they would withdraw their former prayer for legislation rather than have a law for enhancement of rents, which would take away a large slice from their existing property in land.

5.—*Necessity of the Legislation.*

The facts set forth above, to show the revolutionary character of the proposed law and the absence of competition rents in Bengal, will show how little a measure like the Tenancy Bill has become necessary in Bengal. But it has been argued that the landlords prayed for legislation, and cannot now recall that prayer. But whether they must have King Stork because they wanted something better than King Log, now rests with Parliament, and Parliament alone. The facts will show, however, how little the landlords, when their consent was obtained (and in a characteristic way too) to a general revision of the law, could foresee the leaning, since disclosed against them, in the minds of the ruling authorities.

It is now pretty well known that the punctual payment of revenue required by the permanent settlement, coupled to the checks interposed against the semi-regal or feudal powers exercised by the zemindars, led to the introduction from Europe* of the rules for the distraint of the crop, &c. But these foreign ways of dealing in business, as the Parliamentary Report of 1813 records, "were ill-understood, and not found easy of practice;" "the tenantry were enabled to withhold payment of rents," "the zemindars suffered oppression from the mal-practices of the cultivators," "the courts of justice were found 'incompetent' to afford them redress," "hazard of a reduction *in the rates of the assessments* as well as *the property of the zemindars*" was strongly apprehended, and a remedy was applied by Regulation XXXV of 1795. But "the experience of four following years did not justify the expectations formed" in regard to that Regulation†; and it appears that the total collections in the Government Treasury, from 1794 to 1798, fell short of the annual revenue demand by no less than three lakhs every year.‡

Again, of "some of the oldest and most respectable families," we are told that, "the dismemberment of their estates *at the end of each succeeding year* threatened them with poverty and ruin;"§ and "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."‖ The passing of Regulation VII of 1799 had been deemed necessary in order to further "strengthen the hands of the zeminders over their under-tenantry, who, it appears, had, under the general protection afforded by the courts of justice, entered into combinations which enabled them to embarrass the landholders in a very injurious manner by withholding their just dues and compelling them to have recourse to tedious and expensive process to enforce claims which ought not to have admitted of dispute."¶ These facts are well known. There was a corner, however, whence they were explained to the Court of Directors as "a change of circumstance which ought to be received with *satisfaction*!"

It was said to evince that "the *great body* of the people employed in the cultivation of the land experienced ample protection from the laws, and were no longer subject to arbitrary exactions"** that "the equal administration of justice" was "real and efficient," and in the words of an Indian document bodily transferred to the Parliamentary report, that "it had been foreseen that those immense estates were likely in the course of time to fall into other hands by becoming gradually sub-divided,—an event, however, much to be regretted, as affecting the individual proprietor, would probably be beneficial to the country at large, from the estate falling into the possession of more able and economical managers."

Such explanations seem to have raised "a doubt in regard to the sincerity of the intentions expressed by the ruling authority for the prosperity of the principal zemindars." But it was allayed by the fact that at the very time they were written, remedies were being assiduously devised for the evils alluded to. And then "the great body of people" quietly submitted to Regulation VII of 1799, for which, however, sixty years afterwards a change was perceived to have been requisite from the aspect of affairs.†† "A great financial improvement," records the Board of Revenue in 1873, "was effected by the legislation of 1799. The zemindars began to collect their rents with ease and success.

* Some maintain that the principle was *not* new to India, but may even have been borrowed in Europe from the East.
† Fifth Report, pp. 55-56.
‡ Memorandum on Revenue Administration, p. 9.
§ Fifth Report, p. 56.
‖ Memorandum, &c., p. 9.
¶ 5th Report, p. 57. | ** 5th Report, p. 55. | †† 5th Report, pp. 57-58.

The Government dues were paid up with greater regularity." In 1824-25 the revenue demand showed a tendency to rise, and then "rapidly expanded" under the operation of Regulation II of 1819. But in 1859 "the remedies assiduously devised" for the protection of the little body of zemindars, and against the great body of the people, were completely wiped out of the Statute Book. Difficulties, however, again arose, despite the liberal views which in 1859 had perceived a state of things different from that in 1795 and 1799. These difficulties were brought to a head by a well-known ruling of the High Court, dated 1865, and in 1872 the great body of the people had made a corresponding advance over the old tactics of "withholding their dues," and broke out in open riot against the little body of zemindars, publicly claiming to be the especially-favoured subjects of Her Gracious Majesty the Queen. And it would seem that they were not far wrong since the then Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal recorded the following opinion in the public Proclamation dated the 4th of July. "It is perfectly lawful to unite in a peaceable manner to resist any excessive demand of the zemindars, but it is not lawful to unite to use violence and intimidation."*

The spirit in which the above proclamation was issued needs no comment. It proceeded from a Lieutenant-Governor whose energetic inquiries disclosed the prevalence of certain illegal cesses in *different* parts of Bengal, but who nevertheless presented the facts as if every zeminder had been levying all the cesses compiled in the list. And it is no less singular that in spite of the opinion expressed by him, and generally admitted by others that the cesses are nothing but a convenient, though illegal, mode of enhancing the rents of land by adding a rate on the rental, instead of one on the acreage; and in spite of the fact that this same principle has been embodied in section 59, clause 2, of the Bill under consideration, it is singular after this that these cesses have been set up as the clearest proofs to justify an interference with the permanent settlement.

The Lieutenant-Governor, Sir George Campbell, has himself recorded as follows on the subject of these cesses:—

In Bengal the levy of cesses may or may not be carried to such an excess as in comparatively primitive Orissa, but that the system does prevail there is no doubt. *In Bengal Proper, however, the Lieutenant-Governor also feels this, that the cesses, illegal though they be, do in practice to some extent take the place of the enhancement of rents to which by litigation the zemindar might perhaps establish a right, and there is little doubt that the people much prefer such cesses to any alteration of their old-established rents.* Where, then, there has not been any recent general enhancement, and the cess system is not carried to very great excess, the Lieutenant-Governor is inclined to think that, while the people do not complain, it may be better not to embark on a crusade to put down such customary illegalities, and that we may perhaps trust to the gradual enlightenment of the lower orders to enable them so far to look after their own interests.†

It is hoped that the rise in rents has not been so great as to absorb the whole of the ryot's share in the general improvement. It may even not improbably be that if the proprietors, instead of levying irregular cesses, were systematically to pursue in the courts a course of enhancement to the utmost limits that the law allows, they might still establish grounds for further enhancement in many cases, while the expenses of such a mode of proceeding would fall very heavily on the ryots, whatever the event of such suits.‡

It may be said that the rights of enhancement conferred on landlords by Act X of 1859 have not been the occasion of much serious excitement or great social disturbance in these provinces generally in the past year. Of late years the courts have shown a tendency to scrutinize thoroughly the grounds of enhancement, and to watch the cases affecting great classes of ryots, who are individually unable to contest particular cases with zemindars on equal terms in respect of money and legal aid; and the zemindars of Bengal have not generally been very pushing in this respect. It was principally in connection with the indigo question that the planters of Bengal Proper fought and lost the battle of an unlimited right of enhancement of the rents of the ryots possessed of a right of occupancy. The zemindars are most frequently content if they can get extra cesses and benevolences, illegal, but which the ryots certainly prefer to enhancement of rent.§

The permission which, as shown above, was given by the Lieutenant-Governor to the ryots to withhold payment of rents, indicated a grave misconception, in so far as tenant-right in Bengal is always conditional on the payment of the rents. Some time after the Proclamation referred to, the Government decided to impose certain cesses as well upon the richest landlords as upon the poorest cultivators—the Road and Public Works cesses—and it was deemed expedient to lay the trouble, risk and odium of collecting these taxes upon the zemindars. The zemindars knowing that resistance was hopeless, and European modes of agitation not being familiar to them, consented to bear the burden, but only upon condition that facilities should be given them to collect their dues from the tenants. No reference was made to the laws of 1795 and 1799, which had been repealed in 1859; none whatever to the Pubna riots alluded to, which, however clearly traceable to the changes in law and the interpretation thereof, were unjustly set down against the zemindar's demands for rent, nor was any prayer ventured to undo the mischief created by a public proclamation, which

* Administration Report, 1872-73, Part III, p. 31.
† Bengal Administration Report, 1871-72, Part I, p. 170.
‡ Do. do. do. p. 180.
§ Do. do. do. pp. 23-24.

openly justified a wrongful act and a conspiracy for the purpose. But the only prayer was that, while additional burdens were being imposed by Government, the zemindars might be put in the way of discharging them without loss to themselves. And the Government promised to afford them the facilities, the need of which even now the Law Member acknowledges, though unfortunately for the zemindars, only as being beyond the reach of his talents in law-making.*

At this very time the question of fair rents had also come to engage the public attention with reference to Act X of 1859. It has been shown that, according to that Act, fixity of a kind was to be assumed as intended to be given to those tenures which continued to be held for 12 years without any documentary evidence to prove the contrary. This construction of sections 6 and 7 of that Act, quite in accordance with the hitherto prevailing policy of encouraging the exchange of leases between landlords and tenants, would also reconcile them to the terms of the permanent settlement. But somehow or other economic rent, as defined in English books, was taken by Sir Barnes Peacock to be the fair construction of the expression "fair rates" in that Act. Now, negative to this connection would simply be that fair rents and rack-rents were not necessarily identical. But it seems that the learned arguments of Sir Barnes called forth only an emphasis on the contrary positions, that fair rents should always be less than rack-rents.

The next step (shown before to be as much an assumption as the foregoing) was that the difference between the two kinds of rent had been given by the legislature to the creatures of Act X in contravention of the terms of the permanent settlement; and hence the opinion that section 6 of that Act ought to be repealed.

Mr. Justice Trevor, in the very judgment which has determined that the fair rent of section 6 is less than the rack-rent of Ricardo, held that "the new law" *i.e.*, the Act X, "interfered with the right of the zemindars as laid down in the legislation of the last thirty years." This was endorsed by Justices Lock, Bayley, Jackson, and Glover. Elsewhere Justice Trevor declared it "a great infringement of the law previously existing." And Chief Juctice Peacock and Justice Shumboo Nath Pandit and others suggested its abolition, the Chief Justice basing his recommendation among others on the ground that "it interferes with the just rights of the zemindars, at least in the permanently-settled districts, by vesting rights of occupancy in the ryot which had no previous existence." And even down to this day, Chief Justice Garth finds it "impossible to deny that it operated as an invasion of the landholder's rights as conferred upon him by the permanent settlement."†

Under these circumstances, the landholders were least prepared for the views of Bengal Government which had been carefully withheld from the public, or for those announced by Mr. Ilbert in the Council Chamber on the 2nd of March 1883. Hence, when a certain native member of the Bengal Council was asked to give his consent to a general revision of the rent law, on the ground that the question of arrears of rent was often found mixed up with that of assessment and enhancement of rents in general, no hesitation was shown on the part of the landlords of Bengal to accede to the proposal. But if circumstances like these can justify the demand of some Government officers, that the zemindars must make equivalent sacrifices to the ryots, who had nothing whatever to say, there does not appear any reason why the zemindars should not urge, in furtherence of their prayer before Parliament, that the promises given in 1871 and 1877, about speedy realization of arrears of rent, might be allowed to stand over, along with the newly remembered one of 1793, to make laws for the protection of all classes of subjects.

6.—*The Rent Commission.*

The consent of the landholders for a general revision of the rent law having been obtained, the Rent Commission was appointed by Government; and so long as their labours were confined to preparing an analysis and digest of the existing law, the public were not apprised of what was intended by the Government. But Mr. Field, the most energetic member of the body, supplemented his digest of the Rent law with certain notes, and especially one on the question of free sale of tenures. In that note he had occasion to notice the argument that it was discretionary with the landlord to withhold fixity of tenure from their tenants, and that by arbitrarily making all occupancy tenures transferable against the consent of landlords, the legislature might virtually stimulate the landlords to exert themselves with a view to prevent the acquisition of occupancy rights by tenants. And the following characteristic solution given to this question, in the teeth of section 9 of Act VIII of 1869, clearly showed how dispassionate and judicially disposed the most active member of the Commission was:—

"The 13th argument (stated and numbered by Mr. Field himself) partakes in some respect of the nature of a threat, and cannot therefore carry much weight. The great majority of the ryots have already acquired the right of occupancy: and in respect of those who have not, the legislature is not likely to be much moved by the fear of that being done which it has permitted to be done, and *which it could prevent from being done by a stroke of the pen.*"‡

To this the following may well be contrasted:—

"Justice E. Jackson, in his minute on Act X, said with reference to section 6: 'They (the zemindars) will not be affected by it. They have it in their power to put an end to every right

* Ilbert's speech, Abstract of Proceedings, 2nd March, pp. 119 & 124.
† See Rent Commission Report, 1st edition, Vol. I, pp. 105, 96, where references to the original are given.
‡ Field's Digest, p. 177.

of occupancy which exists on their estates, as the tenures fall in, if they will only take care to let out the tenures again on term leases. The only landlords who can suffer by the law are those who pay no attention to their estates, and who disobey the direct injunctions of the legislature under which they hold their estates.' "

Again, the President of the Commission, speaking of his votes as given in it, has since thought proper to record "that on many points I preferred to give my voice according to the opinion of the moment rather than prolong discussion, being satisfied that the point...would meet with full further discussion before the time came for taking action on it."*

After this the following from Sir Richard Garth would be quite significant of the constitution of the Rent Commission:—

"I have taken the pains," he says, "to go through all the minutes of the committee meetings, and I find that out of thirty-five discussions which took place, Mr. O'Kinealy in every single instance voted in favour of the ryots and against the landlords, and Mr. Mackenzie did so in almost every instance."†

The fact is, the Commission was from the very beginning furnished with a standing majority against the landlords. And when the Bengal Government sent its draft Bill to the Government of India, both the Bill and the covering letter No. 849T, dated 27th July 1881, were kept a dead secret from the public. Referring to this, Sir Richard Garth observes:—

"I am afraid that individual Judges have, like myself, felt a disinclination to oppose what were generally known to be the strong views of Sir Ashley Eden in favour of the ryots until those views had assumed something like a definite shape.

"The Bill, as drafted by the Rent Commission, differed in many important respects from that which has since been prepared by Mr. Reynolds, and we are now in still greater uncertainty as to what is really proposed, because we learn that Mr. Reynolds' draft was again materially altered before it was sent to the Government of India, and that it has now been submitted with still further alterations for the consideration of the Secretary of State."

The third draft settled by Sir Ashley Eden was the one sent to Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India‡ with letter dated 21st March 1882, so that the secrets of the Executive Department appear to have been very carefully kept even from the Chief Justice of Bengal, whose minute is dated 6th September 1882.

"It is true," continues Sir Richard, "that through Sir Ashley Eden's kindness...I was allowed a perusal of the Bill before it left the Bengal Office; but as this was for my private information only, I do not feel at liberty to discuss it publicly in other shape than that in which it was presented to the public.

"This method of dealing with important legislative measures, however much it may be in accordance with practice and precedence, is, I venture to think, inconvenient. It places myself and others..... in a position of considerable difficulty, and it seems hardly fair to those classes of the community whose interests may be most seriously threatened."§

Sir Richard is mistaken: there was no difficulty, for he was not let into all the secrets. Elsewhere he says:—

"In the numerous notes and minutes which this discussion has elicited, I find some pains have been expended upon the argument that the Government, in case of necessity, has a right to interfere with vested interests, although created by so solemn a compact as that of the permanent settlement, and it has been further argued that in the settlement itself the Government has expressly reserved such a power of interference.

"For my own part I consider this argument quite superfluous. Any Government, *in case of real emergency*, has a right, so far as it is necessary, to interfere with vested rights to whomsoever they may belong, or howsoever they may have been created. But then I take it to be equally clear that *without some such actual necessity* no Government is justified in interfering with the vested rights of any class of its subjects."‖

But to Mr. Ilbert the aspect of affairs is singularly different.

"There is," he says, addressing the Legislative Council, "no great difficulty in showing 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*."¶

In a note, however, prepared by Mr. Tupper under orders of the Government of India, the summarised objections to the contemplated policy are met by such remarks as these—"A conclusion is not condemned because it is theoretical, the real question is whether the theory is right or wrong. Applied political economy is only another name for statesmanship" And referring to the objection of breaking through anachronising customary and traditional relations, a fitting answer has been found in the assertion "they are the concomitant of foreign and civilized dominion." Before radical views of this kind dissolution of the phantom barrier of a permanent settlement into thin air was no great wonder certainly! The wonder is that a foregone conclusion of this kind has been subjected to such long delay and such expensively protracted discussion.

With all this endeavour, however, the full consent of the Secretary of State could not be obtained, and even after repeated communications. At last the Viceroy telegraphed on the 22nd December 1882: "We shall therefore prepare a Bill in accordance with general

* Bengal Government Report, vol. II, p. 410.
† *Hindoo Patriot*, office edition, p. 11.
‡ See Blue Book on the subject, p. 1.
§ Minute, pp. 1-2. ‖ Minute, p. 3. ¶ Abstract, p. 90.

views expressed in Lord Hartington's—17th August." And to "this discussion" the Secretary of State has given his sanction by telegram dated 30th idem; so that it does not seem likely that the Bill begun in January 1883, and presented in Council on the 2nd of March, has yet received the Secretary of State's sanction And since the facts and arguments presented to the Secretary of State are not sound, and since, besides, the directions from England have not been duly followed in the fourth Bill prepared by Mr. Ilbert, the measure stands self-condemned.

One thing besides is deserving of notice. The statesmanlike solutions offered to problems in applied political economy have now run up to four successive Bills, and in each case a re-examination of past labours have led to fresh solutions being attempted of well-known problems in the society of barbarian subjects. And Mr. Ilbert has announced in fervid scriptural language "sufficient for the statesman if he can grapple with the problem of to-day, and for the distant future he must leave posterity to provide." The term posterity in the present case is obviously meant for successive Law Members going to and from England every five or ten years at most: and yet it was not deemed necessary to collect any evidence for the purpose of the present legislation.

7.—*The Bill.*

The petition to Parliament avoids entering into details, for what is prayed for is not how the sections of the Bill might be improved, so as to make the measure perfect, but that a cursory view of the principles and policy of the intended legislation would lead to its rejection. At each successive step in the course of four several drafts, the law-maker has been haunted by one fierce desire to get the ghost of a Bengal zemindar down under the power of the law. Consequently there has been remarkably small leisure to judge how the law would have to be administered. And after many long efforts the definition of the *ryot*, for whom all this trouble is claimed to have been incurred, is left in the form of a negative proposition. The petition avoiding all details of this kind notices only the graver changes in the rent law, of which changes, the inner history is, however, of a remarkable kind. It will be seen that although, after much opposition, the sanction of the Secretary of State was obtained to the introduction of the Bill, yet an endeavour has been made to defeat the declared wishes of Lord Hartington, to say nothing of the misleading reports submitted to him in support of the favourite project of Government.

The principle of the right of occupancy, as created by the Act X of 1859, has been already noticed at sufficient length: its greatest safeguard on behalf of the zemindar were sections 7 and 21 of that Act. All these were proposed to be taken away, for the first time, by the Rent Commission. But the Government of India in reporting upon the subject has coolly ignored the point, mentioning only "that they proposed to institute a new class of ryots, *viz.*, those who had held land for three years or more." The simple plan of making the law acceptable to the people did not commend itself to the authors of the measure, and consequently "a sharply drawn limit of time" was rejected for the purpose of defining the blessing which was intended for this unknown class of people. Sir Ashley Eden had gone beyond the Rent Commission, and had proposed "the resident ryot" instead of the three-year old proprietors. "The Lieutenant-Governor's proposal," so runs the letter to the Secretary of State, "amounts in fact to the creation of an artificial village, residence and cultivation within the boundaries of which shall entitle all settled ryots to rights of occupancy in their lands." But it was objected to by the Government, because they thought "many zamindars will utilise to the utmost extent any opportunity of annihilating the claims of the ryots which may be afforded by the law." They "fully admit the absurdity of supposing that zamindars could cause the great majority of their cultivators continually to shift about from one village or even from one set of fields to another." Nevertheless they "think that it is contrary to public policy (!) that the zamindar should find it to his benefit to oust his ryots or any of them either from house or and."* Strange that in a public document of so great importance such an observation should find its way, while the avowed object of the Government is elsewhere set forth as follows:—"We do not conceal from ourselves that either proposal (that of the Government of India or the recommendation of Lord Hartington) will meet with very serious and painful opposition. Ours will be the more distasteful to the zemindar's interest, but the reason why it will be the more distasteful is obvious."† The only way to reconcile these observations is to suppose that the Government believe either that the zamindars seek to injure their tenants and to elude the law, not for their own interests, but only for the destruction of their tenant's interests, or that whatever is distasteful to zamindars' interests is most in accordance with "public policy." The meaning, however, will not be far to seek; for every body knows whose interests are being most sought to be destroyed, by whom the endeavour is being made, and how few the opportunities are of these English officials to test their schemes by a normal amount of self-interest. Accordingly, the Government of India preferred "simply to take the land as the basis of the occupancy right and to declare that all ryots holding or cultivating ryoti land shall have a right of occupancy therein. The occupancy right would then attach to all *ryoti* land without exception, that is to say, to all land that is not khamar or private land."‡

The Secretary of State has disallowed this:—

"I have to observe," he says, "that whatever may have been the exact position, actual or legal, of the bulk of Bengal ryots prior to the permanent settlement, there can be no doubt that their customary rights at best included the right of occupancy *conditional on the payment*

* Correspondence, p. 22.
† Ditto, pp. 59—60.
‡ Correspondence, p. 25, para. 62.

of the rate of rent current and established in the locality. To this extent therefore I concur in your proposal to restore the ryots to their original position."

But as regards the proposal "to take a classification of lands...as the basis...of the occupancy right," His Lordship says :—

"9 After careful consideration of your arguments, I am not satisfied that a measure is advisable which appears to me to make so great and so entirely novel a departure from both the ancient custom and existing law of Bengal."

His Lordship then proceeds to give his own suggestion to the effect "that every *resident* ryot shall have a right of occupancy in the land which he occupies and *pays rent for*, and that a resident ryot shall be one who, or whose ancestor, has occupied any land in the village or estate for 12 years." This is of course somewhat vague and open to many of the objections previously set forth. But in any case it leaves no room for several of the provisions in the Bill, and more especially for the ignoring of the principle that occupancy rights are at best conditional on the payment of rent, and cannot subsist if the zamindar has unnecessarily to go to court for its realization. The instructions evidently do not justify such a provision, as for instance, that "all land shall be presumed to be ryoti land until the contrary is proved," *i. e.*, proved to have been "the landlord's private land for twelve continuous years before the commencement of this Act." (Sections 5 and 6 of the Bill.)

In answer to the Secretary of State's Despatch quoted above, the Government of India wrote on the 17th October 1882 :—

"The number of unprotected ryots will, under Your Lordship's scheme, be thereafter a constantly increasing number. Every acre of land which becomes vacant, whether by pre-emption on the part of the landlord, by death without heirs, &c., 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 12 years' prescription on such land."*

The reply to this despatch even was not favourable to the views of the Government of India: and yet we have the following in section 56 of the Bill :—

"Notwithstanding any contract to the contrary when the landlord...acquires...the occupancy right in any of the land...any person thereafter holding the land as a ryot shall have a right of occupancy in respect of it."

A perusal of the Secretary of State's despatch, as well as of Mr. Ilbert's speech, would lead one to think that, at all events, the legislature will not permit any *reduction* of existing rents. The Bill, however, shows a different sort of arrangement. Section 81, clause 6, fixes the maximum limit of produce-rents positively *below* the customary rates in many places, and section 82 is so far dubious in its wording, that it is impossible to say whether clause 2 of section 61 will not operate so as to further reduce the limit by 60 per cent. of what would be due to the landlord under the low limit given in section 81, clause 6.

The redistribution of property, as apprehended from the Bengal Tenancy Bill, is mainly due to the following provision :—

Firstly, as regards Fixity of tenure :—

(*a*) The old occupancy ryots are being placed above the restriction that punctual payment of their dues is indispensable to the continuance of their rights: the value which would be imparted to the occupancy right in consequence of this change would be so much taken from that of the landholder. Nay, it will take away far more from the zamindar than it will give to the occupancy ryot.

(*b*) The occupancy right is further extended in a peculiar way: A tenant holding the right in respect of a square yard or two of land is to have that right extended to any quantity of land, even hundreds of acres, that he may afterwards lay his hands upon.

This provision converts a right in land which was traceable to duration of occupation, into that of a personal status, *i. e.*, privilege attaching to the man who happened sometime in his life to have held a plot of ground for 12 years within the indefinite limits of a village or an estate.

And this personal status of the settled ryot is again made peculiarly obnoxious to the zamindar by the disability impossd on him, whereby he is never to acquire the privileges of a settled ryot, neither for money nor from customary laws.

(*c*) Then the "well-known distinction" which, in the words of the Secretary of State himself, is "deeply rooted in the feelings and customs of the people not only of Bengal, but in most parts of India," between resident and absentee tenants,—a distinction considerably affected by Act X of 1859, is going to be still further relaxed, to the certain increase and possible universality of absenteeism among the rent-payers subordinate to the landholders, and the consequent detriment to agricultural interests and to the much needed facilities for collecting the rents.

(*d*) A further instance of redistribution is the provision about compensation for disturbance, in the case of ordinary ryot, which amounts to a penalty upon the exercise of just rights by the landholders.

(*e*) Lastly, the land is proposed to be cut up in two parts, so as to divest the zamindar of all his proprietary rights in respect of one part, and in the other to make his position as intolerable as what the effect given to provisions of the Act X had generally led to. And for

* Correspondence, p. 58, para. 8.

all this the zamindar is required to bear half the cost of a tedious and most expensive process of land survey, while his rights have to be surrendered through a nominal and summary investigation. In respect of part No. 1, the zamindar is proposed to be denied full rights even when the land should remain unoccupied, and although the revenue demand of the Government in respect of such unoccupied land was not in the least to be relaxed. If he lets it out to a tenant, he must not get the full benefit of what terms he might otherwise obtain, but the tenant must have that benefit even when willing to part with all or some of it, and for valid reasons; and lastly, this lien of the tenant classes will continue for a period of twelve years over all such lands, and the zamindar must not have anything in return for that lien, whether from Government, or from those who enjoy the lien. And in regard to that part of the land which it is proposed would not be especially the zamindar's private land, his rights would have to be established by twelve years' continuous occupation, and even then he would remain liable to be eased for ever of what he thus re-acquires, by simply letting a tenant into possession for the same twelve years.

Secondly, in regard to Free Sale :

The landlord is going to be deprived of all his most important rights: it will deprive him of two of his most ancient rights, *viz.*, that of re-entry in case of non-payment of rent, and that of choosing his tenants; it will require him, for the realization of his rents and the punctual payment of his own dues to Government, to look to absentee tenants of uncertain character and all this at inconvenient distances; so that it will make those absentee tenants practically the lords of the soil, leaving all the risks and responsibilities upon the annuitant landlord. Here, too, the landlord is going to be imposed with a grave disability that he cannot acquire, even by purchase, all the rights accorded to any other purchaser for equal value. And while so much is being taken from the property of the zamindar, it does not appear that, even in the expectation of the Government, the ryot is likely to derive much substantial benefit.

And, thirdly, in respect of Fair Rents:

The maximum limits prescribed are inordinately low, and in some cases the limits will lead actually to a reduction of existing rents.

Referring to the question of transferability of tenures, the Government of India write to the Secretary of State :—

"*Para.* 93. So far we have considered the landlord's interest." To this the flat contradiction of the landlords may be entitled to some weight, as coming from those who ought to know their interests better than the authors of the sentence quoted above. Be that as it may, the paragraph then runs as follows :—

"But the protection of the ryot is a matter of much greater difficulty. The money-lender by means of a mortgage might appropriate the whole profits of the holding; or by foreclosure or purchase he might become possessed of the occupancy right, making a sub-lease to a cultivator; or the occupancy ryot of to-day, finding his interest profitable, might gradually disuse cultivation, sub-letting his land to an under-ryot at an exorbitant rent. In all these cases the actual cultivation of the soil would, unless provision be made to the contrary, tend to fall into the hands of a rack-rented peasantry, the fruit of whose labours might be reaped by speculators or absentees or mere annuitants idly consuming the agricultural yield in unproductive expenditure. A generation hence, it may be said, the present circumstances will repeat themselves; the present settled ryots will have become to all intents and purposes tenure-holders, or they will have parted with their rights in favour of non-agriculturists, and the Government will again be moved to interfere for the protection of new masses of peasant occupants against seldom (serfdom ?) and oppression."*

It is hard to say whether language much different from this would have been needed, if the ryots of Bengal had taken to the doctrines of communism and sought to help themselves to the property of the zemindars by violent means, leaving the future to take care of itself.

It is well known that in Ireland it has become necessary to override the contractual relations of people: the reason was that cottier rents there rose above rack-rents. In Bengal the danger is said to be apprehended. No evidence has, however, been adduced, and no statistics collected; but on the contrary competition rates are reported by Sir Ashley Eden to be altogether unknown. Nevertheless the contracts of private parties are proposed to be upset, and the rule about exchange of leases between landlord and tenant, on which the framers of the permanent settlement laid so much stress, is going to be entirely relaxed, because in the opinion of the Government of India the principle dated from the political disturbances of 1857! It would be easy to set right such inaccurate statements of fact: but it is not easy to reach the feeling which could record the following. Mr. Tupper says :—

"Mr. Reynolds remarks that the British Indian Association strongly disapproves this section, and continues, 'it is natural that they should do so, for without this section the other provisions would have little practical effect.' An unfettered contract law, it is stated, is the basis of civilized life and the primary condition of moral and social progress. The aphorism is worthy of Joseph Surface, and I regret that the Association should have stooped to employ an argument which they must have known to be altogether sophistical. Free contract between ignorance, poverty and improvidence on the one side, and cunning, wealth and power on the other, is likely to result in the conclusion of a somewhat inequitable bargain."†

Whether or not the British Indian Association have belied their conscience, or raised a scandal against themselves, the principle, if openly advocated, would naturally raise the

* Correspondence, page 39, p. 93.

† Tupper's note, p. 108.

question, how far the high revenue assessment of $\frac{10}{11}$ths on the rental was consistent with customary law, and why the engagements entered into by Government in various matters would not cease to be binding upon the swarthy millions of India. It is, however, a relief to find the following from the pen of the same précis-writer who has approvingly quoted the generous reference to Joseph Surface:—

"But are the landlords in respect to all classes of land, whether *ryoti* or *khamar*, and the occupancy ryots in respect to their own holdings, to be universally refused the advantage of perfect liberty of contract with their lessees? Is the economic benefit of unfettered discretion in dealing with the soil to be banished, so far as the law can expel it from the whole valley of the Ganges from Sarun to Backergunge? If so, how long is this state of tutelage to last? Has the educational value which belongs to the free exercise of authority within a limited field been overlooked? Let the necessities of the time [there is nothing wrong in the *times* as the facts about competition-rates of rent will show—necessities of *cases* of individual misconduct are always subject to judical control] be met by interposition to deliver the cultivators [say rather, individual ones] from injustice and to compel them to render to their superiors their proper dues. But do not eviscerate the scheme of reform by extracting the principle of growth which might be retained as part of it. *This portion of the Bill omits, it may be thought, the germ of social development?*"*

This retrograde movement in regard to contractual relations between people may well be contrasted with the too-forward movement in respect of compensation for improvements. This last is not needed, for the simple reason that agriculture has not yet advanced so far as to take up all the culturable land, much less to require improvements for intensifying the productive powers of the soil.

"Under the influence of external peace" and other causes, says the Board of Revenue, "population has increased and cultivation extended over vast tracts which lay waste at the end of the last century. It should, however, be observed that improvement in the *modes* of culture is not conspicuous. The demand for land has not in most parts yet reached the point at which the enhancement of productive powers becomes the indispensable condition of profitable occupation."†

The fact, if dispassionately considered, will explain most of the phenomena in the agrarian affairs of the country. Mr. Ilbert supposes that the best interests of our society would be conserved because "there is nothing in the Bill to prevent a landlord acquiring an occupancy-ryot from keeping the land in his own hands and cultivating it by his servants or by hired labourers."‡ But a greater mistake could hardly be committed in the present state of Bengali society. If the rich zemindars would take to agriculture and convert their ryots into day-labourers, the European labour-difficulty would make its appearance in India with the most awful consequences. Matters may possibly be moving in that direction. The population difficulty must perhaps arise in course of time: and between the pauper life of day-labourers and cottier life of Irish tenants there would not perhaps be much to choose. But in any case the choice would not lie in favour of the former. Besides, if the life of hired-labourers is all that is intended by our beneficent Government for the poor of this country, that life would be more tolerable under the existing zemindars than under the vast body of (occupancy) tenure-holders now in contemplation. A mistake of the very same kind was committed when in 1793 the members of the British Indian Government advocated the growth of landlords more energetic than their predecessors of the last century. These very landlords have to bitterly rue their fate to-day, and under them, it must be admitted, the tenants have not fared better than under those who had not to think of the interest due to capital invested in the purchase of zemindaries, and whose ruin was compassed by tenants of olden time and by the self-same method of withholding payment of fair rents. Agricultural improvements cannot be fostered by Government, least of all by helping to convert the life of agricultural tenants into that of agricultural day-labourers. But when improvements will become necessary, the richer zemindars would perhaps be found more efficient than the money-lenders of humbler means, who are calculated to acquire under the Bill the rights of occupancy and the status of settled ryots. These considerations probably have not escaped the authors of the measure. But in that case their only justification would be the laudable desire now to redistribute the property of zemindars between the favourities of the day—the settled ryots—just as they leave it to their successors to do the like by those favourities a generation hence.

The grandest panacea, however, for all existing evils with these Indian statesmen is "to take up the question of introducing throughout Bengal the system of village records and field surveys, commencing with Patna Division."§ This was written on the 21st of March 1882. On the 17th of August the Secretary of State, while admitting the advantages of the measure (of course only from an *ex parte* statement of facts), could not after all "avoid "the apprehension that the difficulties may prove greater than the Government of India anticipate."‖

Some enquiries, it seems, have been subsequently instituted. And we find Mr. Finucane reporting on the 10th February, with reference to a small tract of land called No. II.—

"That the number of (rent) rates varies in one village from a maximum of *ninety-five* to a minimum of four, and that the average number for eight villages is thirty-four.

"That the amount of the rates varies from a maximum of Rs. 10 (=1£) to a minimum

* Tupper's note p. 175.
† Board's Memo., p. 18.
‡ Abstract, p. 105.
§ Correspondence, p. 44.
‖ Correspondence, p. 56.

of 10 annas (15 pence) in the same village, and for all eight villages from Rs. 15 (£1 10*s*) to two annas (3*d*.) per (unit of) 3,600 square yards."§

Another officer reports of the tract to which he was deputed:—

"There was no evidence to prove that the rents of those estates had varied since the permanent settlement. The proprietors of 54 villages on being called on to produce the papers whence present and former rates of the lands in their possession could be ascertained have field petitions" saying "that they had no [such] papers."‖

Even Mr. Ilbert has had to confess his "apprehension that in many parts of the country the framing of a table of rates will be impossible." He also adds, "that in many instances the mere framing of a table of rates will not suffice to settle the disputes between landlords and tenants." But, nothing daunted, he has, "to provide a remedy," inserted in the Bill a chapter which is entitled,—"Of the settlement of rents by a Revenue officer."¶ The revenue officer has, however, had to be empowered to "decide questions which more properly appertain to the jurisdiction of the civil courts, and ought not to be finally decided by any other authority."** Therefore, again, to civil courts the litigants are directed to go.

What measures will be hereafter necessary to undo all this mischief the future alone can say.

No. 972 T. R., dated Darjeeling, the 27th September 1883.

From—A. P. MacDonnell, Esq., Offg. Secretary to the Government of Bengal,

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

I am desired by the Lieutenant-Governor to address His Excellency the Governor-General in Council on the subject of the Bengal Tenancy Bill, which was forwarded with your letter No. 11C. of the 16th March 1883. The Government of India have already been advised of the publication of translations of the Bill in the *Bengali* (1), *Behar* (2), and *Urya Gazettes* (3), on the dates mentioned in the margin, and I am now to say that, with a view to give as wide publicity as possible to the proposed measure, copies of the Bill, in English, and in the Bengali, Urya, and Hindi vernaculars, were made available to all public bodies and private individuals throughout these provinces. Full publicity has thus been given to the Bill, and the result is apparent in a vast quantity of careful and detailed criticism, which cannot fail to have an effect in moulding the ultimate form of the measure. Copies of the various reports and memorials received by this Government during the last six months in connection with the Bill have been from time to time forwarded to the Government of India; but I am to take this opportunity of submitting in a collected form all the more important correspondence which has passed between this Government and those interested in the subject since Mr. Rivers Thompson assumed his present office in Bengal.

(1) 24th April 1883.
(2) 4th May „
(3) 17th „ „

Nature of criticism to which the Bill has been subjected.

2. It has been recognised that the Report of the Rent Commission, in itself a most exhaustive State paper, was subjected to a degree of careful criticism, unprecedented in the discussion of public questions even in this country. "No measure of late years," says the representative organ of zemindari interests in Bengal, "has attracted so much public attention as this. It has been discussed throughout the country, and representations have poured in upon Government from all quarters. The discussion which has followed the proposed Rent Bill is in marked contrast to what took place when the Rent Bill of 1859 was passed. The only representation of any note which was then submitted to Government came from the British Indian Association; but even that vigilant body did not then show sufficient activity in the matter. It contented itself with submitting a memorial to the Legislative Council. It did not then take any steps, as it has done on the present occasion, to organize public opinion on the subject. But the times have changed. The Government has now become more alive to public opinion than ever. Sir Ashley Eden has invited expressions of public opinion from all quarters. He asked district officers, both executive and judicial, to express their opinion on the Bill. He invited the public Associations to discuss the Bill. He appealed to the leading men in the districts to consider the Bill. He offered every facility in the way of discussion. He caused the Bill and the Report of the Commission to be translated into Bengali, Urdu, and Hindi, and had the translations extensively circulated. He went further, and deputed Mr. Reynolds to tap the great centres of mofussil opinion. Thus ample opportunity has been given to the public for a thorough discussion of the Bill."

3. That is an accurate description of the extent to which the Reports under notice had been subjected to criticism up to the early portion of 1881. Later in that year those criticisms were examined in Mr. Mackenzie's letter No. 849 T. of the 27th July, a valuable addition being made thereby to the literature of the subject. Afterwards the Government of India, in their despatch No. 6 of 21st March 1882, reviewed the entire discussion in its historical and economical aspects with a detail and fullness remarkable, the Lieutenant-Governor may be permitted to say, even in an enquiry which has been distinguished throughout by ability and research. It may be accepted therefore that, even before the publication of the present Bill, the information accumulated on the relations of landlord and tenant in Bengal was almost complete.

§ Letter from M. Finucane, Esq., on special duty, to the Secretary to the Board of Revenue, paragraph 5 (dated 10th February 1883).
‖ Baboo Parbati Churn Dey, to the Revenue Board, No. 114, dated 6th February 1883.
¶ Abstract, pp. 116, 117.
** Abstract, p. 118.

Groundlessness of complaint of secretiveness in regard to the measure made against the Government

4. In a petition dated Calcutta, 1st July 1883, to the House of Commons, the landholders of Bengal and Behar, while acknowledging that the fullest opportunities had been given for discussing the original draft of the Bill, complain that similar opportunities of examining the Bill finally submitted to the Government of India by this Government had been refused. This complaint is, in the Lieutenant-Governor's judgment, unreasonable. The Bill submitted by the Bengal Government for the consideration of the Government of India and the Secretary of State embodied the modifications of the Rent Commission's original draft, which seemed to Sir Ashley Eden to be called for by the ordeal of criticism through which that draft had passed. Those modifications might not have been (as in fact many were not) accepted by the Government of India, and therefore to invite criticism on them before they had been approved by that Government would have been a waste of time. The Bill now before the Council is the Rent Commission's draft moulded into its present shape by the Governments of India and Bengal in the full light of public opinion, and this Bill has now been before the public for six months. Its publication has added to the mass of information, extant on the Rent question, a further voluminous expression of opinion on every point of principle and on most matters of detail. The opinions now expressed, indeed, are in many instances but repetitions of what had been said before; but this was to be expected, for the Bill in its main features is the natural outcome of the preceding discussions: while, even on such a wide subject as that in hand, there are limits to human inventiveness. The repetitions, however, are valuable as showing that little more is left to be said upon the subject. A few reports, indeed, are still expected from local bodies or individual officers; but the Lieutenant-Governor thinks it undesirable to postpone any longer the expression of his own views on the main points of the measure. With questions of detail or verbal emendations of the Bill he dees not propose at present to trouble the Government of India, as ample opportunity will no doubt be afforded him, during the progress of the Bill through Select Committee, of making such communications on minor points as circumstances may require.

Necessity for speedy legislation

5. If the Lieutenant-Governor thinks it undesirable to consider minute details on this occasion, still less does he wish to follow those advocates of the zemindari party, who question the propriety of the measure as a whole. If there really be any persons who, in the face of the overwhelming accumulation of evidence afforded by the discussions of the past ten years, still question the necessity of legislation on the broad lines of this Bill, then it is quite hopeless to expect that anything the Lieutenant-Governor could say would convince them. Recent experience in these provinces has accentuated the necessity for legislation which has already been recognized most distinctly by the zemindars themselves; and Mr. Rivers Thompson therefore hopes that no time may be lost in bringing to a close a controversy the settlement of which is essential to good administration, peace, and progress in Bengal. With these preliminary remarks, I am now to state the views of this Government on the chief provisions of the Bill; and from the statement I shall make it will be seen that, while the Lieutenant-Governor must express dissent from some points of the measure as drafted, he is able to give it, subject to the acceptance of certain modifications, his earnest support.

Proposal to legislate separately for Bengal and Behar considered.

6. In the first place I am to offer a few observations on the propriety of legislating for the whole of these provinces in one Bill, as the proposal to do so meets with some opposition. It will be within the knowledge of the Government of India that doubts on the point, suggested at an early stage of this discussion, were formulated by Mr. Reynolds in the note which is printed in Appendix IV, Volume I of the Report submitted by the Bengal Government in 1881; but Sir Ashley Eden, on full consideration of the subject, thought separate Bills unnecessary, believing that "if his proposals for basing the occupancy right on a broad and popular basis throughout the whole of the Lower Provinces met with approval, and if the improvements suggested by him in the law of distraint were accepted, the matters calling for exceptional treatment in connection with Behar would be practically reduced to two, *viz.*, the disposal of claims to *zeraat* lands, and the regulation of the procedure for the regulation of rents in kind."

To these remarks of his predecessor, as well as to the arguments advanced by Mr. Reynolds and others in favour of separate legislation for Bengal and for Behar, the Lieutenant-Governor has given his careful attention; and while he admits that differences do exist between both portions of these provinces in some respects, he is not prepared to say that they are such as call for divided treatment. It is true that in Bengal the demand for legislation came, in the first instance, from the landlords, who urgently pressed for increased facilities for enhancing and realising rents, while in Behar the cry was from the ryots for protection from illegal enhancement and ejectment. It is also true that in Bengal the extent to which sub-infeudation has gone produces difficulties in adjusting the mutual relations of proprietor, tenure-holder, and ryot, while in Behar those difficulties are less developed. It is further true that in some districts of Behar the system of corn-rents is far more prevalent than in the districts of Bengal Proper. But granting all this, an examination of these points of apparent difference will show that the differences are of degree, rather than of essence; while in Bengal we have well-marked instances of the same evils which depress industry and disturb the public peace in the Patna Division. If ejectment, as a means of extorting enhanced rents, widely prevails in Behar, evidence is not wanting that a similar practice is in vogue even in the most forward district of Bengal. Does a Behar zemindar or thikadar attach the whole crop of the ryot to compel payment of an increased *jumma* or of legally irrecoverable arrears?—

the Bengal zemindar applies corresponding pressure through suits for monthly kists, or through some other legal device, in order that he may (as one recently ventured to tell a sub-divisional officer) "by hook or by crook" raise the rents and break the rates. Where Behar landlords shift their ryots from field to field (as they have admitted they do) to prevent the growth of prescriptive rights, the Bengal zemindar can apply no less potent pressure, if one may judge from the "agreements" which are registered in such widely different districts as the 24-Pergunnahs and Mymensingh. In Bengal and Behar alike the efforts of landlords are directed towards the same end—enhancement of rent, prevention of the growth of tenant-right, and its destruction where it has grown up; and if in Bengal they are not so successful in their efforts as in Behar, that is not because of any dissimilarity of aim. The same evil demands the same broad line of treatment in all portions of these provinces. To prescribe every variation of detail to suit local circumstances is not within the compass of any law; these variations must be worked out in practice by the applications of the broad principles of the law to individual cases by the courts or other authorities entrusted with the administration of the Act.

Necessity for a positive definition of 'tenure' and 'ryot.'

7. *Chapter I.*—The negative character of the definitions of "tenure" and "ryot" has been unfavourably critisised. The difficulties in the way of a positive definition, especially those to which the Rent Commission draw attention in paragraph 20 of their Report, are not ignored, but it is clear that the want of some definition which might afford a presumption as to the nature of the right leads in practice to serious embarrassment from which all landlords suffer. The Board of Revenue even go the length of asserting that any "rule of thumb" procedure which would enable a tenure to be distinguished even presumptively from an occupancy holding would be a great relief to landlords, and a help to the revenue administration of the province.

Objects at which a definition of those terms should aim.

On such a question as a legal definition of this sort, the Lieutenant-Governor has much diffidence in offering any opinion; but it seems to him that there is reason for the dissatisfaction expressed with this portion of the Bill, and that a definition is more likely to avoid difficulties than the absence of any definition at all. One of the greatest difficulties to be met with in dealing with the rent question in Bengal is the question of subletting. It is possible that by accurately defining the class who, as occupancy ryots, will be entitled to sublet, that difficulty may be lessened; and, therefore, the Lieutenant-Governor would suggest that while those who retain a substantial cultivating interest in the holding should be regarded as occupancy ryots, all those owners of occupancy rights who never got possession for the *bonâ fide* purposes of cultivation, or who, having originally been cultivators, have divorced themselves from direct connection with, or responsibility for, the cultivation of the holding, should be classed as tenure-holders. It is to be remembered that the late Supreme and present High Court have declared "any tenure by title deeds or by the custom of the country, transferable by sale," to be an under-tenure (Indian Law Reports, Vol. 8, page 675), while the Lieutenant-Governor understands that the courts look on persons who have not got possession for *bonâ fide* purposes of cultivation in the light of tenure-holders (9, Calcutta Law Reports, page 449). It seems therefore to Mr. Rivers Thompson that a definition on the lines he proposes would not only be in accordance with the prevailing judicial opinions on the subject, but would also establish an intelligible demarcation line between the cultivator and the mere rent-receiver, which would hold good in the great majority of, if not in all, cases. Such a definition would also have the great advantage of classing as tenure-holders mahajans and other non-agricultural purchasers of occupancy rights, whose ryots would then become 'ordinary' ryots, saved by the provisions of the Bill applicable to their class from the worst evils of rack-renting, and capable of acquiring occupancy rights in course of time.

Objections to such a definition.

In making this suggestion, the Lieutenant-Governor is not unmindful of the objection that it would tend to increase indefinitely the chain of middle men between the proprietor and the actual cultivator. The increase, however, would be but nominal; for the non-cultivating occupancy ryot is already in fact a middleman, while middlemen, divorced from all connection with tillage, are rarely in these provinces, owing to the pressure of population on the soil, recruited from the cultivating classes. Besides, even if middlemen are created, the condition of the actual cultivator under them would be better (if the proposals which the Lieutenant-Governor will subsequently make be accepted), than under rack-renting occupancy ryots, who are middlemen in all but the name. Mr. Rivers Thompson is also not forgetful of the probability that such a definition as he proposes would meet with some opposition in portions of deltaic Bengal; for instance, where certain classes claim the *status* and immunities of tenure-holders, while exercising over under-tenants the power and privileges at present enjoyed by occupancy ryots. These classes would oppose a formal definition which would curtail the power they claim to exercise; and it is only right to say that their opposition seemed so formidable to Sir Richard Temple that, notwithstanding the existence of judicial decisions declaring these classes to be tenure-holders, he deemed it imprudent to provoke it by affording any protection, even in settlement proceedings, to the actual cultivators of the soil. On the other hand, the proposed definition would meet with approval, and would redress existing inconveniences in those districts where cultivation expands or contracts with the rise or fall of prices, an elastic rent system being the consequence.

A positive definition of 'tenure' and 'ryot' proposed.

Such being the objects to be provided for, the question is, what form should the definitions take? This question is, no doubt, difficult, the difficulty being in connection with the point whether an occupancy ryot may sublet his holding and still remain a ryot. In by far the greater portion of these provinces it is, in the Lieutenant-Governor's opinion, safe to provide that a ryot who sublets a large portion of, if not his entire holding, thus divorcing himself from actual cultivation, shall be deemed to be, not a ryot, but a tenure-holder. In the less settled portions of the deltaic and frontier districts, however, subletting is the usual procedure for reclaiming land, and is rather a method of *ryotti* cultivation than an evidence of sub-infeudation. In such districts, therefore, subletting of the entire holding should not operate to convert the lessor into a tenure-holder, but should be deemed consistent with the *status* of a ryot. Bearing these considerations in view, the Lieutenant-Governor submits for the consideration of the Council the following definitions which are based on those contained in the Rent Commission's Report:—

(*a*)—A tenure means (1) a rent-paying interest in land subordinate to the interest of a proprietor and superior to that of a ryot; (2) a rent-free interest in land when a rent-paying interest in the same land exists between the proprietary interest and such rent-free interest; (3) a revenue-free or rent-free interest in land when no rent-paying interest exists between such revenue free and rent-free interest and the proprietary interest. A tenure includes an undertenure.

Illustrations.—A patni, dar-patni, or se-patni interest is a tenure. An ijara or dar-ijara is a tenure. An occupancy holding, which the owner does not cultivate as ryot, is a tenure. A valid bramhotur is a tenure. A lakhiraj holding, included in a revenue-paying estate and not entered in the register of Revenue-free lands, is a tenure.

(*b*)—A ryot or tenant means a person who cultivates land, or who occupies land for the purposes of cultivating it, or bringing it under cultivation. A person cultivates land or brings it under cultivation within the meaning of this definition, when cultivation is carried on by himself, or by the members of his family, or by his servants, or by hired labour, or by subletting a part while continuing to carry on cultivation by one or more of the preceding means in a moiety of the land.

Provided that by order duly published in the *Calcutta Gazette*, the Local Government may declare that cultivation as a ryot may be carried on within a tract to be specified in such notification by subletting the whole of the land, and may suspend or withdraw that order, and such declaration shall have the force of law.

Illustration.—Cultivation of the whole or part of an occupancy holding on the terms of a division of produce between the occupancy holder and the actual cultivator, is cultivation under a sub-lease.

(The latter illustration is meant to provide for those cases which, judging from experience, would probably be numerous, in which mahajans having bought up occupancy rights would let a portion of the land on a *nukdi*, and the remainder really on a *baoli* tenure, but ostensibly on a contract fixing portion of the produce as the wages of labour.)

I am to propose below that landlords be allowed a more summary procedure for collecting rents from tenure-holders than from ryots, while non-occupancy ryots renting land from tenure-holders be granted a more beneficial *status* than *kurfas* or under-tenants can enjoy. It is to be hoped that by these means the interests of the landlords on the one hand, and those of the actual cultivators on the other, will jointly operate in the direction of classifying as tenure-holders all owners of occupancy rights who do not actually cultivate the soil; and further that the limitations imposed on the powers of tenure-holders to rack-rent, to which reference will be made later on, will discourage the growth of the class.

CHAPTER II.

Distinction between ryotti and khamar land.

8. The provisions relating to the distinction between *khamar* and *ryotti* lands have been subjected to a good deal of criticism, the outcome of which is to confirm the Lieutenant-Governor's belief in the usefulness of those provisions, especially in Behar. It may be conceded that the chapter is not so much required in Bengal as in Behar, and that there is truth in what some critics of the measure say, that if in Behar landlords strive to absorb *ryotti* lands into *khamar*, in Bengal ryots strive to convert *khamar* into *ryotti*. In either case, however, it would seem that some provisions, such as the Bill contains, are necessary; although the Lieutenant-Governor is not prepared to say that, if enacted, they will be found as necessary, or made as much use of, in Bengal Proper as in Behar. The requirements of particular districts will, however, be sufficiently met by the discretion with which section 7 of the Bill vests the Local Government. Undoubtedly the chapter may be needed from time to time in particular tracts in Bengal, where it would prove an useful adjunct to some other provisions of the Bill; but it would probably be unnecessary to enforce it on any large scale in Bengal Proper, if landlords do not abuse their power of pre-emption by converting *ryotti* into *khamar* land. This point will be dealt with later on.

Proposals to recognize an increase in khamar land examined.

Some critics of the Bill, while admitting the necessity of the chapter, especially as regards Behar, desire to modify it so far as not to absolutely limit for ever the stock of *khamar* land. Some would allow it to be increased by the absorption of *ryotti* land; others by the reclamation of waste lands and by alluvial accretions; and a few, referring to local peculiarities of tenure, would class as *khamar* such lands as the *utbundi* lands of Nuddea. On the general principle whether *ryotti* land should be absorbed into *khamar*, the Lieutenant-Governor entertains a decided opinion in the negative. Without wishing to reduce the existing stock of the landlord's *khamar* or *zeraat* land (in which it should be distinctly understood that the lands for instance, known as indigo *zeraats*, which are essentially ryotti, are not included), Mr. Rivers Thompson believes that every consideration of law of experience, and of expediency, is against its extension. It has been affirmed that *khamar* was originally the waste unreclaimed area of the village which the zemindar was permitted to cultivate by contract for his own advantage during the term of his revenue engagement with the Government of the day, but which, as cultivators settled on it, became part of the *ryotti* land of the village. However this may be, the fact is indisputable that under the Permanent Settlement Regulation (VIII of 1793, sections 37 to 39) no land was recognized as *khamar* which was not such on the 12th August 1765, the date of the grant of the Dewani, and there is no law recognizing the creation of *khamar* land subsequent to that date. These facts afford a sufficient answer to the charge of an infringement of ancient rights, which is brought against the present proposals to define the limits of *khamar* land; and itmay be added that from the facts established in other countries, of the clear line of distinction between demesne and tenemental lands, analogies* might be drawn in favour of thost provisions of the Bill.

If, however, it be inexpedient to permit the increase of the *khamar* area by the absorptiou of *ryotti* land, can the same be said of an increase through reclamation of waste lands, alluvial accretions, or lands subject to special conditions of cultivation. In the Lieutenant-Governor's opinion, the prohibition should hold good here too. In those ditricts where large waste areas still exist, and where there is no customary right of pasturage or easement involved, the faculty of converting waste into *khamar* might perhaps be conceded without any immediate loss to the community at large; though, looking to the over-growing importance of emigration from the more crowded tracts to those wastes, there would be ultimate loss and difficulty. In those districts, however, where the village wastes are the only pasture grounds, the case assumes a different aspect, for admittedly one of the most crying wants in these provinces is the provision of sufficient pasturage for cattle. While our Forest Department is unsuccessfully struggling with the difficulty of providing fuel and pasturage reserves that manure now used as fuel may be liberated for agricultural uses, and cattle preserved for husbandry, it would surely be unwise to hasten the absorption into the cultivated area of such limited pasturages as still remain by any such incentives as the proposals in question are calculated to afford.

It is stated by some that local custom usually classes *churs* as *khamar*, and that such a custom ought to be recognized; but the Lieutenant-Governor must say that he does not see on what basis of right su ch a custom, which is opposed to positive law, could be defended. The principle guaranteed by section 4, Regulatiòn XI of 1825, that a ryot or "any description of under-tenant whatever" has a right to an accretion to his holding, would, if properly pleaded, dispose, in the Lieutenant-Governor's opinion, of many such "customs" in a court of justice. It is well known that *churs* and alluvial accretions form large tracts of country, especially in the deltaic districts. Many of these churs are inhabited by an industrious class of resident ryots; and any custom, even if legal, which would deprive them of agrarian rights, would be indefensible on grounds of public policy or justice to individuals, and a fertile source of embarrassment to Government.

Finally, in reg ard to *utbundi* lands, the Lieutenant-Governor does not see that any exception to the general rule is needed. As far as he is aware, the *utbundi* tenure is only special as regards the system on which the rent is paid, and does not affect the legal attributes of the land. It is not so much that one ryot cultivates one *utbundi* holding one year, and a different ryot another year, as that rent is paid only on the extent of land actually cultivated for the year, and by measurement at harvest time according to the actual outturn of the crop. The Lieutenant-Governor understands that prescriptive rights of occupancy under Act VIII of 1869 are now actually acquired in these *utbundi* lands, and he would not by any provision impede the growth of such rights.

CHAPTER III.

Objection to classing ryots holding at fixed rates as necessarily tenure-holders. Registration of tenures.

9. The Lieutenant-Governor is disposed to agree with those who object to classing tenants at fixed rates as necessarily tenure-holders. He would prefer to apply to them the definition already given classing them as tenure-holders or ryots as they fall within the definition of either. Mr. Rivers Thompson also agrees with the representative Associations in thinking it undesirable to retain section 28 of the Bill. Tenure-holders are, as a rule, well able to look after their own interests, and they have, in section 32 of the Bill, a means provided of compelling registration should they prefer not to await the landlord's action under section 33. It is unlikely that a tenure-holder desiring to register a transfer would be deterred from applying to the landlord under section 27 by any of the causes which may deter a ryot from tendering payment of rent. The introduction of the revenue officer, therefore, in these proceedings is unnecessary; and as the double procedure would be embarrassing, the section may well be omitted, and the same facilities to compel registration afforded to both the tenure-holder and his landlord. Parties should go to the court where they will get final relief, unless there be a distinct advantage to be gained by a departure from this rule. The omission of section 28 from the Bill would involve modification in section 35. The words from "and determine" to "under section 27" might be omitted, and "Local Government" substituted for "Board of Revenue" in the first line.

* Reports from Her Majesty's Consuls, Parts I—V, 1869-70. See also Mr. Justice Field's "Landholding, &c in various counties."

CHAPTER IV.

Incorporation in the Bill of the procedure for sale of patni taluks.

10. The Lieutenant-Governor approves of the principle of including the law for the sale of patni taluks in the Bill, as it is essentially a part of the law of landlord and tenant in these provinces, and as its provisions may be advantageously extended to some other classes of tenures besides those distinctively known as *patnis*. He sees no force in the objections made to this course; for there is no question of altering the substantive provisions of Regulation VIII of 1819, or of modifying it in any points of principle, or except on a few, and those unimportant, points of detail. If, however, the Regulation be now included in the Bill, it is for consideration whether the whole law should not be worked into the body of the Bill, instead of being relegated in part to a schedule. This would bring into one code the whole law upon the point relating to landlords and tenants.

CHAPTER V.

Right of occupancy. Definition of a 'settled ryot.'

11. This chapter brings into prominence one of the chief features of the Bill, and has naturally received much attention. The advocates of the zemindari interest object to any expansion of the provisions of Act X of 1859; but, putting extreme partizans on one side, the Lieutenant-Governor does not see that any reasonable objection is made to conferring on ryots, who have resided twelve years in the village, rights of occupancy in all lands they hold, or may hold, in that village. Considerable opposition, however, is shown to the introduction of the term "estate" into the definition, and various examples are given of the hardships which would be thereby inflicted on zemindars or tenure-holders. The basis of all the hostile criticisms on the chapter is that the "settled" ryot is not the true representative of the *khudkhast* ryot, and that, as the object of this legislation is supposed to be the rehabilitation of the *khudkhast* ryot, we go beyond the requirements of the case by introducing the "estate" into the definition, and excluding the idea of *residence* as essential to the *status* of the ryot in question. That is, in the Lieutenant-Governor's opinion, a correct representation of the main objections to the definition, though in his own view it is untenable, having regard to what passed in 1859. It must be added, however, that, in a petition to the House of Commons, the Behar Landholders' Association go the length of asserting that the *khudkhast* ryot was altogether unknown to Behar at the time of the permanent settlement, which they say only recognised, on the one hand, proprietors of the soil, and, on the other, tenants-at-will with no rights or privileges of any description. This extraordinary assertion of the extreme zemindari view of the permanent settlement has for its sole foundation the facts that the rule regarding the cancellation of *khudkhast* ryots' pottahs contained in the second clause of section 60, Regulation VIII of 1793, did not apply to Behar, and that the Court of Directors in 1819 expressed an opinion that zemindars were entitled to eject *hereditary* ryots on refusal to pay even exorbitant rents.

Erroneous views regarding the *status* of Behar ryots contained in the Behar Landholders Association's petition to Parliament.

It would be tedious to enter here on an examination of the permanent settlement with a view to correct the serious misapprehensions of its nature and effect into which the Behar Landholders' Association have fallen. Such an examination will be found on pages 97 to 108 of the Papers on the Working and Amendment of Act X of 1859, which have recently been republished by the Government of India; and here it will be sufficient to say that the position of Behar zemindars at the time of the permanent settlement, so far from being the independent one now claimed by the Behar Landholders' Association, was such as to justify Mr. Shore in speaking of "the very degraded state of the proprietors in Behar compared with those in Bengal. The former, unnoticed by Government and left at the mercy of the *amils*, have in fact considered themselves proprietors only of tithe of their real estates, and assured of this when dispossessed, they have been less anxious to retain a management, which exposed them to the chance of losing a part of what they received without it." And, again, "the system of management adopted in Behar for so many years having been calculated to destroy all ideas of right in the proprietors of the soil, beyond their admitted claims to a tithe of their proprietary right, they consider all besides this at the discretion of the Government." (Minute of September 18th, 1789). The true reason why section 60, clause 2, Regulation VIII of 1793, did not apply to Behar was that written pottahs had obtained a currency in Bengal which was unknown in Behar, where the *baoli* rent system and verbal agreements had prevailed up to the latter part of the last century; that accordingly provisions for dealing with collusive pottahs, which were of use in Bengal, would have been out of place in Behar, and that the same stringent rules required to protect ryots against the powerful landholders of Bengal were uncalled for in the case of the powerless zemindars of Behar. "In Behar," says Mr. Shore, "the variations in the demands upon the ryots are not so great as in Bengal; the system of dividing the produce (*i.e.*, the *baoli* system) affords a definite rule whenever that prevails; and the regulations need not be so minute as those proposed for Bengal." (See paragraph 145 of the Minute already quoted: also Harrington's Analysis, Vol. III, p. 441). If the Behar Landholders' Association had consulted the official literature on the subject, they would have been saved from the error of thinking that Behar ryots were held to have no rights by the framers of the permanent settlement. The whole of that literature proves beyond doubt that the ancient usages of the people were, at the time of the permanent settlement, less obscure in Behar than in Bengal; that the true position of zemindars as removable revenue collectors was less open to dispute: that the cultivator's right to hold his land as long as he paid the authorised rent was less questioned; and that even the *paikhast* ryot was less known, the village margin of waste land being greater in Behar than in Bengal.

If the Behar Landholders Association's appeal to section 60, Regulation VIII of 1793, be unfortunate, their reference to the Court of Directors' Despatch of 1819 is not less so. So far from stating that in 1793 zemindars had unlimited powers of ejectment and enhancement over all classes of ryots, as the Association assert, that Despatch is concerned with proving exactly the reverse, as is shown by the following passage from the 13th paragraph opening the discussion of "the Rights of the Peasantry":—"Although the zemindars with whom the permanent settlement was made are, in the regulations respecting that arrangement, declared to be 'actual proprietors of the soil'; although their zemindaris are called landed estates, and all other holders of land denominated their under-tenants; and although, as we shall have occasion more particularly to observe in the course of this Despatch, the use of those terms, which has ever since continued current, has in practice contributed with other causes to perplex the subject of landed tenures, and thereby to impair, and thereby to destroy, the right of individuals, yet it is clear that the rights which were actually conferred on the zemindars, 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 ryots*" (the italics are the Lieutenant-Governor's). The whole tenor of the Despatch goes to show that undoubtedly the peasantry in 1793 had rights which neither the Government of the day did, nor could, alienate from them; and the passage which the Association quote, apart from its context, merely states as an "unavoidable inference" that zemindars "are authorized by the existing law (*i.e.*, by the law as understood in 1819) to oust hereditary ryots." Keeping in view the unforeseen effect on tenant right of the legislation subsequent to 1793, particularly of Regulations V of 1794 and VII of 1799, it will be seen that the Court of Directors in the passage quoted by the Association were in fact not referring to the permanent settlement at all, or to ryots' rights under it. And of this (if further demonstration on the point is to be given) the Behar Landholders' Association might have satisfied themselves by going a little beyond the quotation they make from the conclusion of the 53rd paragraph of the Despatch, to the commencement of the 54th. The 54th paragraph of the Despatch of 15th January 1819 runs thus:—"In the consideration of this subject it is impossible for us not to remark that consequences, the most injurious to the rights and interests of individuals, have arisen from describing those with whom the permanent settlement was concluded as actual proprietors of the land. This mistake, for such it is now admitted to have been, and the habit which has grown out of it in considering the payment of the ryots as rent, instead of revenue, have produced all the evils that might be expected to flow from them. They have introduced much confusion into the whole subject of landed tenures, and have given a specious colour to the pretensions of the zemindars, in acting towards persons of the other classes as if they, the zemindars, really were, in the ordinary sense of the words, the proprietors of the land, and as if the ryots had no permanent interests, but what they derive from them * * * * * * *
It is fortunate, however, and must not be forgotten that in the same Regulation in which the Bengal Government in 1793 conferred rights upon the zemindars, apparently inconsistent with the rights of the cultivators of the soil, it reserved to itself the full power of passing such laws, as from time to time might appear necessary for the protection of the rights acknowledged to be vested in the ryots."

It did not of course require this demonstration to satisfy the Government of India that the views expressed by the Behar Landholders' Association, on the status of zemindar and ryot in Behar in 1793, are incorrect; but the Lieutenant-Governor has thought it right that the expression of such erroneous views, by an influential body of land-owners in a petition to Parliament, should not be allowed to pass uncontradicted.

The definition of a 'settled' ryot as contained in the Bill further justified.

Returning to the objections which have been raised to the definition of a "settled ryot," the Lieutenant-Governor starts with the fullest acceptance of the principle enunciated by the Famine Commission, that 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." This principle finds a fitting recognition in the constitutional acknowledgment made by the Bill that the proprietor's interest in the soil is not an absolute or exclusive one; but that, as Lord Hastings' Government admitted in their letter of the 7th October 1815, to the Court of Directors, the permanent cultivator has an "established hereditary right in the land he cultivates so long as he continues to pay the rent justly demandable from him with punctuality." This position has the Lieutenant-Governor's fullest approval as being in accordance with the ancient custom of the country, and never superseded by any act of active legislation. The customary law of these provinces being such, the question remains whether the village in which the cultivator lives should limit and bound his rights, or whether, having once been admitted by the landlord to permanent cultivation in one part of his estate, he should not be deemed entitled to similar privileges in other portions which lie outside the village in which he may actually reside. To the question thus raised, the Lieutenant-Governor would give an affirmative answer. The interests of the community require as large an extension of fixity of tenure as is consistent with the rights of the zemindars, and the only rights which can be conceded to zemindars upon the point are those of receiving fair rents, and of assuring themselves that the persons they admit to permanent residence and cultivation within their estates are persons of good character and likely to make solvent, industrious tenants. Once assured on these points, the proprietor of an estate can have no reasonable justification for refusing to an approved tenant cultivating rights in one portion of his zemindari which he has granted to him in another. It must be remembered that the proposal under consideration has been brought forward in consequence of the evils caused by the action of the zemindars themselves in shifting their ryots from land to land to prevent the accrual of a right which the earliest Regulations recognised, and Act X of 1859 distinctly affirmed.

On this question the Lieutenant-Governor would say that perhaps too much importance has been attached to the fact that the term *khudkhast* connoted, or is believed to have connoted, the idea of residence in the village in which the ryot's holding lay. The early discus-

sions upon Act X of 1859 show that residence, though generally, was not always a condition of occupancy; and at any rate it should be borne in mind that we are not now seeking to rehabilitate the *khudkhast* ryot in exactly the same status which obtained in 1793. The reasons for this are obvious. The period between 1793 and 1859 was one in which the power of the landlord had grown beyond controllable limits, and exercised an almost paramount influence dangerous to public stability and order. It was in such a state of things that the law of 1859 was passed; and as regards the position of the main body of the cultivating classes, the doubts and difficulties of the situation (which had arisen from the effacement of the ryots' rights and privileges by unchecked zemindari influence and independence) were solved by the declaration of a 12 years' occupancy as evidence of prescriptive title, that term being adopted in the Act absolutely and *without reference to residence.*

Even if Act X of 1859 had not thus introduced a "new departure" in the land law of Bengal, the changes of a century, and the indeterminate limits of villages at the time of the permanent settlement, forbid that we should go back now to the consideration of a state of things which existed nearly a century ago. It is, in fact, impossible to do so, for the circumstances and conditions of the country are different; and all we can hope to do is to place the settled ryot of to-day in a position analogous to that occupied by his prototype. One of the privileges of the *khudkhast* ryot was to hold fresh land in the same village on the same tenure as the old; and as, in those times, there was a large margin of waste in all villages, the resident cultivator had the fresh land at his door. There is now but little margin of waste in any village of the settled districts, and therefore the ryot, if he wants to add to his holding, cannot always succeed in doing so. That he should, however, if successful in his quest (and he can only succeed with the consent of his landlord), hold such additional land in the same estate, by the same title as his original holding, is only a rational development of an old customary law of the country to suit modern wants.

Definition of a settled ryot further considered.

In considering all that has been urged against the definition which the Bill gives of a settled ryot, Mr. Rivers Thompson regrets to find but little evidence of a conciliatory spirit on the part of zemindars. They represent, in all their statements upon the question at issue, that they, of all people, are the most anxious to retain good ryots upon their properties; but when an attempt is made to translate their expressions of good-will towards their tenantry into positive law, in accordance with the necessities of the case as demonstrated by accumulated proof, the landlords assert their right not to be bound by any law. This question of definition of a settled ryot is a case in point. It is impossible to believe that in early times, as population grew and the margin of waste land in a village diminished, a landlord's approved tenants would not have the preference of such fresh lands as existed in neighbouring villages of the estate, or that they would hold such lands on a less secure title than attached to their lands in the parent village. It must also be remembered that, owing to the disintegrating influence of time and of the law of inheritance, the village area of to-day is frequently much smaller than the village area of a century ago; and to restrict the rights of the settled ryot to the smaller area would not be just to him nor advantageous to the public, nor in accordance with the practice which has grown up under Act X of 1859. All experience shows that the settled ryot of a village, who rarely holds more than a few acres of land, and who is therefore too poor to afford two homesteads, or any care-taker but himself and children, can never go far from his home for fresh land. This can be asserted with positive certainty of all those ryots who pay less than Rs. 20 annual rent, and they number 8,925,000 out of the 9,752,000 ryots, who, according to the Famine Commissioners, cultivate the soil of Bengal. It may be asserted, if not as positively, still with much probability, of 682,000 ryots who pay rents from Rs. 20 to Rs. 50. The residuum of ryots who may thus hold land in two villages is small; and it is not to the public benefit to discourage this substantial class of ryot; while even if a ryot of that class went 20 miles away from his village for fresh land, as some zemindars fear, he will still be well known to his landlord, who, after all, may refuse him the land. The Lieutenant-Governor must then support the definition of a settled ryot given by the Bill.

Objections to throwing on resident ryots onus of proving the 'settled' status.

While, however, the Lieutenant-Governor thus agrees with one part of the definition of a settled ryot, he desires to represent an objection to section 45 as it stands, in that it throws on the ryot the burden of proving 12 years' occupation. This provision will in most cases cause delay and inconvenience, and in some cases must result in injustice. It is here a misfortune that Bengal is so absolutely destitute of a record of rights. If we had such a record the position would be without difficulties, but in its absence there is much reason to fear continuous litigation to establish or disprove claims to a right of occupancy. When under the provisions of this Bill a record of rights is established, disputes will be impossible. But in the long interval before that can be accomplished, we must seek by some addition to the section to meet the difficulty, and the only way which presents itself to the Lieutenant-Governor's mind is the adoption of the principle that the fact of residence or actual occupation, which can be readily ascertained, should afford a rebutable presumption that the ryot is entitled to be classed as a settled ryot. If the presumption be unfounded, the zemindar can readily rebut it, for all the materials of proofs are in his office or *sherista.* No one can doubt that in the vast majority of cases the presumption will not be rebutable, and that the zemindars will not question it; and thus an enquiry into exceptional cases will alone be needed to secure to the country at large the peace and contentment which must attend on the well-defined *status* of the bulk of the agricultural population. On the other hand, an enquiry into the *status* of all resident cultivators will last a generation, and will lead to unrest, if not litigation, which should be avoided.

Necessity for barring freedom of contract.

Finally, the Lieutenant-Governor has no doubt whatever as to the necessity of that provision which disables the ryot from contracting himself out of the law. On this point there is a general agreement of opinion that, in view of the power of the zemindar and the ignorance and weakness of the ryot, such contract should be disallowed. It must not be forgotten that the provisions on this subject contained in the Bill are in harmony with the principles of the Permanent Settlement Regulation (VIII, 1793), which, in sections 57 and 58, subjected to the Collector's supervision and approval not only the *forms* of leases, but also the *rates* of rent recoverable under them.

Objection to acquisition of occupancy right by grant.

12. With regard to section 48, the Government of India will perceive from the local reports that some officers oppose the retention of the section in the Bill, because, for instance, it might be made the means of depreciating the value of an estate sold for arrears of revenue. To this view by itself, the Lieutenant-Governor does not attach much importance, because the establishment of a substantial peasant proprietary should enhance, and not depreciate, the value of an estate. There are risks, however, connected with the concession of such a power, inasmuch as it might be used as a means of bargaining by zemindars with parties whom they wished to favour on receipt of valuable consideration, and of defeating the accrual of the right of occupancy of the rightful cultivator who may have been in possession for 10 or 11 years. Mr. Rivers Thompson agrees with the Hon'ble Mr. Reynolds in thinking that the occupancy right, being inherent in the *status* of the ryot, is not the landlord's to grant; and, further, that no necessity has been made out for introducing into the Bill a principle which is foreign to the law of Bengal.

Acquisition of occupancy right in khamar land.

13. The objections to section 49 are numerous, and the Lieutenant-Governor is disposed on the whole to admit their validity, the more so as he is in favour of preventing the absorption of *ryotti* into *khamar* land. In the course of time, when *khamar* lands have been surveyed and registered, there will be no difficulty in maintaining the distinction between the two classes of land; and, in the Lieutenant-Governor's view, it would be advantageous to encourage the retention in the possession of zemindars of such demesne lands as they now hold. Under the existing law as interpreted by the courts, the Lieutenant-Governor understands that, if not barred by the landlord, rights of occupancy may be acquired in *khamar*; and he would not interfere with this state of things. With this view Mr. Rivers Thompson would suggest the addition of the words "or from year to year" after the words "fixed period" in the sixth line.

Incidents of occupancy rights generally.

14. Coming now to section 50, I am to say that, while no serious objections have been made to clauses *a*, *b*, *c*, *d*, and *g*, there is great and radical divergence of opinion in regard to clauses *e* and *f*. One party predicts the worst evils from the recognition of free sale and the liberty to sublet; the other says that freedom of sale is necessary to the ryot's prosperity, while freedom to sublet cannot be prevented. No attempt is made to reconcile conflicting interests; and even the British Indian Association, the leading exponent of zemindari views, forget the admission deliberately made in their letter of 20th November 1878, that with proper safeguards they had "no objection to the proposal that the transferability of the occupancy tenure, restricted to the cultivating class, should be recognized by law."

Transferability of occupancy right by sale.

There can be no doubt that the questions of free sale and subletting are intricate and difficult, and that the welfare of the ryots in these provinces is greatly dependent on a true solution of them. The key, however, to such solution is, in the Lieutenant-Governor's opinion, given by the Famine Commission when they say: "Though, on the whole, we regard the general concession of the power of sale of these rights to be expedient, and ultimately almost avoidable, the immediate course to be followed by the Government must, no doubt, be to a great extent governed by local custom. Where the custom has grown up, and the tenants are in the habit of selling or mortgaging their rights in land, it should certainly be recognized by the law; but where it has not, it may be questioned whether the law should move in advance of the feelings and wishes of the people." The question, then, which the Lieutenant-Governor has to answer is this: Has the custom of free sale of occupancy rights attained such a growth and stability throughout these provinces that it may now be safely recognized by law?

Having given the matter his most careful attention, the Lieutenant-Governor believes that the weight of argument and fact is in favour of legislation in the direction indicated by the Bill; and he accordingly would recognize the transferability of the ryot's occupancy right throughout these provinces. It may be accepted that freedom of transfer was not an incident of the *khudkhast* ryot's holding; and the Lieutenant-Governor is not unmindful of the fact that in Jhansi, in the Deccan, to some extent in the Sonthal Pergunnahs, and possibly in other parts of India, free sale has had evil results on a thriftless peasantry. If he had to deal with the question as one of mere theory, Mr. Rivers Thompson would probably not remain uninfluenced by its historical aspect, and by the dangers of vesting a population with transferable rights of property before habits of thrift among them had been fully confirmed. But the Lieutenant-Governor has here to deal with a question, not of theory, but of actual practice. It is here not a matter of "introducing a source of temporary prosperity," and encouraging an "increase of thriftlessness on the one hand, and of greed on the other," as was the case in the Deccan, but of confirming and recognizing a growing custom, to which the needs of the country have spontaneously given birth, and which has so far produced no evil results.

Statistics of sales of occupancy right.

It is true, indeed, that the Behar Landholders' Association, in the petition to Parliament which has been already noticed, assert that "in Behar there is no such custom (as sale of occupancy rights), nor is it even pretended that there is such a custom." That assertion, however, is certainly incorrect. It may, indeed, be said that if one point had been during these discussions more strongly insisted upon than another by Behar officers, it was this—that the transferability of occupancy rights was a growing custom in Behar, of which every man in the province, who

knew anything of agrarian matters, was well aware. On page 370, Vol. II of the Rent Commission's Report, statistics are given showing that 410 occupancy rights, *exclusive* of 445 *guzastu* tenures, were sold in Behar courts, *in execution of decrees*, during the single year 1878-79. That fact alone, which should have been within the knowledge of the Association, sufficiently refutes the assertion made in the petition to Parliament; but in order still further to demonstrate its inaccuracy, as well as to furnish the basis for future argument in the course of this letter, the Lieutenant-Governer will quote the following statistics of private sales of occupancy rights from the Appendix to the published Report on the Registration Department in Bengal for 1881-82, which is the latest authoritative information available on the subject :—

Statement showing the number and value of Ryotti holdings transferred by registered deeds of sale in each Registration District of the Lower Provinces of the Bengal Presidency for the year 1881-82.

Districts.	Ryotti holdings at fixed rates.									Ryotti holdings with right of occupancy.								
		Purchasers.									Purchasers.							
			Zemindars.									Zemindars.						
	Number of transactions.	Mahajans, traders, or money-lenders.	Landlord of the holding transferred.	Zemindar or landlord of holding other than that transferred.	Ryots.	Others, including unspecified.	Annual rent payable to landlord.	Purchase-money.	Number of years' purchase.	Number of transactions.	Mahajans, traders, or money-lenders.	Landlord of the holding transferred.	Zemindar or landlord of holding other than that transferred.	Ryots.	Others, including unspecified.	Annual rent payable to landlord.	Purchase-money.	Number of years' purchase.
1	1a	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	1a	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
							Rs. A. P.	Rs.								Rs. A. P.	Rs.	
Bengal.																		
Burdwan	1,107	182	35	67	350	439	10,188 5 0	1,06,333	10·4	2,361	329	22	43	1,432	542	17,250 1 0	1,66,422	9·6
Bankoora	1,348	417	17	53	605	287	10,755 9 4	1,27,316	11·8	867	240	7	25	453	162	6,384 13 6	53,999	8·4
Beerbhoom	390	28	5	14	269	80	2,400 0 0	30,703	12·7	1,667	141	18	54	1,340	154	13,581 0 0	95,055	6·9
Midnapore	1,207	550	13	36	467	262	8,658 10 1	94,806	10·9	4,514	1,692	72	51	1,961	698	22,937 6 10	3,69,323	11·7
Hooghly	445	85	12	13	178	165	4,070 3 0	31,017	7·6	1,289	306	17	52	475	514	19,430 0 4	1,23,010	6·3
Howrah	850	238	10	49	142	411	10,610 0 0	3,03,313	28·5	330	68	3	12	146	105	5,217 0 0	28,256	5·4
24-Pergunnahs	1,657	230	29	106	804	1,004	37,151 10 10	2,44,938	6·5	797	93	28	40	421	321	14,866 10 9	2,23,613	15
Nuddea	694	236	19	63	335	243	14,790 7 8	84,460	5·7	553	170	16	17	198	152	7,672 0 6	40,304	5·2
Jessore	1,323	102	28	56	1,233	450	25,248 0 0	1,27,445	5	1,319	121	19	39	608	378	15,645 0 0	69,259	4·4
Moorshedabad	753	92	35	51	368	233	5,055 6 8	51,236	10·1	907	119	22	31	482	256	6,241 13 2	51,225	8·2
Dinagepore	258	11	1	2	227	17	2,129 6 0	28,405	13·3	1,202	57	4	14	978	149	10,550 9 0	1,25,410	11·8
Rajshahye	69	16	2	7	22	24	979 7 1	11,063	11·3	147	32	3	4	59	49	2,115 8 0	10,579	5
Rungpore	330	17	96	9	199	11	3,721 13 7	34,179	9·1	2,285	77	86	123	2,027	54	25,433 9 9	1,75,825	6·9
Bogra	9	2	...	2	5	...	223 0 0	3,067	13·7	316	17	...	84	193	22	2,599 0 0	17,526	6·7
Pubna	207	50	1	27	79	54	1,771 0 0	18,259	10·3	364	47	7	47	214	60	2,132 0 0	21,311	9·9
Darjeeling	.....	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....
Julpigoree	5	...	...	2	3	...	167 0 0	125	·7	4	...	...	1	2	1	22 7 0	448	20·3
Dacca	130	23	2	29	48	38	640 6 10	22,472	35·1	1,242	79	27	61	951	168	4,406 4 7	70,429	15·9
Furreedpore	197	8	8	35	125	55	1,614 0 0	12,028	7·4	900	30	11	90	706	242	4,924 0 0	41,093	8·3
Backergunge	1,914	161	11	190	1,060	696	38,523 4 10	1,36,159	3·5	121	11	10	35	53	41	1,868 0 9	8,361	5
Mymensingh	157	20	8	42	75	37	792 4 10	18,834	23·7	649	55	25	77	721	136	4,908 11 9	56,588	14·1
Tipperah	149	27	7	20	138	31	1,515 2 0	11,622	7·6	3,046	82	7	46	2,392	716	14,329 15 0	1,31,817	9·1
Chittagong	614	40	16	43	112	417	2,985 1 1	34,968	11·7	108	5	...	8	18	90	864 12 0	9,372	10·8
Noakholly	948	73	24	485	164	505	9,710 0 0	63,082	6·4	460	34	31	153	316	65	5,425 0 0	22,931	4·2
Behar.																		
Patna	89	3	8	42	36	2	1,369 4 3	16,835	12·2	82	1	11	19	41	12	795 4 7	14,264	17·9
Gya	19	4	6	2	7	2	176 1 6	2,687	15·2	79	6	13	8	42	10	109 2 0	5,787	53
Shahabad	639	41	60	80	509	36	7,061 6 2	3,06,388	43·6	10	5	...	3	3	...	257 15 6	2,470	9·6
Mozufferpore	23	1	25	2	6	1	175 12 3	3,741	21·3	491	81	32	137	217	25	3,916 8 8	69,635	17·7
Durbhunga	97	4	3	28	49	15	823 12 9	8,706	10·5	99	16	21	21	33	5	678 8 3	7,085	10·4
Sarun	162	12	2	17	119	17	980 7 0	16,620	16·9	59	4	...	11	48	14	499 5 6	8,698	17·4
Chumparun	42	17	...	4	21	...	199 2 1	3,602	18·1	61	13	2	2	39	5	138 3 9	5,128	37·1
Monghyr	242	49	31	41	107	26	3,783 10 10	37,681	9·9	197	46	4	47	92	20	2,275 9 2	20,591	9
Bhagulpore	133	25	16	3	57	32	1,525 9 0	10,527	6·9	197	36	7	5	127	22	1,965 1 7	15,313	7·7
Purneah	3	2	...	1	...	...	185 2 0	394	2·1	889	138	4	16	733	55	7,628 14 4	69,327	9
Maldah	66	34	...	2	7	23	1,695 7 4	8,877	5·2	1,288	72	1	3	1,204	8	2,359 3 4	88,104	36
Sonthal Pergunnahs	371	103	12	6	254	...	2,732 0 0	24,168	8·8	2,982	986	16	35	1,837	131	21,516 0 0	1,56,359	7·2
Orissa.																		
Cuttack	97	18	6	14	19	39	456 3 7	9,029	19·8	7	1	1	1	1	3	9 14 1	233	23·3
Pooree	232	27	...	61	97	55	768 15 10	14,801	19·2	467	108	...	49	248	100	1,440 6 1	37,922	26·3
Balasore	53	17	...	4	19	15	229 9 8	2,733	11·9	26	5	1	3	16	4	47 7 0	747	15·8
Chota Nagpore.																		
Hazaribagh	7	5	...	...	3	...	1,300 11 6	3,924	3	11	9	...	...	5	1	350 10 9	2,489	7·1
Lohardugga	9	3	2	...	5	1	158 4 0	1,800	11·3	21	10	2	2	7	1	54 12 0	3,718	67·9
Singhbhoom	.....	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	3	...	...	1	...	2	14 10 0	144	10·2
Manbhoom	93	14	...	2	66	17	508 0 0	11,657	22·9	216	9	7	2	164	41	1,525 2 0	13,089	8·5
Grand Total	17,833	2,987	550	1,710	8,389	5,740	2,17,739 10 7	20,82,000	9·5	32,633	5,351	558	1,472	21,203	5,529	2,53,269 12 5	23,30,168	9·2

These statistics prove that not only in every district of Behar, but in every district of these provinces (except Darjeeling, where altogether exceptional conditions prevail) occupancy rights are now more or less freely sold as a matter of private agreement without objection on the landlord's part, and we know from independent evidence that many of the districts in which the custom seems most firmly established are those in which ryots are best off. It is true that about 16 per cent. of the purchasers of occupancy rights are mahajans; and this is a fact which has created misgivings as to the ultimate effect of formally recognizing the transferable character of occupancy rights. That is a danger, however, for which it is believed some provision has been made in the earlier portions of this letter, and with which I am to deal at greater length further on. Here I am to observe that it is now quite too late for landlords to object to a custom which already seems, without any opposition on their part, to have taken root in the agrarian economy of the Province.

Although, however, landlords may be out of court in their objections to the recognition of the freedom of sale of occupancy rights, this question remains—Is it desirable to give to the custom generally the formal sanction of the law, and if not generally, then to what extent? The Lieutenant-Governor has no doubt whatever that the law may recognize free sale throughout Bengal, and if he had doubts on the question as it affects Behar, those doubts would have been removed by the unanimity of impartial local opinion in favour of the proposal, and by the evidence afforded not only by the Registration statistics referred to above, but by the following figured statement of the extent to which occupancy rights in Behar were sold during the last three years in execution of decrees in the various Civil Courts :—

Sales of occupancy holdings in the districts of the Patna Division, in execution of decrees, during the years 1881, 1882, and 1883.

District.	1880.		1881.		1882.	
	Number of holdings.	Selling price.	Number of holdings.	Selling price.	Number of holdings.	Selling price.
		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
Patna	72	9,627	71	7,667	97	14,456
Gya	92	8,076	32	1,209	57	4,875
Shahabad	696*	11,988	924*	23,933	1,174*	10,722
Sarun	247	3,610	291	3,150	460	13,565
Chumparun	132	2,416	145	2,310	141	2,559
Durbhunga, Mozufferpore	843	13,463	1,628	15.286	1,693	22,406
Total	2,082	49,180	3,091	53,555	3,622	68,583

* Including *Guzastas.*

It may be added that in the Monghyr and Bhaugulpore districts, which, though not portion of the Patna Division, are usually considered portion of Behar, 91, 184, and 102 occupancy holdings were sold in each of the above years respectively.

It will thus be manifest that occupancy rights are now saleable in every district of Behar both as a matter of private agreement, and compulsorily in satisfaction of debts; but even had this not been so, it would have been difficult to justify, on one of the main principles of the Bill, any distinctive practice in two parts of the same Province. On a review of the whole question, then, the Lieutenant-Governor cannot but conclude that the balance of argument is in favour of extending to Behar the recognition of the right, which the circumstances of Bengal Proper not only justify, but demand. As observed by the British Indian Association in 1878, the recognition of the right of transfer would create a direct interest in the improvement of the soil, would stimulate cultivation, would tend to establish a substantial peasant proprietary, would give a valid security for the realization of the landlord's rent, and, by increasing the marketable value of the land, would lower the rate of interest when the ryot has to borrow. These are all advantages which cannot be lightly foregone; and Mr. Rivers Thompson therefore does not contest the wisdom of this portion of the Bill, the more so as its operation would be made the subject of watchful supervision.

Registration of sales of occupancy rights in zemindar's *sherista.*

While, however, the Lieutenant-Governor thinks that the right of free sale of occupancy rights may now be conceded as beneficial to all parties, and, indeed, not to be repressed, he is of the opinion that the wishes of zemindars may be so far consulted as that the notices of sale prescribed by section 51 should be presented, and successions under sections 54 and 55 of the Bill registered in their offices, and a ready means of information thereby afforded them of electing or not to exercise their right of pre-emption without the intervention of the Collector in the first instance. Section 46 of the Rent Commission's Bill provided for such registration, and Section 47 provided for the levy by the zemindar of a reasonable fee. Both these provisions commend themselves to the Lieutenant-Governor, and he would suggest that they be incorporated in the Bill before the Council. He believes it is only fair to allow zemindars to levy such a fee as will cover the costs of maintaining a registering establishment, while in matters of this kind it is of infinite advantage to encourage, as far as possible, arrangements out of court. They avoid the intervention of the ministerial officers in negotiations, thus reducing expenditure; preclude an irritating cause of harassing delays; and tend to promote more friendly relations between landlords and their tenants. It is not forgotten that doubts are expressed in paragraph 26 of the Statement of Objects and Reasons as to the possibility of bringing home to the ryot class generally the details of such a system; but there are reasons for believing that the class is conversant with this system already, and that its enforcement will be in accordance with custom. To provide for cases in which the ryot might not wish to approach the zemindar, or in which he might wish to secure proof of service of the notice, provision might be made for effecting service through the Sub-Registrar, either by the post or otherwise. The Lieutenant-Governor would prefer that such service should be effected through the Registration Department rather than through the Collector or civil courts, because that Department affords cheaper facilities to the people; and, as in the majority of cases it may be

expected there will be no dispute and no wish on the landlord's side to exercise his right of pre-emption, it seems as well that the office which will register the completed transaction should also deal with its initial stages. There is, as has been already suggested, a strong, and the Lieutenant-Governor must say reasonable, objection to unnecessary interference on the part of revenue or judicial officers in private transactions; but this objection does not hold in the case of the Registration Department, which, in all negotiations of the sort, is altogether passive. Of course the Collector will be kept informed by the Registrar of all that passes in his various rural or urban offices in connection with these provisions of the law.

Objections to allowing zemindar a *veto* on sale of occupancy right.

But while advocating registration of sales in the zemindar's *sherista*, the Lieutenant-Governor does not desire to give the zemindar a *veto* upon the transaction. It has been suggested by the Commissioner of Dacca, concurring in the opinion of the Collector of Mymensing, that "the landlord ought not to be bound to register any one as his ryot who is not a *bonâ fide* cultivator;" and this proposal is in accordance with the recommendations made by the British Indian Association in their letter of 20th November 1878, to which allusion has already been made. The Lieutenant-Governor would be very glad indeed if he could see his way to adopting that suggestion, but it seems to him impracticable. The object, of course, is to prevent occupancy rights passing into the hands of mahajans; but the village mahajan is very often to some extent a *bonâ fide* cultivator of the soil, whom, on the testimony of the British Indian Association itself, it is not always desirable to exclude; while it may be fairly presumed that most landlords would waive their power of *veto* if it were made worth their while to do so. Hence a system of fines on transfers would grow up, which would have the two-fold effect of reconciling landlords to dealings with all sorts of mahajans who could best pay them, and of depreciating the value of the occupancy title to the ryot, to whose shoulders the purchasing mahajan would in time transfer the full weight of the fine. For these reasons, then, the Lieutenant-Governor must dissent from the view that a veto on sales should be allowed to proprietors, finding no justification for it in actual experience, believing that in the pre-emption sections of the Bill the zemindars have a safeguard against the evils they fear from the exercise of the right of free sale, and being convinced that a concession on this point to the wishes of the zemindars would entirely neutralize the principle of free sale.

Necessity for registration of tenures in Bengal.

Although the Lieutenant-Governor is thus desirous of affording zemindars all reasonable facilities of keeping themselves acquainted with changes in their estates without undue official interference, he is not satisfied that the registration provisions of the Bill are all that is called for by the circumstances of these provinces. If those provisions prove effectual for the purposes of the landlords they will go no way towards supplying the Executive with what it ought to possess—adequate information regarding the division and sub-infeudation of property, and the transfers it undergoes. In Act VII (B.C.) of 1876 we have such a source of information in regard to the interests of proprietors, managers, and mortgagees, and it remains to complete the chain by the addition of links which will supply similar knowledge regarding all sorts of tenures. In a later portion of this letter the Lieutenant-Governor will propose that the patni sale procedure, or some reasonable modification of it, be applied to the recovery of arrears of rent due by tenure-holders; but to render that proposal workable it is essential that tenures of all sorts should be registered. Thus, not only for the purposes of this Bill, but for wider administrative reasons, Mr. Rivers Thompson thinks that the time has come when the registration, which has been effected of proprietors' titles, should be brought lower down. This will be best done by following, with due modifications, the procedure of Act VII (B.C.) of 1876, which was worked so successfully in regard to proprietary titles; and therefore, when sufficient progress has been made with this Bill in Committee to indicate the direction in which legislation for the registration of tenures should proceed, the Lieutenant-Governor will be prepared to introduce into the Bengal Legislative Council a Bill for the purpose. For the registration of occupancy holdings, Mr. Rivers Thompson looks forward to the creation of a competent village agency, the result of a revision of the Putwari Regulations, and of a survey and record of rights which will relieve zemindars of the duty of registration, and transfer it to responsible public officers.

Before passing on from this subject of registration and pre-emption, the Lieutenant-Governor desires to draw attention to the ambiguity which arises from the employment of the term "landlord" in those sections of the Bill. It is not, of course, the intention to give to the holder of a temporary interest, such as an ijaradar, the power of pre-emption: that privilege is reserved, as the Lieutenant-Governor understands, to the proprietor or permanent tenure-holder. But the definition of landlord in section 3 (*q*) of the Bill, and the employment of the term in sections 51, 54 and 55, is not calculated to promote that intention. Wherever the word "landlord" is used in these pre-emption clauses, the Lieutenant-Governor would suggest the substitution of "proprietor or permanent tenure-holder."

Subletting by occupancy ryots.

15. Having thus expressed his opinion in favour of the unrestricted freedom of sale of occupancy rights in Bengal and Behar, the Lieutenant-Governor proceeds to consider the question of subletting, and in regard to it he at once admits that subletting by occupancy ryots is calculated to cause difficulty and inconvenience. Mr. Rivers Thompson has, however, sought in vain through these papers for any criticisms on this question which are not merely destructive, or for any practical suggestions by which subletting may be prevented or the difficulties which it occasions obviated. From the discussions which have passed, however, one fact, which is, besides, in accordance with the Lieutenant-Governor's previous ideas, comes out in strong relief, namely, that subletting cannot be prevented either in Bengal or in Behar. We may declare it illegal and refuse its recognition in our courts, but we only thereby increase the evils of a system which, if it did not subserve some useful purpose, would not possess the vitality which it exhibits.

Subletting by occupancy ryots is undoubtedly an established custom—which has its uses, and which cannot be stopped. The question then arises—What are its abuses, and how can they be removed? The abuses of the system are summed up in paragraph 41 of the Statement of Objects and Reasons: "The power of transferring and subletting which the Bill recognizes may, in course of time, lead to a state of things in which the great bulk of the actual cultivators would be, not occupancy ryots, but under-ryots with but little protection from the law." If these fears are ever to be realized, it will not, in the Lieutenant-Governor's opinion, be from the recognition of the custom of subletting, which is nothing new, but from the accumulation of occupancy rights in the hands of rack-renting non-agriculturists through the operation of free sale. The prevention of evil from subletting therefore depends on the probability that mahajans and non-agriculturists will not invest their money in buying occupancy rights, or, if they do, on our success in limiting their power of rack-renting under-tenants.

Prevention of rack-renting by mahajans who purchase occupancy rights.

Now, from the statistics exhibited in paragraph 14 above, there is reason to anticipate that mahajans will invest their money in the purchase of occupancy rights; and the question how to prevent the evils contemplated as possible under such circumstances in the Statement of Objects and Reasons, demands consideration. In the Lieutenant-Governor's opinion an effective way to prevent these evils is by converting all purchasers of occupancy rights, who are not *bonâ-fide* cultivators, into tenure-holders, under whom the actual cultivator will have the protection afforded by the *status* of a ryot; and this was one of the reasons which induced Mr. Rivers Thompson to propose the definitions of "tenure" and "ryot" given in paragraph 6 above. The other check upon the purchase of occupancy-rights by mahajans follows from the proposals which I am to submit under the next chapter, regarding the rack-rent limits to be imposed on ryots' rents, and the checks on exorbitant enhancements.

Objection to the provisions of the Bill attaching the occupancy right to a holding bought in by the landlord.

16. The last section in this chapter which seems to call for notice is section 56. This section has met with much opposition from zemindars, and has also been condemned by other competent critics of the Bill. After carefully considering the question, the Lieutenant-Governor must say that the section as drafted seems to him to be too drastic. Had the occupancy right been made adherent to the soil only of such holdings as the landlord had acquired otherwise than by purchase, the section would not be so objectionable as many people now think it; but even then, it would, in Mr. Rivers Thompson's opinion, be based on an unconstitutional principle. The constitutional principle is that *ryotti* land cannot, under any circumstances, be converted into *khamar*, and that when *ryotti* land comes into the landlord's possession, he should be under an obligation to let it out at the current rates of rent. The Lieutenant-Governor desires to preserve this principle in its integrity and to enforce it; and he therefore must express his dissent from the opinion (which is, however, more suggested than definitely stated in paragraph 42 of the Statement of Objects and Reasons), that a landlord may, for an indefinite period, keep such *ryotti* lands in his own hands and cultivate them through his servants or by means of hired labour. He holds to the view that a landlord should be bound to let out such land to ryots for cultivation. It might be that even as the Bill stands the zemindar would in course of time be able to recoup himself for the expenditure incurred in the exercise of his right of pre-emption by imposing a fine upon the in-coming tenant; and the matter would thus right itself. Still the Lieutenant-Governor agrees in thinking that the attachment of the right of occupancy to the soil, as in section 56 of the Bill, is founded on a wrong principle. The occupancy right is the attribute of the settled ryot, and it should not in this case be made adherent to the soil. Neither is it really necessary for the purpose in hand that it should be so, for, if the *ryotti* land acquired by the zemindar be let to a settled ryot of the village or estate, that ryot will hold it on an occupancy title at a fair rent. If it be not let to a settled ryot, but to a non-occupancy ryot, but few years should elapse before an occupancy title will accrue to him, if he be well-behaved and industrious. The Lieutenant-Governor would, therefore, modify section 56, and while insisting on the landlords letting out to ryots all *ryotti* lands of which they may become possessed by purchase or lapse of any sort, he would allow the other provisions of the Bill free play, believing that they will operate in the direction contemplated by section 56. This suggestion, however, pre-supposes, as an essential condition, that the proposal I am to make in paragraph 20 below, regarding the equalization of the *maxima* rents demandable from occupancy and non-occupancy ryots, be adopted. If a difference in the rack-rent limits for occupancy and non-occupancy rents be recognized, and the practically wide field for enhancing the latter, now allowed by section 119, be preserved in the Bill, then the Lieutenant-Governor will feel constrained to support a modification of section 56, only on the basis of compensation for disturbance on the principle stated in paragraph 24 below. When the law recognizes no difference between the limits up to which occupancy and non-occupancy rates can be enhanced, zemindars can have no great motive in opposing the accrual of occupancy rights; but when such a difference exists, as section 119 of this Bill contemplates, or the absence of any rack-rent limit would import, then there is a most powerful incentive supplied to zemindars to defeat the growth of fixity of tenure. Looking to the past history of this question, no one can doubt that zemindars would act upon that incentive. It would be always in the power of a zemindar to eject the ryot in, say, the 11th year of his tenancy; or, if he admitted him to occupancy

rights, to insist on a rent which would render the position valueless. It is to be remembered that a non-occupancy ryot, on acquiring occupancy rights, is, under section 79, not competent to sue for an abatement of his rent.

Penalty on refusal to let ryotti land.

Finally it would be necessary to adopt some stronger precaution than the wording of the section presents against recusance on the part of zemindars to let out *ryotti* land of which they may become possessed; and from this point of view it might be unobjectionably enacted by way of penalty that if such land were not let to tenants under the Bill within a year from its coming into the zemindar's possession, any ryot should be authorized to demand that it be let to him. When let under these circumstances, the mere possession should invest the tenant with an occupancy right. As it stands, the section is incomplete.

Terms of holding to remain unaltered till changed in due course.

17. *Chapter VI.*—The Indigo Planter's Association strongly object to section 58 as drafted. They say that under the section as it stands it would be open to a ryot to repudiate every condition under which he held his lands at a low money rate of rent, while continuing to sit at the low rate alone. An instance from actual practice is given of an agreement made with a ryot, by which in consideration of his devoting a certain moderate quantity of land to growing indigo, the rent of his holding was greatly reduced; and it is contended that as the section stands it would be competent to the ryot to repudiate the agreement while holding at the reduced rent. Similar objections have been made from other quarters, and the Lieutenant-Governor thinks that they are reasonable. He therefore would suggest an amendment to the effect that not only the money rent, but the conditions of the holding, should remain unaltered till varied in due course.

Official supervision of enhancement of rent by private agreement.

18. Section 59, clause (2) has met with much opposition as being in the nature of "officious legislation;" but in the Lieutenant-Governor's opinion the section is based on a right principle, and is likely to prove advantageous in practice. According to the old customary law of Bengal, it was the function of the ruling power to determine what rent the ryot was to pay; and when sanctioning the Permanent Settlement, the Court of Directors expressly reserved "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 ryots from being improperly disturbed in their possessions, or loaded with unwarrantable exactions." * The Lieutenant-Governor does not deny that the Settlement Regulation empowered zemindars to make agreements with their ryots, but it cannot be denied that all such agreements were both as to form and substance subjected by the same Regulation to official control. This control, partially relaxed by legislation, has been, in the course of time, completely ignored, until in parts of the country the ryot's capacity to pay has become the limit of the landlord's exaction. The provision under notice seeks only to re-establish a limit so that the ryots may not be "loaded with unwarrantable exactions," and it is therefore in harmony with the letter and spirit of the Permanent Settlement. Another objection to this provision is that the limit being less than that up to which enhancement might be had in suit, the tendency will be to drive people into court rather than abide by the section. It is obvious, however, that the limit affords ample scope for fair contracts in the great majority of conceivable cases. An enhancement of six annas in the rupee of rent is rarely possible now in any of the settled districts, except in the case of alluvial lands or revision of temporary settlements concluded long ago. Zemindars are only interested in the former, and for them further provisions will be suggested in paragraph 21 below.

* Despatch from Court of Directors, dated 19th September 1792.

Tables of rates.

19. The subject of the preparation of tables of rates is one to which the Government of India, on first considering this measure, attached great importance. The Lieutenant-Governor regrets, however, that he does not see much prospect of any practical results of great value coming from this part of the Bill. The general opinion is that the proposals, though good in theory, are unworkable, and that no such uniformity in rates exists anywhere in Bengal as would be needed for the basis of such a table. This view borrows considerable support from the special investigations which were made on this subject last year; and from the papers appended to Mr. Dampier's Minute of 25th June 1883, copy of which has been already submitted to the Government of India. Still Mr. Finucane's enquiries in Jessore, the success which has attended broad classifications of soil in Khoordah, and certain other information of a similar character from various portions of the country, point to the conclusion that if the provisions of Chapter VIB cannot be of general application, they may be found useful in special tracts. The Lieutenent-Governor would, then, retain those provisions with some modifications of detail, and these modifications might take with advantage the direction indicated by Mr. Dampier in his Minute above referred to, copy of which has already been submitted to the Government of India. The modifications to which the Lieutenant-Governor gives a provisional adherence are these—

"The Lieutena t-Governor, whenever such a course may seem necessary owing to existing rent disputes, to have authority to order the Revenue officers to enter upon any tract for the purpose of holding such enquiries;

"The Revenue officers to proceed to ascertain whether the circumstances of the tract are such that the preparation of a general Table of Rates is possible; and, if so, to prepare such a Table, or more than one Table if necessary;

"If the preparation of a general Table of Rates be not practicable, the Revenue officers to draw up Tables of prices of different kinds of staple produce, to be authoritatively declared as the average of prices which ruled during different specified periods, and which rule at the time being: these Tables when approved by the Local Government to be birding on the Civil Courts for the purposes of the Act;

"An interval to be then allowed during which the landlord shall endeavour to adjust the rents of the individual ryots amicably with the help of the Table ot Rates or the Table of prices framed as above;

"If he succeeds with few exceptions he may take the exceptional cases into court and the Revenue officers will hear no more of the matter;

"If his attempt on the whole is a failure, let the landlord apply for a field-by-field survey and assessment of rent by the Revenue officers;

"The cost in all cases to be distributed between the landlord and tenants, or thrown entirely on one of the two parties, at the discretion of the Revenue officers."

Such a procedure should, however, be applicable only when the Local Government thinks it undesirable to direct a settlement of rents or record of rights, and it should be liable at any time to be replaced by action under chapter XI or chapter XII.

Proposal to restrict thikadars' right to enhance.

20. Proceeding now to offer some remarks on Part C, Chapter VI of the Bill, I am in the first place to call attention to the objections which the Commissioner of Patna urges against the exclusion from the Bill of restrictions on the powers of thikadars to enhance rents. The Lieutenant-Governor agrees with the Commissioner in thinking that the abuse of the thikadari system has been the most efficient cause of rack-renting in Behar, and he thinks the repression of that abuse is essential to the prosperity of the Province. In Mr. Rivers Thompson's opinion, however, adequate guarantees against any improper exercise of farmers' powers will be found in the provisions for the survey and record of rights, and the Lieutenant-Governor prefers therefore to trust to that radical remedy rather than have recourse to any such expedient as the imposition of disabilities on a particular class.

Grounds for enhancing settled ryots' rent.

Section 74 reproduces with emendations the enhancement provisions of the existing rent-law, and enables the landlord to enhance on three grounds—(1) that the ryot's rent is exceptionally low; (2) that the productive powers of his holding have increased otherwise than at the ryot's *sole* expense or agency; (3) that prices have risen for reasons other than any brought about by the ryot's *sole* agency. To the first ground no objection is offered; but it would, in Mr. Rivers Thompson's opinion, be well that the second and the third grounds should be so worded as to make it clear that improvements in produce and prices, due to *combined* action among ryots, will no more justify increase of rent than improvements due to the action of a single ryot. The latter is a very rare cause of improvement, while the former—the construction or improvement of a village channel, an embankment, or a road may furnish an illustration—is not uncommon in parts of the country.

In regard to section 75, the Lieutenant-Governor observes that the rule of proportion is no longer made the measure of enhancement in all cases. This is a very great concession to zemindars, and if it operates in inducing them to spend money on improvements, the results may justify the concession.

With reference to clause (*d*) of this section, Mr. Rivers Thompson thinks it convenient to consider here the prudence of introducing into the Bill any limit on enhancements, and if a limit be desirable, the propriety of fixing on one-fifth for occupancy and five-sixteenths for non-occupancy ryots.

Propriety of imposing *maxima* limits on rents, and recognizing separate limits for occupancy and non-occupancy ryots, examined.

General considerations.

In the first place, then, it must be said, or rather repeated, that the idea of regulating rents by a fixed proportion of the produce is not of recent growth in this country. It is of immemorial antiquity. Much obscurity exists as to what the State share of the produce was, but it seems sufficiently probable that the share, or rather its money commutation (*rebba*), taken by the Mogul Government was one-fourth, and this fourth share is pointed to as the prototype of the existing proposals on the subject. In the earlier stages of this discussion the zemindars of East Bengal, despairing of obtaining enhance, ments under the law, proposed that one-fifth of the produce should be allowed as rent; and the British Indian Association, improving on this proposal, suggested one-fourth. But that one-fourth was a high proportion even in the opinion of that Association is manifest from the *quasi*-official admission made by their representative organ that "if a higher rate or share (than one-fourth) be fixed for the landlord, it will trench on the very means of subsistence of the ryot." And again, "one-fourth would be too high for many parts of the eastern districts." It is beyond question, however, that the circumstances of districts in different parts of the province admit of considerable variation in this particular.

From the preceding it will be apparent that the idea of regulating the rack-rent at the present time by assigning a *maximum* portion of the produce to the landlord has been approved by the zemindars; but Mr. Rivers Thompson is free to confess that he does not look on the proposals, hedged round even as they are in the Bill, with unmixed satisfaction. As one officer puts it, "no rational rent scheme can be based on a fractional share of the gross produce;" and even if the *net* produce were taken instead of the gross, it would still be very difficult to hit on a *maximum* limit which would not be unequal in its incidence over a Province so diversified as Bengal. Another source of disquiet on this subject is the fear that the existence in the Bill of *maxima* limits may unduly stimulate that tendency to a rise in rents, which exists in every progressive community, and that efforts will be made by landlords to convert the *maximum* limit of the Bill into the ordinary measure of rents in practice. "Once," says the Behar Landholders' Association, "let Government fix a maximum rate, and no zemindar will rest until he has run up his rents to the prescribed limit."

All this said however, it must be admitted that there are large portions of these Provinces in which a maximum limit on rent cannot fail to be of advantage. Those portions are so heavily rented that it would be a source of peace and contentment to the cultivators. If they

had some idea of the limit beyond which their landlords' demands cannot pass. The Bill gives to the landlords an effective procedure for enhancement; if it also give the ryot some assurance of the ultimate limit beyond which, under that procedure, enhancement may not pass, it will probably do good. As Sir Richard Temple said, "the liability to uncertain demands must harass the ryot, must damp his zeal for improving his land, and must make him chary of laying out capital upon it." While thus giving his adhesion to the principle of a maximum limit, Mr. Rivers Thompson, however, desires very emphatically to say that if he believed the safeguards in the Bill were insufficient to keep the provision what it is intended to be—a maximum never to be passed, and but very rarely to be reached—he would prefer to abandon the provision in the Bill.

Propriety of one-fifth limit.

As regards the propriety of the exact limit of one-fifth, Mr. Rivers Thompson admits that the question is one on which actual precision of knowledge or judgment is not possible. I am, however, to say that, after carefully considering all the information of a general and special character which has been accumulated on the point, the Lieutenant-Governor's opinion is that, for the Province as a whole, one-fifth of the gross produce allows a margin for future enhancements; while it represents as much of the crop as the ryot can part with and thrive. References to the share of the produce to which in former times the State might in theory be entitled to take as an extreme measure from the cultivators are very greatly out of place in dealing with existing facts. When population was scanty, the area of culturable land practically unlimited, and the produce large from a soil not overworked, a village or estate could well afford to give to the rent-receiver a large share of that produce. But where there is no margin of culturable land at all, and where population presses so densely on the soil that it is a marvel how life can be supported, and where agriculture has, in this struggle for existence, degenerated into a mere "spoliation of the soil," the aspect of the case is entirely changed, and references to theoretical rules of crop-distribution at some early period of time become unmeaning. This is the case throughout large portions of Bengal and nearly all Behar at the present day, and if one-third was a rack-rent 100 years ago in those localities, then one-fifth is a rack-rent there to-day. And to this conclusion Mr. Rivers Thompson has been led, not merely by such considerations as those now adverted to, supported as they are by statistical information as to the growth of population which cannot be questioned, but also by the general opinion of competent authorities that the costs of cultivation have largely increased; that, owing to the absence of all improvements in the system of agriculture, the average harvest yield is stationary where it is not growing less; and that the struggle for life among the agricultural community is, the deceptive influences of a few years of unusally good harvests notwithstanding, daily becoming more severe. It may be added in this connection that Mr. Rivers Thompson has given a practical proof of his conviction upon this point in his recent orders reducing the rental which had been assessed on the Khoordah Estate.

Objections to separate limits for occupancy and non-occupancy ryots.

If the one-fifth, or 20 per cent. limit, be justifiable as regards occupancy ryots, the question remains—Is five-sixteenths or 31¼ per cent. of the produce fair as regards the non-occupancy ryot? On this point I am to suggest, for the consideration of the Council, whether the provisions of section 119 of the Bill, as far as they refer to what is there called the "ordinary" ryot, do not introduce an unconstitutional and dangerous principle into the law of Bengal. In the statement made by the Hon'ble Mr. Reynolds in his speech in Council, to the effect that it is not, and never has been, the law of Bengal that an occupancy ryot should hold at privileged rates, the Lieutenant-Governor concurs; and it therefore becomes a matter for consideration whether, if the one-fifth limit be fair for ryots with occupancy rights, five-sixteenths is not unfair for ryots without them. The origin of the provision as it stands is probably due to Sir Richard Temple's effort to fix occupancy rates with reference to competition rates, by giving the occupancy ryot a beneficial deduction on such rates. But the enquiries which were made in connection with that proposal showed that competition rates hardly existed, and that custom, not competition, ruled the rents of occupancy and non-occupancy ryot alike, unless where considerations of caste intervene. Recent enquiries point to the same conclusion, and it is therefore, in the Lieutenant-Governor's opinion, a matter of doubtful expediency that a novel principle should now be introduced into the law of these Provinces, which, besides, would be calculated to lead to general enhancements of rent, which it is the avowed object of the Government to avoid. It must not be forgotten that if we call into existence two classes of occupancy ryots, one holding at higher rates than the other (and this would be the effect of sections 79, 95, and 119 of the Bill combined), the tendency will be towards an equalization of rates at the higher level. As at present advised, Mr. Rivers Thompson thinks that this is a danger which we should not run the risk of incurring, and that if a rack-rent limit is to be preserved in the Bill at all, it should be the same for both occupancy and non-occupancy ryots. He has no objection to five-sixteenths of the produce in the case of under-tenants (khurfas) who can never acquire occupancy rights; but he thinks that there is great danger to the cultivating classes in the provision of a separate limit for occupancy and non-occupancy ryots. Separate limits are tantamount to a premium on the discouragement of fixity of tenure.

I am, therefore, to say that the Lieutenant-Governor is not prepared to support those provisions of the Bill which recognize a difference between the maximum limit on the occupancy and non-occupancy rents. The longer Mr. Rivers Thompson considers this point, the more satisfied is he that these provisions are likely to cause serious injury to the best interests of the peasanty of these Provinces; while the retention of them in the Bill impedes the reasonable settlement of the question before the Council. If the maximum or rack-rent limit on

occupancy and non-occupancy rates alike be fixed at the same proportion of the produce, then, in the Lieutenant-Governor's opinion, it would be possible to dispense altogether with compensation for disturbance, which is only useful as a check upon the abuse of the landlord's power to eject. If a landlord can only obtain from a non-occupancy tenant under the law a rent not greatly exceeding what he can get from the settled ryot, he probably will not care to eject the former, and thus checks upon his power of ejectment will be less needed. If, however, the motive for ejectment supplied by the Bill as it stands be not removed, and the same limit be not imposed on the enhancement of the rents of occupancy and non-occupancy ryots alike, then some provision must be made for compensation for disturbance as a precaution against an abuse of the right to eject. To this point I am to return further on.

Check on rack-renting deducible from equalization of maxima limits on ryot's rents.

I am here also to draw attention to the second check on rack-renting by mahajans to which allusion was made in paragraph 15 above. As long as it is in the power of a tenure-holder to exact up to 31¼ per cent. of the produce, so long will a wide field for rack-renting be provided, and the growth of occupancy rights at fair rents suppressed. But if the rack-rent limit be reduced to a reasonable limit within which a fair rent may be fixed, then remunerative cultivation by non-occupancy ryots will be possible, and the growth of occupancy rights among that class not discouraged. The discouragement will be to those who buy occupancy rights, not for the purposes of cultivation, but for subletting. They will be deterred from such investments by the fact that they cannot recover from their tenants much, if anything, more than they themselves will have to pay their landlords. In any case their tenants will be allowed a margin to live on and a fixed *status*. All this would be impossible if separate limits be preserved in the Bill. The occupancy right would then be valueless, for it would carry with it no right to enjoy any margin of profit.

Objection to subjecting accreting dearah lands to checks on enhancements.

21. Passing on to other portions of the Bill, the Lieutenant-Governor would suggest that, from the provisions of sections 76 and 78, the case of *dearah* or alluvial lands, and new reclamations, be excepted. These lands are quite exceptional in character, and need special treatment. They may be worthless this year, and most productive the next. According to custom in various parts of the country, alluvial lands are rented at merely nominal rates on formation (though they are then usually unproductive sand) in order that the ryot may establish some claim to hold them when the soil has fully formed. The full formation may be brought about by a rich deposit in a single season. It would be very hard, then, on a landlord, if he were precluded from doing more than doubling a nominal rent for such land within ten years. In the interests of landlords generally, therefore, and having full regard to what is due to ryots, the Lieutenant-Governor would suggest that partially formed alluvial accretions and new reclamations be excepted from the effect of these sections. For accretions or reclamations which are fully formed and ordinarily productive, there is no need to provide exceptional treatment.

22. To Part E of this chapter the Lieutenant-Governor has no objection, fully agreeing as he does in the policy of facilitating the conversion of corn rent into money rents. Exception has been taken to these provisions as one-sided, and it is claimed that the faculty of suing for commutation should be vested in the landlord, as well as in the tenant. Impressed with the economical disadvantages of the general prevalence throughout a district of the *baoli* system, the Lieutenant-Governor would be glad to see a system of money rents take its place, and he would make no objection to affording to both parties—to the landlord, as well as to the tenant—the facilities which the Bill now allows to the ryot alone.

CHAPTER VII.

Occupancy rights in *bastu* lands.

23. The principle which underlies this chapter seems to the Lieutenant-Governor to be that the right of a settled ryot in the homestead portion of his holding is separate from, and independent of, his right in the arable lands which he rents. Wherever the facts are as supposed, wherever the *bastu* holding is distinct from the arable holding, no objection can be taken to the section. But there are, it is understood, portions of the country where this custom does not prevail, and where the *bastu* even bears no rent, being given as a matter of course with the arable land, and therefore not separable from it. In these parts the principle of the section might, if enforced, lead to difficulties. The Lieutenant-Governor would therefore follow local custom. Where *bastu* lands are separate from the *jotes*, he would apply the section. To the cases where *bastu* lands are not separable from the *jotes*, he would not make the ryot's interest in *bastu* longer or more short-lived than in *ryoti* land. The general principles of the Bill would, of course, be applicable to both classes of land without distinction.

CHAPTER VIII.

Privileges of non-occupancy ryots.

24. As might be expected, this chapter has met with extreme opposition from zamindars, while the revenue and judicial officers who have been consulted on it seem to be divided into hostile camps. Those whose service has been mostly in Bengal Proper are against its proposals as being an innovation of an unnecessary character, while the Behar officers would accept them, provided freedom of contract between the landlord and the non-occupancy ryot be not barred. As the chapter stands, the non-occupancy ryot can only be ejected (1) for arrears of rent,

(2) for violation of the conditions expressed or implied of the lease, (3) for refusal to pay enhanced rents; and if ejected on any of these grounds, he is declared entitled to compensation for disturbance, as well as for improvements. The Behar executive officers, as the Lieutenant-Governor understands their proposals, would not limit in any way the landlord's power to eject, but in return for this freedom would give the tenant, if ejected, compensation for disturbance. They say nothing of compensation for improvements, though it appears from the earlier papers that the Behar Committee, under Mr. Halliday's presidency, were on the whole in favour of the proposition.

Objection taken to the use of the term 'ordinary' ryot.

In commenting on this chapter the Lieutenant-Governor must, in the first place, take exception to the term "ordinary," as applied to the non-occupancy ryot. All the information before this Government goes to prove that the occupancy status in these provinces is (if facts were duly recorded) the rule, while the non-occupancy status is the exception. If the term "ordinary" ryot is to be maintained, it would be more in accordance with facts to apply it to the occupancy ryot than to preserve the meaning it now has in the Bill. It would, however, be better to substitute for "ordinary" the term "non-occupancy," or "non-settled."

Compensation for improvement.

Coming now to the criticisms on the chapter, the Lieutenant-Governor conceives, in regard to compensation for improvements, that, notwithstanding all that has been said to the contrary, no reasonable dissent can be maintained from the proposition that it is desirable to give security for the invested capital of the tenant, no matter what that tenant's *status* may be. The history of the rent-question all the world over teaches this lesson, that want of such security has been a hindrance and a bar to good husbandry, and therefore politically inexpedient. It seems to Mr. Rivers Thompson that if an ordinary tenant improves his holding by sinking capital in it, he is as much entitled to compensation as if he had lent his money to the landlord on a promissory note payable on the determination of his tenancy. It is no valid objection to say, with the British Indian Association, that in this country ordinary tenants never do improve their holdings, and that the compensatory provisions of the law are therefore unnecessary. The fact may be as the Association asserts, and it is possible that for a long time no practical results will follow the adoption of the provision in question. At the same time experience proves that agricultural improvement is a plant which flourishes only in the soil of security, and it is useless to argue that because it has not flourished while insecurity prevailed, therefore it will not take root when security becomes the rule. The Lieutenant-Governor has in a previous communication informed the Government of India of the extreme importance he attaches to stimulating agricultural improvement. No means in his judgment could be more legitimate than that afforded by this provision of the Bill, which, besides, has already found a place on the Indian Statute Book in section 44 of the North-Western Provinces Rent Act (XVIII of 1873). It is unreasonable to expect a ryot to improve his holding if you do not secure to him some fruits of his capital and industry.

Compensation for disturbance.

But it is asserted if compensation for improvements to the non-occupancy ryot be in accordance with good policy and natural justice, the same cannot be maintained of compensation for disturbance. On this important question the Lieutenant-Governor must, in the first place, refer to what has been already said in paragraph 20 above on the unwisdom of legally establishing different limits on rent rates payable by settled and unsettled ryots. His belief is that the limits for both should be the same; and if his belief be accepted by the Council, he thinks that it is unnecessary to impose a check on the abuse of the landlord's power to enhance non-occupancy rents by any such provision as this of compensation for disturbance. But if on this point the Council disagree with him, and decide on preserving a limit for non-occupancy rates in excess of settled ryots' rates, then Mr. Rivers Thompson thinks that the incentive which would be thereby furnished to landlords to rack-rent and defeat the growth of tenant right should certainly be subjected to a positive check. As to what the character of the check should be, the Lieutenant-Governor's judgment is in the nature of a compromise between divergent views. He does not, on the one hand, accept as just and fair to the landlord the provisions of the Bill which entitle all non-occupancy ryots, if ejected, to compensation for disturbance; nor, on the other hand, can he approve the position that a landlord is to be absolutely free to eject with impunity a ryot, say, in the 11th year of his tenancy, who is industrious and law-abiding, and willing to conform to his landlord's reasonable demands.

Argument of identity in status of the non-occupancy of to-day and the paikhast of the times of the Permanent Settlement examined.

The uncompromising opponents of the provision in question appeal to the customary law of the country at the time of the Permanent Settlement, and to the *status* of the *pai hast* ryot at that time, in proof of their contention that the non-occupancy ryot of to-day should have no privileges beyond those which his contract with the landlord may secure to him. On this I am to say that it seems, as from the beginning it always has seemed, to the Lieutenant-Governor, that too much stress is laid throughout these discussions on arguments of an antiquarian character, and too little stress on what is politically expedient in the circumstances of the present time. Mr. Rivers Thompson believes it to be true (though it may not be universally admitted) that the *paikhast* ryot of the last century was only a "tenant-at-will," but the fact of competition then being among zemindars for ryots, and not among ryots for lands, rendered the *paikhast* ryot's condition better in many respects than the condition of a modern "tenant-at-will." In fact, if *quoad* the "tenant-at-will" the modern landlord be master of the situation, the *paikhast* ryot was usually its master *quoad* the zemindar of 1793. It therefore seems to the Lieutenant-Governor that appeals to the status of the *paikhast* ryot of a century ago are calculated to throw but little light on what treatment should be accorded to the non-settled ryot of to-day. There are differences on essential points, not the least important, being that, while the paikhast ryot of the Regulations held at low rates, the non-settled or non-occupancy ryot of to-day enjoys no such privilege, but usually pays as much as occupancy ryots do.

From one point of view, however, the zemindar of a century ago may be, without any risk of dispute, said to have had the power of ejecting the *paikhast* ryot, because he had only to ask occupancy rates to assure the ryot's throwing up his holding. So far there is no doubt about the *paikhast's* holding being more precarious than the permanent cultivator's. As Mr. Colebrooke says, "the inconvenience of remote cultivation makes it necessary that he (the *paikhast*) should be at liberty to relinquish at any time the land which he uses; and consequently his own continuance being precarious, he cannot have a title of occupancy which shall preclude the landlord from transferring the farm to a resident husbandman desirous of undertaking it." If, however, the *paikhast* agreed to pay up to the pergunnah rate, which was all that could be demanded from the resident husbandman, it is very doubtful if the zemindar had the power to eject him; for in the discussions which preceded the enactment of Regulation I of 1793, the Governor-General authoritatively wrote: "Whoever cultivates the land, the zemindar can receive no more than the established rent, which in most places is fully equal to what the cultivators can afford to pay. To permit him to dispossess one cultivator for the sole purpose of giving the land to another would be vesting him with the power to commit a wanton act of oppression." (Appendix to Fifth Report.) The truth, however, is that in these days the thoughts of zemindars were directed to installing ryots, not to ejecting them. Ejectment in its present acceptation is a modern growth, and in every advancing society it is being placed under restrictions.

Notwithstanding all this, however, it canont be denied that there has grown up a custom which our courts have recognized, under which zemindars exercise the right to eject non-occupancy ryots for other reasons than non-payment of rent; and that custom, though it now calls, in the general interest, for some modification, cannot, in the Lieutenant-Governor's opinion, be abrogated. If there be little force in the argument that the provisions of the chapter are unnecessary because the ryots to be legislated for are few, there is, in Mr. Rivers Thompson's opinion, much force in the contention that the proposals as they stand are objectionable because they deprive the landlord of discretion as to who shall become a settled ryot in his estate, and because they virtually fine him for exercising that statutory power with which other provisions of the Bill invest him.

Lieutenant-Governor's proposals in regard to compensation for disturbance.

It seems to the Lieutenant-Governor that the circumstances of the case call for a compromise between the claims of the zemindars to eject an unsettled ryot at discretion, and the provisions of the Bill which give the ryot compensation no matter for what reason ejected. That compromise might, Mr. Rivers Thompson thinks, fairly take this form (always supposing that his earnest suggestion to equalize the limits of occupancy and non-occupancy rates be not accepted by the Council). As a landlord cannot eject a non-occupancy ryot except in execution of decree, let the Court in ejectment suits have jurisdiction to fix a fair rent, at which it shall be optional with the landlord to let the ryot sit or not. If the landlord consents to the ryot's sitting at that rent, and the ryot agree, no difficulty arises. If the landlord abides by the Court's orders, but the ryot demurs, let the ryot be ejected without compensation. If the landlord refuses to let the willing ryot sit at the rent declared fair by the Court, being within the maximum limit, then make the landlord pay the ryot compensation for disturbance. The landlord will thus retain the ultimate right of ejecting the ryot, and this is all he needs in order to get rid of a ryot for other reason than refusal to pay an enhanced rent.

CHAPTER IX.

Form of receipts for rent.

25. Sections 96 to 99 inclusive call for no remarks. In regard to section 100, it is pointed out that the form of receipt will not apply to some of the eastern deltaic districts, where the area of the holding varies from year to year with the price of produce or other causes, and where it is impossible therefore to define that area in any except the receipt which forms the acquittance for the year's demand. The adjustment of the terms of the receipt to such exceptional circumstances is a matter for arrangement, and the Lieutenant-Governor would retain for the Local Government a power to fix the form of the receipt, as circumstances may dictate, while preserving the substance.

Several critics of the Bill, among others the British Indian Association, draw attention to the provisions of section 101, and declare that they are innovations, the zamindar being "on no earthly ground bound to give" the statement in question. They would therefore omit section 101; or, if it be retained, they would make the ryot pay for the statement of account which it prescribes. The Lieutenant-Governor would, however, point out that, so far from being an unreasonable innovation, the provisions in question were, for 80 years after the Permanent Settlement, the law of the land. "Receipts for all sums received, and a receipt in full on the discharge of every oligation," were prescribed by section 63, Regulation VIII of 1793; and it was only when that section was repealed by Act XVI of

1874 that the provisions ceased to have binding force, though doubtless zamindars had ignored them. The Lieutenant-Governer considers the provisions salutary, and to the revival of them he gives his support. They will introduce no change into the existing practice in a large portion of these provinces where acquittances in full (*farkhattis* in the vernacular) are always given at the end of the year when accounts are cleared up.

Deposits of rent in court.

26. Coming now to the section regarding deposits of rent, I am to state that considerable opposition has been exhibited both by zamindars and Government officers to the provision of section 103 (*a*), which makes the ryot's *belief* that his rent will not be accepted on tender by the landlord a sufficient reason for depositing it in court. The opposition on this point is perhaps to some extent a matter of sentiment, but it is also, in the Lieutenant-Governor's opinion, not without reason, for the withdrawal of deposits from civil courts is attended with delay and some expense, while the freedom which the section would confer on the ryot tends unnecessarily to alienate him from the zamindar. Mr. Rivers Thompson is aware of what has been written on the subject from the opposite point of view—among others by the Hon'ble Mr. Reynolds in his memorandum of 18th May 1881— ; and he observes that in the Statement of Objects and Reasons it is re-asserted that the present declaration of previous tender has become a mere form. This is, probably, in a measure, true; but it certainly is not universally true; and the Lieutenant-Governor is therefore disposed to defer to the opinions of those experienced officers who deprecate the adoption of the section as it stands. He would accordingly be glad if means could be adopted which would discourage deposit without previous tender, while still preserving to the ryot the faculty provided by the section. This means might, Mr. Rivers Thompson thinks, be found in an adjustment of stamp duties to the requirements of the case. Deposits after tender might, as at present, be made on a stamp of the value of eight annas, but deposit *without* tender under the provisions of section 103 (*a*) might be made chargeable with a higher stamp duty. It will be remembered that under the practice current before Act X of 1859, deposits of rent in court were chargeable with stamp duty, as in suits for arrears. The suggestion thus made is no doubt open to obvious objections; but so is the section as it stands in the Bill, and the question is therefore a choice of evils. As no very widespread, though undoubtedly some, hardships have arisen from the existing law, in which tender before deposit is essential, it seems to the Lieutenant-Governor that any extension in the ryot's favour of existing privileges should not be made unnecessarily at the landlord's expense, and should carry with them deterrent incidents to prevent abuse.

Finally there is no reason apparent to the Lieutenant-Governor why the existing jurisdiction of the civil courts in regard to deposits should not be retained. The discretion conferred by sections 104 and 106 on the officer empowered to receive deposits can be exercised as effectually by a rent-suit moonsif as by a revenue officer; and as the civil courts will continue to exercise jurisdiction in rent suits under the Bill, there is a distinct inconvenience in establishing a dual jurisdiction in connection with the receipt and ackowledgment of rent arrears.

Rents in kind; objection to filing danabundi papers in court in all cases.

27. On part F of chapter IX the Lieutenant-Governor will only remark that it should be made clear, under section 117, that under the system called *agore-batai* the landlord has a right to watch the crop up to the division, and that the ryot cannot remove the crop till division has been made. Under section 118, also, Mr. Rivers Thompson does not, with the majority of Behar offices, see what good is to come from filing the *danabundi* papers in Collectors' officers in all cases. When the system of village agency is organized in accordance with the plan indicated in my No. 309T—R, dated 1st June 1883, the patwari and canoongoe will be the proper custodians of such papers. But until that agency is established the Lieutenant-Governor thinks that it would suffice if in disputed cases alone the *danabundi* papers should be deposited in the collectorates. To deposit them in undisputed cases would be to crowd the record-rooms with a mass of useless papers.

Application of the Bill to proprietary estates under khas management. British India Association's objection to Bill as not applicable to Government estates examined.

28. With reference to section 121, the question arises whether that section, taken with section 20, covers the case of an estate managed by the revenue authorities on account of the recusancy of the proprietors. Fair rents are, as section 121 stands, to be fixed "on the application of the landlord or of the tenant." When the State receives the rents, allowing the proprietor malikhana will it be deemed the landlord for the purposes of the section? The answer should, in Mr. Rivers Thompson's opinion, be in the affirmative, and made clear in the Bill.

In connection with this subject, the Lieutenant-Governor will notice a remark made by the British Indian Association, "that nothing would create greater confidence in the minds of the people in the justness of an Act defining the rights and obligations of landlords and tenants, than the fact that it applies equally to Government in its capacity of landlord as to private landlords" Concurring in the justice of that remark, Mr. Rivers Thompson desires to emphasize the fact, that the rights and privileges which the Bill proposes to recognize in regard to ryots generally, will, practically, be as largely enjoyed by the ryots in Government estates, as by those in estates which are permanently settled. Fixity of tenure, fair rents, and free sale, will, the Lieutenant-Governor trusts and believes, within a short period of time prevail throughout all Government estates where these advantages do not now exist. If we turn from ryots to landlords, the Lieutenant-Governor would say that the only privilege which Government retains, over and above those conferred by the Bill on zamindars, is the privilege

of the certificate procedure; and the reason why Government may fairly reserve this privilege is obvious. The certificate procedure in the hands of public officers should be safe from abuse, for there is no direct incentive to abuse it, and its exercise is subject to watchful official supervision. That is one, and in itself a sufficient reason, why a procedure for collecting rents may be given to the Government which cannot be safely entrusted to private individuals. But there is, besides, the paramount reason that the rents collected by Government are really revenue, and the procedure for enforcing payment of State dues must, in the general public interests, be more summary than the procedure for enforcing private dues. If this were not so, the ultimate result would be the employment of larger establishments, greater expenditure, and increased taxation. Thus a summary procedure for collecting the public revenue, while necessary if the government of the country is to be efficieutly administered, and while not open to the objections to which a summary procedure for collecting private debts is exposed, is in the long run the easiest and cheapest for the people. Nor is this principle inapplicable in case of estates of disqualified proprietors managed by Government, for the rents of such estates include the revenue.

CHAPTER X.

Improvements on ryot's holdings. Measurement of lakhiraj lands within anestate.

29. The provisions of part A of this chapter have the Lieutenaut-Governor's general approval; but he thinks that sections 127 and 128 might more explicitly declare that where the improvement to be effected does not lie within the holdings to be benefited (as in the case of an embankment), the ryots should still have the option of effecting it. Where an improvement affects more than one holding, the landlord should serve notices on all the ryots, and ryots collectively might serve notices on their landlord. Perhaps, as under the General Clauses Act, the singular includes the plural, the use of the word ryot may be taken to mean all ryots affected; but it might prevent mistakes if the point were made quite clear.

In regard to Part B of this Chapter, dealing with the landlord's right to measure land within the limits of his estate, the Lieutenant-Governor has some doubt whether the section, as drafted, expresses the intention of the draftsman as stated in paragraph 92 of the Statement of Objects and Reasons. As the section of the Bill stands, it is questionable whether a land lord can measure a *rent-free* holding forming part of his revenue-paying estate. Under the existing law the landlord is precluded from measuring such a holding, because he is not in receipt of rent from it; this it is proposed in the Statement of Objects and Reasons to alter, but the alteration does not appear in the Bill. The Lieutenant-Governor must confess that he does not view the proposed change in the law without some misgivings; but if the law is to be altered, he would provide against the abuse of the power of measurement, and against the possible creation of disunion between the rent-free holder and his tenants, by insisting on the landlord contenting himself, except for good cause shown, with a survey of the external boundary of the tenure. This will give the area, which is all the landlord can want to know in the great majority of cases. Under any circumstances the zemindar, if so advised, could sue in the civil courts to establish his rights if he is under the belief that the lakhirajdar holds more lands than he is entitled to hold under his grant.

Inadequate provision made in the Bill for measurement of ryots' holdings.

30. Sections 134 to 137 are given as reproducing sections 176 and 177 of the Bengal Bill; but the Lieutenant-Governor does not find that section 178 of the latter Bill, which itself reproduces section 38 of Act VIII of 1869, finds any place in the Bill now under discussion. This seems to Mr. Rivers Thompson a serious omission; for many in-coming landlords, especially auction-purchasers, will find it very difficult to overcome combinations to withhold rents among their ryots, if deprived of the procedure provided by section 38 of Act VIII of 1869. The justification for the exclusion of that procedure from this Bill is the introduction of the provision for settlement of rents and record of rights. These provisions, however, are at present only applicable to disputes on a large scale; they can only be put in motion by the Local Government, and are therefore inapplicable to such cases as section 38 of Act VIII of 1869 was intended to meet. Accordingly, the Lieutenant-Governor trusts it will be found possible either to amplify this part of Chapter X so as to include the provisions of the existing law regarding the measurement of land when it cannot be ascertained who are the persons liable to pay rent, or so to extend the provisions regarding record of rights as to enable the Government to apply the procedure to suit the wants of individuals.

Merger.

31. In regard to the doctrine of merger, the Lieutenant-Governor has nothing to say except that, as the doctrine is novel, it may be made clear that if a landlord buys an occupancy right under chapter V of the Bill, the occupancy right is extinguished, and the land becomes part of the ryoti land of the estate. The provisions regarding merger probably imply this, but it would be well by an explanation to make the matter quite plain.

Suspension and remission of revenue or rent on failure of crops.

32. Here I am to take the opportunity of stating that the Government of India has recently asked this Government whether it would not be desirable to introduce into the Tenancy Bill a section similar to section 23 of the North-Western Provinces Rent Act (XVIII of 1873). The question had already attracted the attention of the Lieutenant-Governor, and he is now prepared to say

that, while he has no objection to the introduction of such a provision into the Tenancy Bill he considers that it will not be as productive of good results in Bengal as in Upper India. In the first place it must not be forgotten that by far the greater part of these Provinces is permanently settled, the revenue bearing to the rental a proportion of one to five, if not less; and in the next place that there is usually a long chain of subinfeudation between the zemindar and the ryot. No zemindar, with a small revenue charge and a large rental, will consent to remit rent *in proportion* to a remission of revenue, while if he only remits a sum equal to the remission made him, the effect on the ryots would be small, even if it ever reached them through the long line of tenure-holders which often intervenes between them and the proprietor. These, however, are objections of practice, not of principle, and the provision might be useful in temporarily-settled estates. From this point of view the Lieutenant-Governor makes no objection to the introduction of a section similar to section 23, Act XVIII of 1873. If such a provision be introduced, it would become desirable to charge interest on the suspended demand; and therefore advantage should be taken of this opportunity to repeal section 2, Act XII of 1841, which prohibits Government from charging interest on revenue arrears.

CHAPTERS XI AND XII.

Settlement of rents and records of rights.

33. The provisions regarding settlement of rents and records of rights are, in the Lieutenant-Governor's opinion, among the most important of the Bill, and he observes with great satisfaction that they meet with but few, and these unimportant, objections at the hands of the representative Associations in these Provinces, while most officers approve of them. Reserving minute criticisms for later communications, Mr. Rivers Thompson will only say, in regard to Chapter XI, that while on the one hand, in section 157 the period allowed for objection appears to be too short; on the other hand, the facilities for appeal and for contesting the Settlement Officer's proceedings afforded by sections 160 to 162 are too wide and numerous. The matter is one which calls for finality; and the Lieutenant-Governor sees very serious disadvantages in the proposals to invest the civil courts practically with the faculty of revising on all points the work of the settlement officers. On questions of law there is no objection to an appeal being allowed to the civil courts; but on questions of fact such as are involved in clauses (*b*) and (*c*), proviso (2) of section 160, it seems to the Lieutenant-Governor that the civil court is a less competent judge than the Settlement Officer. If, after the *jummabundi* has been published, and has, under section 159, acquired validity, a material error of fact is discovered, there would be no objection to a correction being made, as is now done under section 25, Regulation III of 1872 (Sonthal Pergunnahs Settlement Law); but in this case the authority to direct the correction should be the Local Government, or some executive authority vested with powers of the Local Government, and not the civil court. It would, in the Lieutenant-Governor's opinion, seriously diminish the beneficial operation of these provisions if the *jummabundi* were open to revision by the civil courts on any question of fact; the zemindar, who has the longest purse, would be sure to prevail over the ryot in the long run, no matter how weak the former's case; and therefore Mr. Rivers Thompson very strongly recommends that sections 160 to 162 be revised with reference to these considerations.

34. Sections 164 of the Bill as drafted makes the previous sanction of the Governor-General in Council necessary whenever the Local Government *proprio motu* desires to make a record of rights. This, in Mr. Rivers Thompson's opinion, is an unnecessary restriction on the discretion of the Local Government, and one which can lead to no possible good, while by delaying action it may cause a good deal of harm. Commenting on section 151, the British Indian Association say: "The circumstances which would justify the removal of a tract of country from the jurisdiction of the ordinary courts, and placing it, for the purposes of settlement of rent, under the jurisdiction of revenue officers, must be of an exceptional character. The first ground, therefore, on which this section would allow such removal is very objectionable. Let the Local Government have the power of ordering such a transfer when an agrarian disturbance is threatened, or when settlement in a khas mehal is to be effected; but it would be dangerous to give a number of landholders or a number of tenants the right of applying for it." Without admitting the reality of the danger referred to (for the right of sanctioning or refusing the application will still rest with Government), Mr. Rivers Thompson agrees with the Association in thinking that in such matters the Local Government is the best judge of when and how action should be taken; and if this be true regarding the questions raised by Chapter XI it is obvious that it is not less true of the operations under Chapter XII. The Lieutenant-Governor, would, therefore, recommend the omission of the words "in any case with the previous sanction of the Governor-General in Council" from section 164.

Finally, provisions similar to those of sections 157 to 160 should (with the modifications suggested above) be introduced into chapter XII. Full opportunity for discussing disputed facts should certainly be afforded before the record of rights becomes final and binding. It is presumed that, in making the record, the revenue officer would have full power to make all surveys and enquiries that might be necessary to prepare a complete record of all rights in the tract in which he was operating. As this is not expressed in the section, it might be well to obviate the possibility of doubt upon the point by a definite provision.

Effect of the Bill on existing rents.

35. An objection is taken by the Committee of the Behar Landholders' Association to this portion of the Bill, on the ground that no assurance is given that the settlement procedure will not be utilised to reduce existing rents; and the Lieutenant-Governor believes that the idea is very prevalent among zemindars that the effect of the Bill as a whole will be to effect an immediate and serious reduction in their rents. As far as the Lieutenant-Governor understands the matter, this is not the intention of the Legislature. When the Bill becomes law, indeed, it will not be possible for any landlord to recover by legal proceedings rents above the *maxima* or rack-rent limits fixed by the Bill; and in whatever tracts of country settlement proceedings under chapters XI and XII may be instituted, the *jummabundis* resulting from such proceedings will shew no rents above these limits. Subject, however, to this restriction, existing rents would not be interfered with under the Bill; they would be recorded as payable for the existing holding.

CHAPTER XIII.

Distraint of crops. Objection to modification of existing law in case of non-occupancy and *khurfa* ryots.

36. The provisions regarding distraint have met with as much opposition from the zemindari interest as perhaps any other part of the Bill; and for his own part the Lieutenant-Governor thinks that there is some ground for this opposition. He does not, indeed, think that in the case of settled ryots—and they, according to all information, will form the great bulk of the rent-paying class—landlords would have any serious difficulty in collecting their rents, even if distraint were altogether abolished in regard to occupancy holdings. Occupancy rights are now valuable, and will grow in value. They afford adequate security for the landlord's rent; and if in regard to them facilities for distraint be abolished, the landlords will not ultimately be the sufferers. Mr. Rivers Thompson would be glad to think that settled ryots themselves will suffer nothing from the danger they are likely, in the beginning at all events, to run of losing their all through unpunctuality in paying their rents.

But if landlords' rents are adequately secured by the transferability of the occupancy right, there is no such security in the case of non-occupancy and *khurfa* ryots. It is in regard to these that the restriction of the landlord's power to distrain will be most felt. That the power to distrain, as it now exists, has been abused is beyond question; that it is still abused, especially in Behar, is equally indisputable, though the abuse is probably not so flagrant nor so extensive as it once was; but, granting all this, the Lieutenant-Governor has reason to believe that the abuses are quite within the ability of the executive to check and to suppress, and he therefore hesitates to deprive landlords (for the provisions of the Bill virtually mean deprivation) of the only effective means they have of collecting rents from the "non-occupancy" or *khurfa* ryots. Mr. Rivers Thompson would be quite prepared to agree to any proposals which have for their object the more effectual enforcement of the existing law of distraint, and he thinks this may be attained by making violations of the existing law of distraint punishable, as in the case of criminal trespass, under the provisions of the Penal Code, and by enacting that persons benefiting by such offences should be similarly liable to punishment. Thus armed, the district officers should be able to deal adequately and fully with the abuses of distraint, and he would, therefore, submit that the present law of distraint might with such substitution of penalties for civil damages be left unaltered in regard to all non-occupancy ryots. If this viewwere accepted, the Lieutenant-Governor would recommend the abolition of distraint altogether in regard to occupancy holdings. Indeed, with the stamp duty chargeable under section 167 (2) of the Bill, it is not apparent what great advantages landlords would derive from the distraint sections of the Bill which are not secured to them already by the procedure for attachment before judgment nder the Civil Procedure Code.

CHAPTER XIV.

Procedure for recovery of arrears of rent in Court. Proposal to extend patni sale procedure to registered tenures.

37. It is very generally admitted, and properly so in the Lieutenant-Governor's opinion, that the abbreviated procedure for the recovery of rent contained in this chapter is an improvement on all previous proposals on the subject. Partizans of the zemindari party, indeed, assert that, while their rights have been invaded in one direction, nothing has been done to facilitate the recovery of their just rents; but further than bringing to the notice of Government a proposal made in 1876 by Maharaja Sir Jotindra Mohun Tagore to extend the patni procedure to all tenures and tenancies, they have done nothing to suggest a better procedure. The Lieutenant-Governor has given his careful attention to the Maharaja's proposal; and while he is unable to adopt them in their entirety, he is willing, as at present advised, to extend a reasonable modification of the patni sale procedure to tenures of all sorts, which, either through the motion of the owner or the landlord, may be registered in the manner indicated in paragraph 14 above. In this Mr. Rivers Thompson goes somewhat further in the direction desired by the zemindars than section 147 of Sir Ashley Eden's Bill, which limited the summary sale procedure to patnis, to tenures at the creation of which the right to sell was reserved, and to permanent tenures with a rental of Rs. 50 per annum. It remains to be seen whether zemindars, by causing all 'tenures' to be registered, will, in consideration of the more summary procedure for recovering arrears, convert into middlemen those who are now nominally occupancy ryots. If they do, their action will further the Lieutenant-Governor's views regarding the preservation from rack-rents of the actual cultivators of the soil.

But while the Lieutenant-Governor is thus disposed to apply a summary proceduce for recovery of rent to all tenures, he is very strongly of the opinion that no such procedure could be safely applied to *ryoti* holdings in the possession of actual cultivators. Apart from the reasons which the Rent Commission give* for refusing to invest inferior landlords with summary powers, Mr. Rivers Thompson believes that it would be a mere mockery of justice to give occupancy ryots, sold out of their holdings under a summary procedure, the right to sue for redress. His holding is the occupancy ryots' all, and, deprived of this, he becomes a pauper, unable to sue. He becomes an incumbrance on the community which, under the circumstances of the country, cannot provide him with industrial employment, and a source of embarrassment, especially in times of scarcity, to the Government. Nor does the Lieutenant-Governor think that sufficient security against wrong-doing would be afforded by any such arrangements as those contemplated by section 148 of Sir Ashley Eden's Bill. There are many zemindaris in these Provinces in which regular and systematic accounts are now kept; but Mr. Rivers Thompson would hesitate very long indeed, before he would, on that account, vest the proprietors with exceptional privileges in regard to the recovery of rent, When an organized village agency of record and account is established throughout these Provinces or portions of them, things may be different, and then summary facilities for recovering rent from occupancy holdings may properly be granted, which cannot now be allowed without public danger. But for the present, the Lieutenant-Governor thinks that as much as can reasonably be done to facilitate the recovery of arrears from ryots has been done by the Bill. Indeed, many experienced officers doubt whether the Bill could, with safety, push simplification further than it has done; and some are disposed to take exception to that portion of section 198 which vests selected munsifs with final jurisdiction in suits when the arrears claimed do not exceed Rs. 50. The Lieutenant-Governor notices that the Rent Commission proposed to confer such summary jurisdiction in munsifs only up to a maximum claim of Rs. 10. It is to be observed that in the great majority of suits for arrears of rent the sum claimed does not exceed Rs. 50; so that in point of fact the practical effect of the section will be to prevent appeals altogether, except in a question of title or rate. The change, therefore, which the Bill proposes to introduce into the present law is a very radical change, and a very great concession to zemindars, which many competent Judges do not contemplate without some doubt as to its expediency. The Lieutenant-Governor, however, thinks that, on the whole, the section may stand, especially as it will be in the discretion of the Government to appoint carefully selected officers for the trial of rent-suits. According to the ancient law of the country, fixity of tenure was conditional on punctual payment of the nt; and when there is no dispute as to title or rate, the decision of a competent and experienced udge, on an examination of the facts, may be safely allowed to prevail up to the limit ated. If any further concession is to be made, and hardly any seem necessary, it should, in Mr. Rivers Thompson's opinion, take the form of a prohibition of an appeal in suits for arrears of rent from Rs. 50 to Rs. 100 (the limit of the Judge's summary jurisdiction), unless the amount of arrears decreed by the Court of First Instance were previously deposited in Court. It is a common, and a not unreal, complaint with zemindars that their difficulties commence when the decree for arrears has been attained; and to obviate this complaint as far as may be, it might be desirable to limit the right of appeal except under such securities for the final payment of the demand as have been proposed above.

* "Experience shows that superior landlords rarely abuse the (patni) procedure, while they do abuse it, they are persons of substance, against whom a decree for damages can be effectually enforced. There are grave doubts whether the result would be equally satisfactory if the same power were entrusted to petty landlords."

Conclusion. Lieutenant-Governor's general opinion on the Bill.

38. In the preceding remarks the Lieutenant-Governor has only touched on the main points of the Bill, postponing matters of detail till the Select Committee meet. He hopes for opportunities from time to time, during the Committee's sessions, to make to it such communications on those points of detail as the progress of the measure may suggest. In bringing his remarks on the present occasion to a close, Mr. Rivers Thompson would again say that, although on some points he has not been able to approve the Bill as drafted, and has felt himself constrained to make suggestions at variance with some of its provisions, he is still bound to repeat that, if modified on those points, the Bill, in his opinion, will be a constitutional and successful effort to remedy abuses which unquestionably exist very widely, and whose continued existence is incompatible with the peace and prosperity of these Provinces.

No. 1021T.-R., dated 1st October, 1883.

From—C. W. Bolton, Esq., Under Secretary to the Government of Bengal,

To—The Secretary to the Government of India, Legislative Department,

In continuation of Mr. MacDonnell's letter No. 973T.-R., dated the 27th September, 1883, I am directed to submit, for the consideration of His Excellency the Governor General in Council, the accompanying copies of the report * received from the Commissioner of the Rajshahye and Cooch Behar Division on the Bengal Tenancy Bill, 1883.

* Eighty printed copies of letter No. 610 R. C. T., dated the 22nd September, 1883, with enclosures.

No. 610R.C.T., dated Darjeeling, 22nd September, 1883.

From—Lord H. Ulick Browne, Commr. of the Rajshahye and Cooch Behar Divn.,

To—The Secretary to the Board of Revenue, Land Revenue Department.

With reference to the Board's circular letter No. 351A., dated 29th March, 1883, I have the honour to report on the Bengal Tenancy Bill.

2. The district officers of Rajshahye and Julpigoree have offered no opinions on the Bill. They seem to have felt hampered by the knowledge that they had already reported on previous Bills, many of the provisions of which are reproduced in the present Bill, and that Government have resolved to pass into law many of those provisions. Mr. Vowell indeed asked me if I could tell him what provisions were still open to consideration and discussion—a question which I was unable to answer. The Deputy Commissioner of Julpigoree also pleaded want of time; but he forwarded a very full report by Baboo Tarruck Nath Mullick, an experienced Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, now in charge as manager of a large Wards' estate. Mr. Vowell has also consulted *non-officials* in his district, and sent their opinions. Mr. Livesay entirely approves the Bill, and has no remarks to make on it. Mr. Newbery approves of it generally, writing as follows, and adding a few other remarks, which appear in enclosure No. 1 of this letter—

"I have myself gone through the Bill carefully, and, impartially considered, I must say that the Bill is a positive improvement, and it is impossible to make it better under the present state of things, which I admit. As the zemindars urge, the Bill introduces no new measures to remove the extreme difficulty at present felt in realizing the rents, though that was one of the two great necessities which led to the re-casting of the existing law on the subject. At the same time I feel bound to say with the Rent Law Commission that the facilities for realising rents in Bengal should be sought for, not so much in any positive and new provision of the law, as in the root of the disputes which prevent their punctual and ready payment. Chapter XIV appears to me to have fully taken up the sources of these disputes. Section 47 is, no doubt, in the zemindar's point of view, a very serious alteration, but the difficulties clearly pointed out in paragtaphs 28 to 33 of the Objects and Reasons of the Bill cannot be removed without it. It is by far the more desirable to accede to certain concessions in order to gain something than to reserve a right which practically secures no good, but, on the contrary, is a source of endless trouble, uncertainty, and actual loss. The clause (*f*) at section 50 is only what is practically done and never objected to, except in certain cases which are fully provided by sections 51, 53, and 54, checked by section 56."

Mr. Glazier and Mr. Tate have given opinions of their own and of others which will appear in enclosure No. 1. Mr. Wace has reported very fully on the Bill. I give some extracts from his report in enclosure No. 1 of this letter.

3. *I enclose separately a paper marked as enclosure No. 2 of this letter, and desire to specially call the attention of the Board and Government to it.* It consists of extracts from Mr. Wace's report, containing remarks of great importance, showing as they do that the provisions of the Bill will have the effect of putting an end to the present custom of making settlements of the Terai jotes, which constitute a Government estate. for 10 years. As no contracts will under the Bill prevent the tenant from enjoying all the rights accruing from a right of occupancy, there will be an end of re-settlements, and future rents will be decided by the provisions of the Bill, if passed, for fixing an enhancement of rent.

The foregoing remarks, and what is said in enclosure No. 2 on that point, apply equally to the very similar settlements for 10 years of the Western Dooars of Julpigoree.

4. Before turning from special cases arising in connection with the position of Government as zemindar, I request the Board's attention to the matter of lands granted under the Tea and Arable Leases Rules. It seems doubtful whether under the provisions of the Bill there will be any use in some of our rules for the grant of these two classes of leases, as I understand that there being no freedom of contract, if a grantee has occupied for the requisite number of years, and has held land for 12 years, he will have all the rights of a settled ryot. Of course no such rights can be acquired during the currency of the preliminary lease. Some rather difficult cases will, however, arise, as it sometimes happens that the full percentage of cultivation required by the rules is not effected during the currency of the preliminary lease, and then the grantee is allowed to hold on as a year-to-year tenant, supposing grantees to so hold on without completing the 15 and 50 per cent of cultivation till they had occupied for 12 years, they would under the Bill become settled ryots, and the rules in regard to the grant of a renewed lease and the terms thereof would no longer apply.

5. I do not doubt that, as regards such estates as the Terai jotes and the jotes of the Western Dooars, Government intend to place themselves in the position of all other zemindars, and to deprive themselves of the rights of which other zemindars are deprived. At the same time it will be contrary to public policy in the matter of encouraging cultivators if jotedars of the Western Dooars are allowed to acquire rights and hold for ever any area of waste lands of which they may have been in possession for 12 years. Hitherto Government has exercised its beneficial right to improve its property and encourage cultivation by depriving the jotedar of waste lands in excess of the area which the jotedar is likely to be able to cultivate. as proved by the area found uncultivated at the expiration of each 10 years' settlement, such excess lands being made available for others, both willing and able, to do that. Such judicious measures will be no longer possible under the Bill.

I am not aware whether Government and the Board contemplate that lands granted under the Tea and Arable Lease Rules shall be gradually removed from the operation of these rules, and the terms of the leases by the effluxion of time as a consequence of the present Bill. I have now drawn the attention of the Board to the subject, and it rests for them to bring it

to the notice of Government, in case there should be any desire to treat lands granted under the rules referred to in an exceptional manner.

6. It is scarcely necessary to say that the zemindars of the permanent settlement are (probably without any single exception) much opposed to the most important provisions of the Bill, which proposes to deprive them of so much and confer so much on their ryots.

What Mr. Newbery says in the following passage, as being the view of the zemindars of Rungpore, may be taken as representing the views of all the zemindars in the division, except Government, who are doubtless ready to make sacrifices in regard to public property in order to benefit all the ryots in the country :—

"All the principal resident zemindars of this district, who has given their opinions on the Bill, are unanimously against it as being unnecessary and full of measures which are not only subersive of their rights which the Government has bound itself at the permanent settlement never to disturb, but are also calculated to generate greater ill feeling between the ryots and the zemindars. Further, that courts having been made to come between them in almost every point of difference, the result would be, they say, that the ryots will be found practically to lose more than to gain by the Bill. They strongly object also to the new rights proposed to be created by section 47, and clause *f*, sections 50 and 56. They further urge that the Bill proposes no better means of recovering the arrears."

Lastly, the public prints have for some months past contained reports of special meetings held by zemindars to express their strong disapproval of the most important portions of the Bill.

7. The zemindars, as a body, also complain that the Bill contains no provisions for enabling them to recover their rents easily and quickly, and specially rents demanded by them at the same rates, &c., as have been paid in for former years, notwithstanding that in 1877 their claim to such an improvement of the Rent Law was admitted by Government.

8. I now proceed to give my own opinion on the Bill.

9. The most important provisions in the Bill are those which confer valuable rights and privileges on the ryots, generally at the expense of the zemindar, whose full proprietary rights will be curtailed, whose income will be restricted, and whose estates will, I think, fall in market value accordingly. It seems to me that the right to ask what price you like for your own property, whether it be land or a horse, or anythig else, is a valuable proprietary right which will be abolished by the Bill, and that to give an ordinary ryot a right to occupy land as long as he pays his rent, and unless he misuses the land or violates a special condition, and to limit the rent he is to pay, is to really make him proprietor in a lesser degree. The present Prime Minister of England, and I believe all the leading statesmen at home, have stated in Parliament that provisions of a somewhat similar nature in the two Irish land laws introduced by Mr. Gladstone confer a proprietary interest in land on the tenants. In short, the Bill proposes to effect a violent revolution in the ownership of landed property, and to change the landed system over a large and important tract of country, affecting one way or other the interests of above 55 millions of people. The magnitude and importance of the measure can hardly be overrated.

10. I think that such important changes, affecting detrimentally the rights and interests of a large and important class in a vast country, should only be made on very strong grounds, such as, for instance, the grounds advanced by Mr. Gladstone when introducing a somewhat similar measure for Ireland in 1870, and again, more recently, when he supported his proposals by urging that as good general laws and administration and assistance in the reclamation of waste lands had failed to dispel serious ill-feeling among the mass of the population of Ireland towards England and the Government of the United Kingdom, it was necessary to take an extreme step in a direction specially acceptable to that population in the hope that it would put an end to what was always a serious political danger. The result of such a measure as this in that case might well make thinking men pause before introducing it into another country, even if the circumstances under which the Irish measure was applied existed here. In Ireland the people were finally convinced that the action of Government originated in fear and weakness, and those who had previously paid the rent and lived quietly were persuaded that, if they resorted to greater and greater outrages, the English Government would give them more and more. As a consequence, concession made at the expense of the landlord was followed by further outrages till Government saw that vigorous repression and the suspension of constitutional liberties must take the place of concession. Thus, the result of a similar measure in Ireland was almost disastrous, but it was tried to meet circumstances which seemed to the Government to require special treatment.

11. What are the circumstances under which it is proposed to introduce the present measure? They are about as different to those found in Ireland as it is possible to conceive. No special and strong grounds, political or other, exist in the present case, nor have any been asserted in support of this Bill. Even the Rent Law Commission, the majority of whom proposed a measure similar to this one in its main features, made no such assertion, but, on the contrary, seem from a passage in the report to have been unanimous in holding what is a nearly universal opinion, viz., that the ryots of Bengal Proper are stronger than the zemindars. This will scarcely be disputed by those who have had opportunities of forming an opinion on the point, and it is pretty well known that in Eastern Bengal the ryots are very much the stronger, and that if protection or assistance is required there it is required by the zemindar.

That the ryots of Bengal have been the stronger, and have not been in need of protection or assistance, is further established by the history of the legislation and the attempt at it

which preceded the first of what may fairly be called the revolutionary Bills, viz., that proposed by a majority of the Rent Law Commission. In 1876, the then Lieutenant-Governor effected the passing of the Agrarian Disputes Acts of that year on a consideration of the disputes in Pubna arising from quarrels between shareholder zemindars. Most Government officers were, I believe, of opinion that nothing but the provision to be found in the present Bill for the appointment of a joint rent collector or manager was needed to meet such cases, but my object in mentioning the Act is to observe that, on that occasion, the Lieutenant-Governor never proposed such changes as are to be found in this Bill.

In 1877, again, so far from any measure to assist the ryots being thought necessary or advisable, another Lieutenant-Governor thought special legislation necessary to assist the zemindars all over the Lieutenant-Governorship of Bengal, *i.e.*, to enable them to recover their rents in cases where there was no dispute, and where the amount claimed was the same as had been paid at the same rate in previous years, combinations among some ryots and a general disinclination to meet their undisputed liabilities among the rest having called for such legislation in aid of the weaker party,—the zemindars. The Government of India concurred with the Lieutenant-Governor, and leave was given to introduce the Bill, though unfortunately for the zemindars that was never done. Matters have in no way changed since then. There has been no general feeling of discontent among the ryots of the country as a body. I am sure that all Government officers will agree in this, and in thinking that the ryots of Bengal are, as a body, in a contented prosperous condition, nor will it be denied that there has been no general request on the part of the ryots for such legislation as is now proposed. As a body, they know nothing of the intentions of Government, and have never asked for what is now to be given to them at a great cost to the zemindars.

12. It is clear then that the present measure is proposed, not because it is necessary, but because, in the opinion of Government, the land system of the Bill is preferable to the existing one. It seems to me that the passing of such a Bill would not be justified by the circumstances under which it is proposed, and that if there were no other objections it would not be right to pass it.

13. But there are other and, in my opinion, serious objections to the Bill. There is first the one, argued so universally and so strongly by the zemindars, that it is an infringement of the rights guaranteed to them by the Permanent Settlement.

The representations of the zemindars on this point seem to me to be most reasonable and entitled to the fullest consideration. I have always thought that the quotations from the writings of Mr. Francis, Sir John Shore, Lord Cornwallis, &c., as to whether zemindars had proprietary rights or not before the Permanent Settlement, which quotations have been so often brought forward by both sides when discussing the question of the infringement of the Permanent Settlement by the passing of Act X of 1859, and such Bills as this one, are not really much to the point, as the case of the zemindars rests on a much stronger ground, viz., the declaration in the Permanent Settlement Regulation that they are proprietors of their estates. That the Bill takes away some of the most important proprietary rights is not, I believe, denied by any but a very few supporters of the Bill. The Hon'ble Mr. Ilbert, in a debate in the Legislative Council, gave, it is true, a new interpretation to the word "proprietor," bu I do not think that has been adopted by other members of the Government; and being opt posed to the ordinary use of the word "proprietor" in the English language, to the use of i- as construed by our Government here and our Regulations and Acts for ninety years, it it unlikely to be adopted, especially as (*see* paragraph 9 of this letter) the leading statesmen as home hold that such measures as are proposed in the Bill deprive landlords of proprietary rightt and confer them on tenants.

The zemindars do not stand alone in thinking that Act X of 1859 and such Bills as this are breaches of the conditions of the permanent settlement. The English Barrister-Judges of the High Court, and especially the Chief Justices—men accustomed to interpret laws—have, I believe, almost without exception, held the same view, and it is on record that Sir Barnes Peacock, the Chief Justice of the year when Act X of 1859 was passed, and the present Chief Justice, are entirely in accord on that question.

I do not deny that on grave grounds of public necessity, such as apprehensions of general disturbances, it may be necessary to depart from even such engagements as the Permanent Settlement, but no one says they exist in the present case. Nor do I forget that the Permanent Settlement allows Government to interfere for the welfare and protection of the ryot. But if it had been intended that such interference could amount to the destruction of the proprietary rights then conferred, such rights would never have been conferred; and then I request reference to paragraph 11 of this letter, as it can scarcely be alleged that interference is necessary in the very slightest degree for the protection of the ryots, who are in Bengal Proper stronger than the zemindars, and in part of it very much stronger.

14. Next, we have for ninety years treated the zemindars as real proprietors, making them discharge the duties of proprietors as regards matters connected with police, crime, furnishing supplies to troops on the march, and, above all, the collection of public demands. Is it fair or just to now deprive them of several of the most important rights of a proprietor?

15. In what I have said in this letter as to the ryots being stronger than the zamindars, as to the former not requiring assistance against the latter, and as to the latter (as admitted by the Governments of Bengal and India in 1877) requiring assistance against the former, I have had principally in view the ryots of Bengal Proper. I know that in Behar the zamin-

dars are, generally speaking, the stronger, but if any measures nearly approaching those in the Bill had been necessary in that province, some measure or other would assuredly have been proposed by Sir Richard Temple or Sir Ashley Eden in 1876 and 1877 to assist the ryots of Behar, who have not asked for this Bill any more than have the ryots of Bengal It seems to me, too, from what has been written by officers of experience in that province, that there are at any rate no grounds for proposing such drastic measures in Behar, and, considering the way in which it affects the zamindars, I think Government are bound to first try very much more moderate measures even than are now contemplated there as elsewhere.

16. Another objection is that it is a serious thing to create among the nobility and gentry of a population of 55 millions a feeling that Government have injured such an important class, and that without nearly sufficient cause, and without any demand for it on the part of the classes for whose sake the injury is done.

17. Another objection is the possibly disturbing effect the Bill might have on the ryots throughout the country. Though happily they are of a very different mould to the Irish, still when the ryots of Bengal and Behar see that without any general representation on their part —without, so far as they know, any reason at all for the action of Government—the zamindars are deprived of rights, while others are at the same time conferred on the ryots, I think it very possible that the idea may occur to the latter that, as they have got so much without asking for it, Government must be actuated by a great desire to please them and to injure the zamindars, who are sacrificed for their sake, and that by agitation further concessions may be obtained. Such an agitation might before long grow and gain strength till it became a source of much trouble to Government.

18. For these reasons I am opposed to the most important provisions of the Bill, and think none of them should be applied to Bengal Proper. In Behar I would introduce but one of them, viz., the provision enabling a ryot to gain a right of occupancy in land in a village, even though he may not have occupied exactly the same land for 12 years. This might be enacted on a consideration of the ryots of Behar really needing protection against the zamindars, because the latter have been in the habit of changing the lands to prevent the former acquiring a right of occupancy, and because the general condition of the Behar ryots is such as to call for a special measure. But, while doing this, provisions for facilitating the recovery of rent should at the same time be enacted.

19. The following are the principal provisions of the Bill to which I have referred and objected in the foregoing paragraphs.

The general effect of chapter III, which will prevent any zamindar from utilising in the future any of his land as khamar land when once a register of such land has been prepared. He cannot so use land that may hereafter be deserted by a ryot, and to which no one but the zamindar will then have *any* claim, and he cannot even so use *waste* land which is his own property, *and to which no one else has probably even at any time advanced a claim or an interest.* I think such restrictions unjust. The provisions of sections 21 to 24 in regard to the profits of tenures and the enhancement of the rents of the same. In chapter V the provisions of section 49, allowing a ryot to acquire a right of occupancy in khamar land; of 50, taking away the right of contract in some matters, not allowing ejectment for non-payment of rent when due, allowing sub-letting without the zamindar's consent, making occupancy tenures transferable and heritable by the ryot; and of section 56, depriving the zamindar of the power of holding a right of occupancy, even when he has bought it, if he lets the land out again. In chapter VI the provisions of sections 59 and 61, not allowing the registration of a contract involving the payment of enhanced rent above a certain limit, even when a ryot is ready to pay a higher rent of 75 (*d*), 76, 77, 78 limiting the enhanced rent and prohibiting a further enhancement within 10 years. Though it may be clearly proved (as in cases within my knowledge) that the productive and market-value of land has increased fourfold, and from causes entirely unconnected with any action on the part of the ryot, the zamindar may not get a corresponding share or increase of rent; and if the increased value goes on increasing, he may not get any increase of rent at all for another 10 years. The provision of section 81 limiting the rent payable in kind of 85 and 86. In chapter VIII the sections depriving a zamindar of the power to eject an ordinary ryot, except on special grounds, and giving such a ryot ten times the amount of the increase of rent demanded in case of ejectment from land which he has no right to occupy, and the rent fixed on which he is unwilling to pay. In chapter IX, section 119, limiting the rent of an ordinary ryot. In chapter X the provisions of section 133 not allowing a zamindar to measure ryots' lands again for 10 years, even though in the first year a ryot may have occupied and included in his holding any quantity of additional land.

20. Apart from the great question of principle involved in the revolutionary portions of the Bill, it seems to me to have been framed with most unnecessary unfairness to zamindars. There is, so to speak, no reciprocity, and provisions in favour of the zamindar, which suggest themselves as a natural corollary to corresponding provisions for the benefit of the ryots, are not be found. For instance, though an occupancy ryot is to be allowed to sell or bequeath his holding, the zamindar is not allowed to sell it summarily for non-payment of rent, but must go into court and get a decree first. The boon to the ryot is a great one, and a great pecuniary loss to the zamindar. He would probably, however, consent to it if at the same time he were allowed to have all such tenures registered and made saleable like patni tenures. In the case of an occupancy holding paying rent to the zamindar while the ryot and most of their people

may hold a right of occupancy, there is one person in the world, and only one, who is prohibited from holding such a right as long as he likes, and that is the *proprietor* of the land, who is not allowed this even if he purchases the occupancy right from a ryot, if the zamindar subsequently allows another ryot to occupy it for 12 years.

21. The following provisions of the Bill will be decidedly beneficial, and I approve of them. Section 27 about registration of transfers of permanent tenures; chapter IV about patni tenures; section 83 about the Collector preparing lists of market prices; sections 97 to 99 about instalments of rent; sections 100 and 101 prescribing forms of rent receipts; section 138 about the Collector deciding the standards of local measurement; sections 142, &c., about the appointment of managers or rent-receivers in cases of disputes between shareholding zamindars; and most of the provisions of chapter XIV in regard to procedure in suits.

22. Referring to section 109, I think combinations not to pay rents, even when the rents asked are at the admitted rate, &c., of previous years, should be checked by making it compulsory on the court to award 25 per cent. damages in addition to 12 per cent. interest.

I do not think the plan of a table of rates will work, except in a few places, and I understand it has failed, in so far as the enquiries made by special officers during last cold season enabled Government and the Board to form an opinion about it. When a special officer was appointed in the Government estates in Bogra, and I saw a copy of the instructions he had received, I told Mr. Dampier I was sure it would not work in my division, as the rents paid in this and that estate for this and that class of land are not fixed on any principle which would afford a basis to work on, and so it turned out.

Section 151 (2) (a).—I would not allow this unless both parties assent to it; and the same as regards the similar case under section 164 (2) (*a*).

I think the provisions not to alter rents within 10 years, regardless of any improvement in the land, irrespective of the ryots' action, very objectionable, and the same as regards section 133 about the zamindar's right to measure land which may have been increased considerably by the ryots' encroachment.

23. In conclusion, I hope that, after all that was said and done in 1877, and the unchanged circumstances since then, a provision will be made in the Bill for the recovery of undisputed rents at the rates paid in former years. It seems to me very unjust to omit such a provision in favour of the zamindar from a Bill which proposes to deprive him of so much, and to do so much in favour of the ryots. In 1877 the zamindar asked for a bread; his claim to it was admitted by the Governments of Bengal and India; and in 1883 he is refused a crumb and given a very large stone. I believe my recollection is correct when I say that some Government officers who have warmly advocated the revolutionary Bills (Messrs. Reynolds and Mackenzie, for instance) warmly advocated in 1877 and 1878, or 1879 (Mr. Mackenzie in the Bengal Legislative Council) such relief as I now recommend to the zemindars, and it is not easy to understand how it can on any principle of justice be now refused. Though the Bill that was approved of in 1877 would be very beneficial, the measure I recommend is that the registration of occupancy tenures be made compulsory, and the tenures made saleable like putnee tenures. This is a simple and easy remedy, and would, I think, be very acceptable to the zemindars.

ENCLOSURE No. 1. KHAMAR LANDS.

CHAPTER II.

Pubna.—The pleaders object to the limitation of the zemindar's khamar lands.

Bogra.—It is the opinion of zemindar Abdoos Soobhan Chowdree that waste lands and lands under water should be classed with *khamar* lands.

Julpigoree.—Baboo Taruck Nath Mullick (an experienced Deputy Magistrate and Manager of a large estate under the Court of Wards) does not consider the provisions of this Chapter objectionable, though its preparation in the first instance might lead to litigation.

Darjeeling.—Mr. Wace approves of the principle which underlies the provision of Chapter II, by which the proprietors would be prevented from increasing the stock of khamar lands, but he thinks that it would work hardly against petty proprietors and lakhrajdars, and he would be glad to have it so altered as to protect them.

Section 22.—Baboo Taruck Nath Mullick thinks that the provision of this section would prove prejudicial to the interests of the zemindar. He knows of many cases in which the tenure-holders by gradual encroachment on khamar or other untenanted lands became possessed of more than three or four times the quantity of land originally comprised in their tenures. In such cases it would be very unfair if the landlord were not allowed to assess the whole quantity of land found on measurement in the possession of the tenure-holders, and thus increase their rents to three or four times the amounts they used to pay.

Pubna.—The pleaders of Pubna also disapprove the provision that enhanced rent should not be more than double the previous rent.

Registration of transfers of occupancy rights.

Dinagepore.—The Sub-Judge of Dinagepore suggests that transfer of occupancy rights should be registered under the same provision as laid down in sub-division D, Chapter III, for the registration of permanent tenures. The Collector does not approve of this suggestion, as he apprehends that such a provision would give the zemindars an opportunity to extort money (salamee) from the ryots.

Bogra.—Abdoos Soobhan Chowdree, zemindar, is of opinion that provision should be made for the registration of transfers of jotes, otherwise when a dispute will arise in regard to the tenancy of a jote, the landlord will have to wait for rent till the matter is decided by the court.

Darjeeling.—Mr. Wace holds that the system of registration should not be extended to occupancy ryots. He does not also approve of the alternative procedure in sections 27 and 28. If the application is to be made to the revenue officer, let him have the power enforcing his order, or section 28 might be omitted altogether. In that case the transferee would apply direct to the landlord, and on his refusal, go direct to the civil court.

Contracts between Landlords and Tenants—Sections 45, 47, 59 (2), 82, 85, and 98.

Bogra.—The zemindars are of opinion that it is unfair that all existing contracts between landlords and tenants should become null and void after the Bill is passed.

Rungpore.—Mr. Newbery says—

"I do not clearly understand the real purport of section 82. If it means that when the rent in kind is commuted to a money rent by an occupancy ryot, his rent is a fixed money rent, and must be paid every year, whether the land is cultivated or not, in the same way as the ryot mentioned in section 50 do, then I consider the meaning of this section ought to be made clearer by adding a few lines to the end of it to bring these cases clearly under the operation of section 59. clause 2. The clauses 2—b and 3 read with the immediately preceding section 81 seems not to distinctly say that the money rent in such cases cannot be fixed independent of any contract more than one-fifth of the gross annual produce. If, however, these ryots are not considered when his rent is so commuted to be exactly on the footing of the ryots mentioned in section 50, I do not see the reason of such consideration, because both of them are occupant ryots with fixed rents."

Julpigorie.—Baboo Taruck Nath Mullick is also of the same opinion. He thinks it would be unfair not to allow the landlord to enter into contract with the tenant, and to increase rent by private arrangements to any amount without limit. The Bill makes void all engagements which militates against the ryots' interests, but not those which are prejudicial to the landlords, although in both cases the contract might have been made in good faith.

Darjeeling.—Section 82. Mr. Wace would not give the court a discretion. He says:—"The two rules would undoubtedly give widely differing results, and the result would be inequality of treatment that would cause trouble. I prefer the second of the two methods as involving the small departure from existing relations between the parties."

Transferability of Occupancy Rights—Chapter V, Sections 43 to 57.

Dinagepore.—The zemindars do not at all approve of these sections, on the grounds (1) that they would bring in the mahajans as middlemen; (2) that they would give facility to hostile zemindars to settle on their neighbours' lands; and (3) that ryots might combine to force the landlord to exercise the right of pre-emption, or let his lands go into the hands of strangers. They think that the ryots should deem it a large concession even if the transfer were limited to inheritance and bequest.

Mr. Tute's own opinion is that if the right of occupancy is to be recognized at all, it must be made tangible marketable commodity. He approves of the provisions of this chapter. As a protection to the zemindar against the machinations of his enemies, and the combination of the ryots, and to prevent any breach of the peace, he proposes an alteration of clause 2 of section 51, such as would give the zemindar an opportunity to prove to the Collector that the sale was intended as a means to annoy him, and the Collector in such a case should have the power to stop the sale.

Rajshahye.—Baboo Hara Gobind Sen, Professor, Rajshahye College, thinks that the restrictions on the transferability of occupancy rights in sections 51 to 54 would lessen the value of the right, and prevent the ryots from improving the land. The Collector agrees in this opinion, and thinks that such transfers should be quite free, subject only to registration in the landlord's *sherista.*

Bogra.—The zemindars are of opinion that the consequence of the provision of section 51 would be that money-lenders and rich zemindars would manage to have the rights of all occupancy ryots transferred to them, and the money-lenders would be the *de facto* proprietors of the soil.

The Collector himself is in favour of the Bill, and has no suggestions to make.

Julpigorie.—Baboo Taruck Nath Mullick thinks that the provisions in Chapter V would unfairly create rights to the prejudice of the landlords, and would virtually reduce them to mere annuitants. The exercise of occupancy rights would give rise to constant litigation.

Darjeeling.—Mr. Wace says:—

"Reading sections 51, 52, 53, and 55 with section 56, a landlord may well exclaim "*timeo Danoos et dona ferentes.*" Having regard to the provisions of Chapter II, by which the increase of khamar land is limited, I do not think section 56 either fair or expedient. If an occupancy right falls in any of the ways mentioned in sections 51-55, I really cannot see why a landlord should not have the power to re-let it without creating "*ipso facto*" another such right. It is surely sufficient that he should be barred under section 45 from stipulating against an accrual of that right. If, however, the legislature will not accept this view, it might at least insert the words "being a settled ryot in respect of other land in the village" after the word "person" in section 56. There would be some reason in this, but why should an outsider suddenly step into occupancy right simply because another man with whom he has no concern had those rights. These petty interferences with the powers of landlords seem to me to discredit our section with the zemindar class, and to challenge their opposition without in any way helping the class in whose interests we are professedly legislating.

Preparation of Table of Rates—Chapter VI, Sections 62 to 72.

Julpigoree.—Baboo T. N. Mullick. The power of Government to direct the preparation of Table of Rates of Rent should be limited to cases in which the landlord or the ryots apply for it.

Darjeeling.—The provisions of section 72 are not very fair; for why should the people of a local area dealt with under division B pay heavier for the decision of their cases than those dealt with under division C? Government should bear all expenses incurred in the preparation of tables.

Section 73.—Darjeeling.—Mr. Wace says:—

"In the second proviso of section 73, I would omit the words 'or on some equitable ground' unless a corresponding proviso is inserted in favour of the landlord. It is conceivable that a ryot, performing certain duties, may by contract or custom be entitled to hold at a rate lower than the rate of the table, but the words I have proposed to omit seem to me too general, and likely to raise questions at any time, which may make the Table of Rates utterly useless. Baboo Taruck Nath Mullick thinks section 73 is not open to objection."

Bastoo land—Sections 85 to 87.

Pubna.—The pleaders approve of the provisions.

Bogra.—Abdoos Soobhan Chowdree is of opinion that the acquisition of occupancy right in homestead lands is a new encroachment on the interests of the landlord.

Julpigoree.—Baboo Taruck Nath Mullick. These sections protect the ryots' interests, but not those of the landlord. It would be unfair to the latter if he were to maintain a person who was at one time a settled ryot in possession of his bastu lands, after he has ceased to be such a ryot.

Enhancement of Rent—Chapter VI, sections 95 (2), 61 (2), and 75 (d); Chapter VIII, section 91, and Chapter IX, section 119.

Pubna.—Mr. Glazier objects to the maximum rates fixed in the Bill, *viz.*, one-fifth of the value of gross produce for occupancy and five-sixteenths for ordinary ryots. In the Serajgunge Sub-division hardly any one

pays more than one-eighth, and the majority probably one-twelfth. He proposes a lower rate, *viz.*, one-fourth to one-fifth for non-occupancy, and one-sixth to one-twelfth for occupancy ryots, according to the discretion of the authority deciding the case. He thinks suits for enhancement of rent should be tried by the revenue courts.

Rajshahye.—Baboo Loke Nath Chuckerbutty, a teacher, points out this anomaly in the provisions of the Bill. Suppose the rent of an ordinary ryot is enhanced to the maximum rate provided in the Bill, namely, five-sixteenths of the value of the produce. He continues to hold the land for upwards of 12 years, and acquires a right of occupancy, would he continue paying the five-sixteenths rate? The Baboo considers the five-sixteenths rate too high.

Bogra.—Abdoos Soobhan Chowdree, zemindar, thinks that an occupancy ryot would gain too much advantage by being allowed to sub-let at so much profit, himself paying one-fifth and realizing five-sixteenths of the value of gross produce from the sub-tenants.

Rungpore.—Some propose that the maximum rate of rent for occupancy ryots should be increased from one-fifth to one-fourth of the value of produce, but the Collector, Mr. Newbery, does not agree with them. As regards the other class of ryots, he is of opinion that their maximum rate should not also be more than five-sixteenths or 30 per cent. of the value of produce.

Julpigoree.—Baboo Taruck Nath Mullick thinks that the restrictions under which the rent of an ordinary ryot is enhanceable and the limit, are unfair to the landlord.

Darjeeling.—Mr. Wace thinks the one-fourth limit originally proposed was fairer than the one-fifth mentioned in sections 59 and 75. Section 76 would prevent the higher limit working oppressively.

Ordinary Ryots—Chapter VIII, sections 88 to 95.

Dinagepore.—Mr. Tute strongly objects to the principle which underlies the provision of section 93, which he thinks has been borrowed from the Irish Land Bill. It would simply be the deliberate creation of a right which has hitherto never existed, and which would deprive the landlord of a part of his property.

Rajshahye.—According to Baboo Loke Nath Chuckerbutty, ten times the yearly increase provided in section 93 (*b*) as compensation is exorbitant.

Pubna.—The Collector quite approves of the provision about compensation for ejectment, as he thinks a reasonable amount of protection should be afforded to every class of ryot. It is not clear whether an under-tenant can under the Bill acquire rights of occupancy, but it is desirable that he should.

Bogra.—Abdoos Soobhan Chowdree thinks that sub-tenants should be permitted to acquire occupancy rights which he might enjoy as long as the superior tenant retained the same.

Julpigoree—Baboo Taruck Nath Mullick thinks sections 88 to 95 would injuriously affect the interests of the landlord.

Darjeeling.—Mr. Wace says:—

CHAPTER VIII.

Seems to me unduly hard on the landlord in two respects. Section 93 (*b*) provides for compensation for disturbance amounting to ten times the yearly increase of rent demanded. I think this should be the maximum, and that it should be at the discretion of the court to award less, the guide being the number of years that the ordinary ryot has held the land. I do not see why a man, who has held land for two years only, should get the same compensation as a man who has held it for eight. Then in section 95 it seems to me hard that because a decree becomes void under section 94, the landlord should be barred from all enhancements for ten years. That he should be barred for that time, if he gets his claim, is fair enough, but circumstances might prevent him from paying the compensation awarded under section 93 within the very short time fixed, and a failure to do so should not, I think, tie his hands for longer than five years at the outside."

CHAPTER IX.

Chapter IXc, section 100 (4) and section 102 (1).—The double penalty seems to me unnecessarily severe. If the payment, for which an informal receipt is given, did not clear the ryot to the date thereof, the landlord forfeits by reason of the informality all balances really due in excess thereof. This is surely quite sufficient without a fine. If the payment really cleared all dues to date, the informality does not matter to the ryot, because he can at the end of the year get a statement of account, and recover a penalty under 102 (2) for refusal thereof. Anyhow might not the loss of real dues entailed by section 100 (4) be deducted from the penalty under section 102 (1), if it is considered necessary to maintain both provisions. It should be remembered that a landlord has often careless and occasionally disaffected servants. Imagine the trouble a gomashta, who was to be turned out at the end of the year, might bring on his master under these sections without any fault of the latter. Surely some provision should be added to provide for such cases. The power to recover damages in the Civil Court from such a servant would be a poor remedy."

CHAPTER IXD.

I hope Government is prepared either to increase the establishments of all revenue officers and treasuries, as a result of the extension of the power to deposit or to create new offices for the purposes of dealing with the applications which will be made. There can be little doubt that the rush on the public offices, whatever they may be, will be great; and I would advise that, as some sort of check, section 107 be expunged. A tenant is not likely to pay anything, unless he knows it to be due to somebody; why then should he get it back at the end of three years. If it were allowed to lapse to Government after that period, the receipts might go towards covering part of the expenditure, to which Government will undoubtedly be committed by these provisions in the tenants' favour.

CHAPTER IXE.

Section 109.—I would add at end of the proviso "on such damages." I do not see why a landlord should not be allowed from a really recusant tenant both interest on his dues and damages.

Julpigoree.—Baboo Taruck Nath Mullick says section 102 (1) is a re-enactment of the existing law on the subject, and sub-sections 2 and 3, though new, are not open to any grave objection, sections 103 to 107 are generally fair, and require no modifications.

Rungpore.—Mr. Newbery would distinctly insert the fee "khurrutcha" in section 123, instead of including it in the words "other like appellations."

Improvements on ryots' holdings, and compensation therefor—Chapter X, sections 126 to 132.

Bogra.—Abdoos Sobhan Chowdree considers the provision of section 129 objectionable, inasmuch as it makes the landlord liable to pay compensation even if the tenant is ousted for wilful non-payment of rent.

Julpigoree.—Baboo Taruck Nath Mullick does not see anything objectionable in these sections.

Darjeeling.—Mr. Wace says :—

"CHAPTER XA.

"The provisions seem to me judicious and fair, but, with reference to section 126, sub-section (2) is not, I suppose, meant to be exhaustive? It includes what is mentioned, but does not, I presume, exclude such improvements as the planting of fruit trees, bamboos, &c."

CHAPTER XB.

I do not see that the power to measure rent-free land, which paragraph 92 of the statements says it is intended to give, accrues on the section as worded. The "which" therein might as well apply to the "lands" as to the "estate" or "tenure."

The Procedure for the recovery of rent—Chapter XIII.

Dinagepore.—There should be some summary procedure to enable the zemindars to realize rents from the ryots. It is also desirable, in view of the very long time which a civil court takes to dispose of a rent suit, to revert to the old procedure under which revenue officers could decide simple rent-suits, and they are more competent for it than moonsiffs.

Bogra.—Radha Raman Moonshee, zemindar, thinks that there should be some easier means for the landlord to realize the rent from the tenants.

Julpigoree.—Baboo Tarunk Nath Mullick is of opinion that the provisions of Chapter XIII are decided improvement on the existing law on the subject, and they would prevent an unscrupulous landlord from harassing his ryots.

Pubna.—The pleaders object to the restrictions on distraint, paragraph 3 (6).

Darjeeling,—The provision of Chapter XIII is a judicious compromise between contending parties, but it would be better if applications for distraint were made to revenue officers whose proceedings are prompter than those of the civil courts.

ENCLOSURE No. 2.

There is one point in which the bearing of this Act on the Hill Tract, should it be extended to Darjeeling under the Scheduled Districts Act, has to be considered. You are aware that a portion of most tea estates is cultivated with native crops by the labourers of the estate, no rent is charged for the little plots these men hold: the plots really represent part of the wages of labour. There is, however, no doubt that on the older tea gardens there are many men who have cultivated land for 12 years or more thereon. I presume that in the land allotted to labourers under these circumstances, no rights of occupancy could accrue, and that the holding of the labourer would not be considered the holding of a raiyat under section 45 (1). I state the case, because there is no definition of a "raiyat" in the Act, though I presume that payment of rent is necessary to constitute such a relation, and because the land I have described scarcely falls within the definition of "khamar land" as given in section 5, and section 6 declares that all land, not khamar, shall be deemed "raiyati." The tenure described might perhaps be brought within the scope of section 4 (9) as a service-tenure, and thus be unaffected by the Act; but I would draw your attention to the definition of the word "tenure" in section 3 (3), and would suggest the addition of the word "tenancy" in section 4 (9). Tenancy meaning the holding of a "tenant" [section 3 (8)].

6. Considering now the Act with reference to that tract which it will chiefly affect, viz., the Terai, I have to make the following observations:—Chapter I. It seems to me that, as it stands, it will work a revolution there in one respect: our jotedars will, on the wording of section 3, become "proprietors"; each of the Terai jotes is entered in the registers maintained under Act VII of 1876 (B.C.) I may state briefly the history of this proceeding. Mr. Edgar, in this office No. 324, dated 24th November 1876, with reference to the introduction of that Act, remarked—"It appears clear that the Terai jotes are revenue-paying estates." You stated the case to the Board in your No. 788, dated 28th February 1877, giving it as your opinion that "all these tenures in Government tracts of land held khas should be treated as tenures." The Board accepted this view in their No. 703A, dated 16th March 1877, and declared that "the Terai jotes should not be registered under any circumstances as estates." Mr. Edgar then recommended that, though recognised as "tenures," they should be dealt with under clause *c*, paragraph 2, section 3, of Act VII of 1876 (B.C.) *vide* paragraph 6 of this office No. 185, dated 16th June 1877). You supported this suggestion, and the Board in their No. 287A, dated 7th July 1877, ruled that the 808 jotes of the Terai should be "dealt with under clause *c*, paragraph 2, section 3, each jote being treated as a separate Government estate, and entered in Register A." As the definitions, therefore, now stand in section 3 of the Draft Act, our jotedars are "proprietors," for, according to the definition of their rights in the Terai pottah, they seem to me to "own" their jotes.

7. Now so far as their relations with Government are concerned, the Act will make no difference. Section 4 saves "enactments regulating procedure for realization of rents in estates belonging to Government." It is in the position of their sub-tenants that the alteration of their status involved in the definition alluded to would make the difference. Their sub-tenants are known by the names of "ticcadars" or "mallandars" and "adhyadars." The ticcadar tenure of the Terai must not be confounded with that of Behar and the rest of Bengal. The ticcadar is really an "under-raiyat," the "kurfa" of the greater part of Bengal. The "adhyadar" gets a share of the crop, generally half of it, in consideration of his labour throughout the year. He is practically a farm labourer, the jotedar supplying seed, cattle, and implements.

8. If our jotedars are raiyats, their ticcadars cannot be recognized, either at once or hereafter, as occupancy or settled raiyats, for they will fall within the definition of "under-raiyat," and there is no such established custom as would give them as such a right of occupancy under section 4(*a*), and the illustration attached thereto. On the other hand, if the Act stands as it is, our jotedars become "proprietors," and the majority of their ticcadars will become occupancy or settled raiyats.

9. If it should not be the intention of Government to give our jotedars the position of "proprietors," then an alteration of section 3 is necessary, so as to make "estate" applicable only to lands registered under clauses *a* and *b* of paragraph 2 of section 3 of the Land Registration Act. The question should, to my mind, be decided with reference chiefly to the interest of the under-tenants. Although it has been the fashion in the past to deny that the sub-tenants of Terai jotedars have any occupancy rights, I believe that even under the Acts now in force such rights have been acquired, were this class only in a position to assert them. But anyhow it would be entirely in accordance with the spirit of the new Act to recognize the majority of these men as settled ryots. Let us then by all means call our jotedars proprietors, if this is the only way of making their subordinates "raiyats." If, however, it can be held on the Act as worded, or as it may be altered, that the jotedar is a "tenure-holder," and that his ticcadar may be a raiyat under him, I think it would be more consistent with the history of the registration of jotes, as stated above, and with actual facts, to call the jotedars "tenure-holders," and to make the alteration in the definition of "estate," which I have suggested.

10. It will perhaps facilitate the settlement of this question, if I give the following particulars as to the position of our jotedars. The settlement papers show them to be 782 in number, and the total assessed area being 123,670 acres. The average size of a jote may be taken as 158 acres. About 163 of the jotes are held by absentees, and these are generally sublet to ticcadars, who again sublet what they cannot cultivate themselves to dur-ticcadars. Few of the resident jotedars are in a position to cultivate the whole of their jotes, and what they cannot manage either by their own or a dhyadar's labours, they sublet to ticcadars.

11. If the jotedar can be held to be a "tenure-holder," perhaps the simplest way out of the difficulty I have exposed would be to add at the end of section 3 (4) the following words:—"The registration of a 'tenure' under clause (*c*) of paragraph 2 of section 3 of the Land Registration Act VII of 1876 (B.C.) shall not thereby constitute it an estate within the meaning of paragraph (1). Possibly this difficulty may have arisen in other districts with reference to large holdings similar to our Terai jotes. I can, however, only suggest an amendment which will suit the circumstances of this district.

12. Anyhow, it seems to me doubtful whether the bearing of the definitions now given, or the position of kurfa raiyats in Government estates, has been fully considered. There must surely be lands in Julpigorie, Noakholly, and Chittagong, if not elsewhere, held by men of substance, who are above the position of what I presume the Act means by a "raiyat," and whose sub-tenants, even if they have not already acquired occupancy rights, should at least now be given the benefit of sections 44 and 45 of the Draft Act. I cannot but think it a mistake that a positive definition of the word "raiyat" has not been attempted.

CHAPTER II.

13. What I have said above as to the Act, as now worded, making the Terai jotedars "proprietors," must be borne in mind also with reference to the definition of "khamar" land. If they do get this status, no occupancy rights are likely to accrue after the passing of this Act in lands to which jotedars now apply their own seed, cattle, and implements, even though the labour by which these are worked be not theirs, but that of adhyadars. This seems to me an additional reason for wording the Act, so as to make them tenure-holders only. I must declare myself in favour of the general principle involved in this chapter, viz., the disability of the proprietor to increase, after the passing of this Act, the existing stock of "khamar" land so far as large proprietors are concerned.

14. The provision, however, would in my opinion work hardly against petty proprietors and lakhrajdars, and I should be glad to see it altered so as to protect them. It must be considered with section 56, and I beg that what I urge against that section may be read with the following remarks. I sympathise with the desire to prevent the unwarranted extension of zeraat lands in Behar beyond what is necessary for the purposes of the "malik," and often entirely in the interests of an indigo-planter holding a temporary lease of the village, but I do think it hard that in consequence of the scandals of past years in one division of this province, the hands of poor men in the other divisions should be tied, and their means of subsistence curtailed. The provisions of the law are strong enough to protect a settled and an ordinary ryot from arbitrary ejectment, but if an owner of a small property does in any legal way get possession of "ryoti" land, it would be a grievous hardship to prevent him from doing as he liked with it. He might be able to make more of it by cultivating it himself than by letting it, especially if the letting could only be on the terms of section 56. No one with any knowledge of mofussil life will deny that among the class of proprietors, as defined in section 3, there are numerous persons whose circumstances are harder than many of the raiyat class in whose interests these sweeping proposals are made, and to sacrifice them on account of the grasping propensities of wealthy maliks and planters in Behar would be a gross injustice.

CHAPTER V.

16. The bearing of the definition of the word "estate" in section 3 on the Terai jotes must be again borne in mind here. If the definition is left as it is, and the "jote" is an "estate," which is to be taken as the area within which the continuous holding of section 45 must take place—the village or the estate? The 782 jotes are comprised within 19 mouzahs, and the average size of a jote is, as I have said, only 158 acres. If the area is taken as the "mouzah," A having held a portion of jote 604 in mouzah Talas continuously for 12 years, may, if he gets a footing as a ryot in jote 605 in the same mouzah next year, set himself up as a settled ryot in jote 605 also. The difficulty remains the same even if the Act is altered, so as to make a jote a tenure, and not an estate. Then the area would clearly be the mouzah, and it seems to me rather hard that, in the case above quoted, A should merely, by reason of his position in jote 604 belonging to B, jump suddenly into the status of a settled ryot. As regards land acquired in jote 605 belonging to C, you may say it is C's own look-out if he lets A into jote 605, so it is; but it seems to me a great mistake to put obstacles in the way of C letting his land to a man like A, who, from his status in jote 604, would probably be an infinitely better tenant and a better subject of Government than the squatter whom C would be compelled to get hold of if he could not let the land to A.

17. This, of course, is one corollary of the words "notwithstanding any contract to the contrary." But for these words C would be able to say to A, "I will let you the land in jote 605, on condition that your status as a settled ryot in jote 604 does not extend to my jote." I entirely sympathise with the object with which these clauses are inserted, as stated in paragraph 33 of the "statement," but, as it stands, it seems to me to go too far. The difficulty might perhaps be surmounted by a proviso to section 45, declaring that the contract alluded to in sub-section shall be a contract between the raiyat and the owner of the village or estate within which the status of a settled raiyat has been acquired, sub-section (*b*) of section 43 would prevent this proviso working unfavourably against raiyats of an estate which has been partitioned. There must be in every district parallel cases to that now put. For instance, why should Z, who may in respect of the mal land in a mouzah be fairly considered a settled raiyat, assume the same position against X, a lakhirajdar, if the latter thought fit to let to him part of his lakhiraj holding. The principle for which I contend is the same as that involved in the proviso of section 57.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

[TELEGRAPH.]

ABSTRACT OF FOREIGN TRAFFIC FOR THE MONTH OF JULY 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.	Ceylon. No.	Ceylon. Indian Value.	Total. No.	Total. Indian Value.
		R a.		R a.		R a.		R a.		R a.		R a.		R a.		R a.		R a.		R a.
INDIAN.																				
Sent	3,206	16,069 11	90	320 2	20	76 3	3,153	14,927 7	...	...	625	11,218 0	411	1,330 7	370	574 2	1,569	2,764 15	9,444	47,280 15
Received	1,791	8,690 0	126	674 [illegible]	48	150 8	3,350	11,916 13	1	1 5	606	1,782 13	463	1,471 4	...	...	1,566	2,867 3	7,951	27,534 0
Total	4,997	24,759 11	216	994 4	68	226 11	6,503	26,874 4	1	1 5	1,231	12,950 13	874	2,801 11	370	574 2	3,135	5,632 2	17,395	74,814 15
TRANSIT.																				
From East to West—																				
Recd. *Viâ* Madras	229	1,828 14	5	15 6	10	24 12	3,698	14,361 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,942	16,230 6
Recd. „ Rangoon	61	468 6	1	3 12	...	...	1,156	4,440 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,218	4,912 8
Recd. „ Lainghа	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Recd. „ Ceylon	40	197 4	...	...	3	20 3	430	1,288 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	473	1,505 14
From West to East—																				
Sent. *Viâ* Madras	792	3,568 6	83	243 3	2	12 14	2,563	10,068 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,440	13,892 7
Sent. „ Rangoon	178	867 13	34	95 10	1	4 14	892	3,494 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,105	4,462 9
Sent. „ Lainghа	...	...	1	18 14	...	...	2	12 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	31 0
Sent. „ Ceylon	94	439 5	4	12 9	...	...	235	1,005 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	333	1,457 4
From West to West—																				
Recd. *Viâ* Bombay sent.	...	...	...	...	8	25 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	25 8
Sent. *Viâ* Bombay recd.	...	...	2	4 8	2	7 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	12 6
From East to East—																				
Recd. *Viâ* Ceylon	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	41	176 14	13	28 15	...	...	...	...	54	205 13
Recd. „ Madras	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30	121 9	30	121 9
Recd. „ Rangoon	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18	73 8	18	73 8
Total	1,394	7,370 0	130	393 14	26	96 1	8,976	34,669 15	...	...	41	176 14	13	28 15	...	...	48	195 1	10,629	42,930 12
Grand Total																			28,023	1,17,745 11

ABSTRACT OF FOREIGN TRAFFIC WITH INDIA BY THE INDO-EUROPEAN AND RED SEA ROUTES FOR THE MONTH OF JULY 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	*Viâ* Teheran	1,791	3,206	4,997	33·70	49·56	42·40
	„ Turkey	126	19	216	2·37	1·39	1·83
	Persian Gulf *viâ* Karachi	48	20	68	0·90	0·31	0·58
Red Sea	*Viâ* Suez	3,350	3,153	6,503	63·03	48·74	55·19
	Total	5,315	6,469	11,784	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 AUGUST 1883 PUBLISHED IN PA[illegible] 1616 AND 1617 OF THE SUPPLEMENT TO THE "GAZETTE OF INDIA," DATED 29th SEPTEMBER 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.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaro, Veragoo, Sawee, Cheena, Cortaloo, Murtiwa, Varree, &c.), *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.
		S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	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	10 13	10 5	11 2	12 0	11 4	12 11	9 8	8 9	9 14	10 8	10 8	11 2	28 2	...	26 5	28 8	28 3	26 7	29 1	28 7	31 0	96 0	84 0	96 0	12 4	13 8	13 8	12 0	12 0	12 0
	Kolar	...	...	...	12 0	10 10	12 2	12 0	13 14	15 14	14 0	15 3	15 3	...	...	...	37 2	32 2	32 2	28 3	31 5	33 1	172 6	172 6	172 6	13 8	13 8	13 8	13 8	13 8	13 8
	Túmkúr	14 0	14 0	14 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	13 8	12 0	13 0	13 8	13 8	13 0	...	...	...	40 0	40 0	32 0	34 0	34 0	37 0	340 0	340 0	340 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0
	Mysore	11 12	11 0	12 0	...	...	...	10 8	10 4	11 1	12 0	12 0	11 12	11 0	...	24 0	30 0	30 0	22 0	36 0	33 0	30 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0
	Shimoga	14 11	14 11	12 10	15 12	15 12	13 10	13 10	13 10	13 10	16 13	16 13	12 10	37 13	37 13	31 8	37 0	37 0	33 9	33 9	33 9	33 9	12 0	12 0	12 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0
	Kadur	14 0	14 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	14 0	17 0	16 0	11 0	19 0	18 0	13 0	...	...	...	34 0	34 0	25 0	30 0	30 0	23 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	10 0

* See Salt.

D. BARBOUR,
Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE,
(Statistical Branch.)

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

Comparative Statement of the Net Indian Sea and Land Customs Revenue (excluding Salt Revenue) for the first six months of the official year 1883-84, and of the twelve preceding years.

(IN THOUSANDS OF RUPEES.)

YEAR.	FOR THE SIX MONTHS, APRIL TO SEPTEMBER.																								YEAR.
	Bengal.				Bombay.				Sindh.				Madras.				British Burma.				Total British India.				
	On Imports of Liquors.	On other Imports.	On Exports.	Total Revenue.	On Imports of Liquors.	On other Imports.	On Exports.	Total Revenue.	On Imports of Liquors.	On other Imports.	On Exports.	Total Revenue.	On Imports of Liquors.	On other Imports.	On Exports.	Total Revenue.	On Imports of Liquors.	On other Imports.	On Exports.	Total Revenue.	On Imports of Liquors.	On other Imports.	Total Import Revenue.	Export Revenue.	Total Revenue.	
1871-72	5,38	36,54	10,61	52,53	3,81	18,83	1,84	24,48	66	50	68	1,84	1,76	6,22	7,32	15,30	78	2,00	9,51	12,29	12,39	64,09	76,48	29,96	1,06,44	1871-72.
1872-73	6,59	36,64	11,34	54,57	2,70	19,48	1,54	23,72	53	49	1,09	2,11	1,94	5,85	5,64	13,43	1,66	2,25	18,00	21,85	13,36	64,71	78,07	37,61	1,15,68	1872-73.
1873-74	5,16	32,43	8,39	45,98	2,91	17,90	1,53	22,34	58	33	58	1,49	1,84	6,68	7,21	15,73	1,62	2,30	14,08	18,00	12,11	59,64	71,75	31,79	1,03,54	1873-74.
1874-75	5,95	38,28	6,22	50,45	3,20	19,74	1,61	24,55	59	30	66	1,55	1,74	6,95	6,74	15,43	2,03	3,18	9,77	14,98	13,51	68,45	81,96	25,00	1,06,96	1874-75.
1875-76	6,14	38,71	7,63	52,48	3,34	20,11	3,40	26,85	62	42	87	1,91	2,10	7,21	6,92	16,23	1,80	2,31	17,51	21,62	14,00	68,76	82,76	36,33	1,19,09	1875-76.
1876-77	6,31	30,89	6,07	43,27	3,92	17,55	52	21,99	70	32	11	1,13	2,82	6,55	4,34	13,71	2,23	2,53	12,40	17,16	15,98	57,84	73,82	23,44	97,26	1876-77.
1877-78	7,05	39,19	7,27	53,51	4,37	21,09	49	25,95	1,08	36	18	1,62	2,56	3,85	85	7,26	2,42	2,72	9,30	14,44	17,48	67,21	84,69	18,09	1,02,78	1877-78.
1878-79	6,55	31,32	6,59	44,46	4,05	18,70	1,07	23,82	91	25	10	1,26	2,97	4,74	2,05	9,76	3,63	3,34	12,94	19,91	18,11	58,35	76,46	22,75	99,21	1878-79.
1879-80	5,92	31,25	4,30	41,47	4,39	15,84	86	21,09	1,49	38	10	1,97	2,64	4,41	2,72	9,77	3,35	3,05	16,89	23,29	17,79	54,93	72,72	24,87	97,59	1879-80.
1880-81	6,57	29,00	5,15	40,72	4,15	22,93	77	27,85	2,11	54	10	2,75	2,39	5,28	4,52	12,19	2,34	3,80	18,30	24,44	17,56	61,55	79,11	28,84	1,07,95	1880-81.
1881-82	6,72	28,20	7,42	42,34	5,03	20,69	72	26,44	1,89	58	14	2,61	2,42	5,02	3,11	10,55	3,33	3,76	21,67	28,76	19,39	58,25	77,64	33,06	1,10,70	1881-82.
1882-83	7,01	...	7,35	14,36	5,12	—105*	62	4,69	1,71	3	25	1,99	2,63	1	1,10	4,74	3,99	3	26,41	30,43	20,46	—98*	19,48	36,73	56,21	1882-83.
1883-84	6,95	6	8,99	16,00	5,27	20	52	5,99	1,75	1	20	1,96	2,62	7	1,71	5,40	3,81	8	19,32	23,21	20,40	42	20,82	31,74	52,56	1883-84.

* The amount refunded is greater than the amount collected.

D. BARBOUR,
Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE,
STATISTICAL BRANCH;
Calcutta, 19th October 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 16th OCTOBER 1883.

GENERAL REMARKS.—Rain continues to fall generally in the Madras Presidency and Mysore, and the condition of the unirrigated crops has much improved. Excessive rain has slightly injured the crops in the Nasik and Ahmednagar districts in the Bombay Presidency; but more rain is wanted for rice in some of the southern districts. The river maintains a low level in Sind where the weather is unusually warm. There has been no rain in Guzerat, but, excepting rice which has failed in parts, the crops there continue to do well. Heavy rain has caused slight damage to the *kharif* in Hyderabad, but the crops there and in the Berars are generally good. There has been little rain in Central India and Rajputana, but the weather is seasonable and prospects fair.

In Burma and Assam the rainfall has been general and favourable, and the rice crop promises well. In Bengal the fall continues light and partial, and, except in the north and east, the later rice crops on high lands have suffered considerably from the break, which is now beginning to affect the crops on the low lands as well. Rain is also needed in parts of the Central Provinces for rice, but prospects are generally favourable. Clear weather has prevailed during the week over the North-Western Provinces and Oudh and Punjab, where rain is much wanted for *rabi* sowings.

Harvesting of *kharif* crops continues in Southern India, and has been nearly completed in the Northern Provinces. *Rabi* operations are also in general progress, except in Bengal, the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, and the Punjab, where they are delayed for want of rain.

Prices are rising in Bengal, fluctuating in the Punjab, and generally stationary elsewhere.

The public health continues fair.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week under report.	State of agricultural prospects.
Madras—(Oct. 17th)		
Bellary ...	2·01 (average of five stations).	Standing crops wet, generally good. Dry crops need much more rain. Harvest gingelly in parts, yield below average.
Kurnool ...	2·09 (average of nine stations).	Standing crops fair, but damaged a little by excessive rain. Harvest *cholum*, *sajja*, and indigo, yield half to three-fourths. Cattle-disease in five taluks.
Ganjam ...	1·10 (average of nine stations).	Standing crops generally thriving. One death from cholera at Berhampore.
Kistna ...	·94 (average of eight stations).	Standing crops generally good. *Cholum* in two taluks suffering from grub. *Cumboo* harvested, yield below half. Small-pox, guinea-worm, and cattle-disease in parts.
Chingleput (Madras) ...	1·20 (average of eleven stations).	Standing crops reviving in three taluks, elsewhere good. Harvest *kar*, paddy, &c., yield one-fourth. Small-pox and cattle-disease slight in parts.
Coimbatore ...	3·11 (average of sixteen stations).	Standing crops benefited by recent rain. Harvest paddy and dry crops in parts, yield average. Cholera in Karur, 17 deaths. Fever slight in two taluks.
Tanjore ...	1·65 (average of twelve stations).	Standing crops generally good. Harvest paddy, *cholum*, *ragi*, *cumboo*, and *varagu*, yield below average. Eight deaths from cholera.
Madura ...	1·84 (average of eight stations).	Standing crops fair. Harvest paddy in parts, yield average. Cholera slight in parts of Dindigul taluk.
Malabar ...	2·67 (average of thirteen stations).	Harvesting first crop nearly over. Second crop cultivation progressing in all taluks. Small-pox in nine taluks; fever and cattle-disease slight in parts.
Travancore ...	3·568	Harvesting over. Cultivation progressing. Fever prevails. *General Remarks.*—General prospects good.
Bombay—(Oct. 17th)		
Kurrachee ...	No rain	Weather sultry. River at Kotri on 15th 7 feet 7 inches against 9 feet 11 inches on same date last year. Fever in 10 talukas, cattle-disease in two talukas. Rats doing some damage in Mirpur Botoro and Shahbandar talukas. Harvesting commenced in places. Wheat, red rice, and *bajri* in Kurrachee 26, 28, and 34, in Kotri 32 and 32, in Tatta 24, 30 and 36, and in Mirpur Botoro 22, 28 and 32 lbs. per rupee, respectively.
Hyderabad ...	.....	*Kharif* harvesting continues. *Rabi* operation in progress. River has fallen 1 foot 4 inches since last week and was 2 feet 4 inches lower on 15th instant than on some date last year. Weather unusually hot night and day. Fever in seven, small-pox in three, and cattle-disease in four talukas. Wheat 25, *bajri* 40, *juari* 50, red rice 26, and white rice 22 lbs. per rupee.
Ahmedabad ...	.....	Reaping of *bajri* and *juari* progressing, other crops healthy. Fever in some talukas. *Bajri* 28½ and wheat 25 lbs. per rupee.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week under report.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bombay—*contd.*		
Baroda ...	No rain	Slight cholera in Naosari, Gandevi, and Songad mahals; small-pox in Pisnagar. Cattle-disease in Harif mahal of Kadi division. Rice crop almost failed in Kadi division. Harvesting of *bajri* commenced in some places. Prices—*bajri* 28 and rice 23 lbs. per rupee.
Surat ...	No rain	Cutting of rice, *nagli*, and grass commenced; other crops healthy. Cattle-disease in Olphad. Cholera in Chikhli 6 cases, 4 deaths, in Bulsar 14 cases, 7 deaths, and in Pardi 65 cases, 16 deaths. Destruction of locusts in Bulsar, Walad and Pardi carried on vigorously. *Juari* 42 and *nagli* 43 lbs. per rupee.
Nasik ...	Rain continues with breaks.	Cotton, *bajri*, *urd*, and *mung* have suffered from heavy rain. Locusts doing damage in places. Cholera in Kalwan taluka, 12 attacks, 7 deaths. Cattle-disease in Niphad taluka. *Bajri* 31, wheat 28, and rice 22 lbs. per rupee.
Colaba (Bombay) ...	Slight rain on 11th; total of week ·24.	Total rainfall to date 80·12, being 10·40 above average. Abnormal temparature 0° to 2° warm. Vapour in air excessive, except on 14th when it was defective. Abnormal wind easterly. Thunder and lightning daily, except on 13th.
Poona ...	Rain throughout the district.	*Bajri* 41 and *juari* 50 lbs. per rupee, in Poona *bajri* 34 and *juari* 43.
Ahmednagar ...	Rain maximum at Nevasa 3·0 and minimum at Rahuri, ·08.	Damage caused to the *kharif* crop by excessive and incessant fall of rain is estimated to be on an average about 4 annas; *kharif* crop is being harvested in Parner, Kopergaon, Sangamner, and Akola talukas. Sowing of *rabi* is in progress throughout the district. Cattle-disease prevails to a slight extent in Kopergaon. Cholera 29 attacks, 16 deaths. *Bajri*—maximum 57 lbs. in Jamkhed, minimum 39 in Sangamner. *Juari*—maximum 72 in Shrigonda and minimum 51 in Akola.
Sholapur ...	·52	Total rainfall 37·24. *Kharif* in good condition, *bajri* being reaped in places. Cholera case 1 fatal *Juari* 65 and *bajri* 52 lbs. per rupee.
Dharwar ...	Rain at all stations except Mugud and Nargund; maximum being at Gadag 3·58 and minimum at Dharwar ·22; Karajgi, 3·50; Ranibennur, 3·0; Hubli, Navalgund, and Mundargi nearly 2·0; elsewhere less than 1·0.	Crops reviving, but heavy rain required for rice. Cotton sowing almost finished and wheat, gram, and other *rabi* crops being sown. Slight ague in Dharwar and Hangal, and cattle-disease in three talukas. Prices stationary.
Kanara ...	Karwar, 1·85; Kumpta, 5·23; Sirsi, 1·06; Hallial, 1·32.	Total rainfall 138·40. Small-pox continues in Hanawar and Sidapur. Rice harvest continues on coast. Pepper growing. Common rice in Karwar 12¼ seers and in district average 15 seers per rupee.
Rajkot ...	·34	Total rainfall 27·97. General health feverish. Weather very hot and muggy. *Bajri* 29 and *juari* 35 lbs. per rupee.
		General Remarks.—River still falling in Sind. Crops generally good, but slightly damaged by excessive rain in Nasik and Ahmednagar, and by locusts in Tanna, Colaba, and Satara. *Kharif* harvest and *rabi* sowing in progress in most districts. More rain wanted in parts of Dharwar, Kaladgi, and Belgaum. Cholera, fever, and cattle-disease continue in several places.
Bengal—(Oct. 17th)		
Chittagong ...	3·16	Weather rather seasonable. Prospects favourable. Rain has done good to standing crops. Prices steady. Cattle-disease ceased.
Dacca ...	1·70	*Ashini* paddy being harvested; cutting of jute nearly completed; *amun* blossoming. Prospects good.
24-Pergunnahs (Calcutta)	·71	Early crops nearly all harvested. Prospects of rice crop in low lands still favourable. A heavy downpour of rain required. Prices stationary. Health of people generally good.
Moorshedabad ...	·22	Weather hot and sultry, with cool mornings. Paddy is fast drying up from want of rain.
Rajshahye ...	1·41; very slight local showers.	A large part of *amun* crop lost. Public health fair.
Burdwan ...	·74; Cutwa, ·05; Culna, ·53.	Rainfall insufficient. Prospects bad. Health fair; a few cases of cholera reported.
Rungpore ...	*Nil*	Weather hot. Prospects of crops fair, but rain much wanted. Fever prevalent.
Bhagalpur ...	*Nil*	Prospects not favourable; rice on high lands has suffered much, on low lands it has also sufferred. Price of rice has risen. No moisture for *rabi* sowings.
Purneah ...	*Nil*	Prospects of rice on high lands damaged by want of rain, rest fair. Rain wanted for *rabi* ploughing. Common rice 18 seers per rupee with rising tendency. Fever prevails.
Patna ...	*Nil*	Paddy much suffering for want of rain. Reaping of *bhadoi* crops well nigh completed; sugarcane and cotton promising still. Cholera still reported from Behar sub-division.
Durbhunga ...	*Nil*	Weather very hot. Prospects are alarming; for want of rain crops must suffer seriously. Prices rising.
Hazaribagh ...	*Nil*	Weather warm and seasonable. Crops already suffered a great deal for want of rain. Outturn will be poor this year. Prices of food-grains rising gradually. Public health good.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week under report.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bengal—*contd.*		
Cuttack ...	·41	Early rice being reaped; late rice doing well, but wants more rain Price of rice has risen slightly. Public health good. Scattered cases of cholera in and around the town of Kendrapara.
		General Remarks.—There has been slight rain in some parts of Bengal Proper and Orissa during the week; it has been of no appreciable benefit to the rice crop which has begun to suffer even in the low lands; in the high lands the crop is said to have already suffered a great deal in several places. Prospects, however, are good in some parts of Northern and Eastern Bengal, where there has been sufficient rainfall *Rabi* sowings also are being everywhere delayed for want of moisture in the soil in several districts. Prices show a marked tendency to rise owing to the unfavourable prospects of the rice crop. General health of the province is pretty fair, though fever is prevalent in some districts.
N. W. Provinces and Oudh—		
Benares (Oct. 16th)	No rain	Both *rabi* and *kharif* crops will suffer. Rain is urgently wanted for *rabi* sowings. Fever continues. Prices rising slightly.
Allahabad („ 17th)	.....	Weather light and fine; nights getting cooler. Rain much required for *rabi* sowings and for the *juari* and late rice. Health good. Prices mostly unchanged.
Gorakhpur („ 14th)	No rain	*Rabi* sowings in progress Cholera decreasing. Prices steady.
Jhansi („ 15th)	No rain	The *rabi* crops will suffer from want of rain and in some places the *kharif*, *e.g.*, those on *rakar* soil in parganas Jhansi and Moth. Water in tanks and most wells deficient. Prices pretty steady. Health of people good. Little or no cattle-disease.
Agra („ 16th)	No rain	*Kharif* crops continue to dry up; *bajri* being cut. Fever in three parganas. Prices almost stationary.
Bareilly („ „)	.....	Rain wanted. Rice has suffered. Health good. Prices stationary. Barley has fallen.
Meerut („ „)	No rain	Ploughing for *rabi* progressing; gram and peas being sown. Health good. Prices steady.
Kumaon („ „)	.....	Weather fair. *Kharif* crops all cut; ploughing for *rabi* has commenced. General health good. Cattle-disease continues. Prices slightly fallen.
Lucknow („ „)	No rain	Weather clear. Gram, wheat, peas, &c., are being sown. Rain wanted very much for the *hewal* crops. Condition of people and cattle good. Markets well supplied. Prices steady.
Partabgarh („ „)	No rain	*Mothi*, *jarhan*, *bajri*, and *juari* have suffered from the drought. Gram and peas being sown. General health good. Prices rising.
Sitapur („ „)	.....	Gram, peas, and wheat sowing progressing. Prices fluctuating, but with downward tendency.
Fyzabad („ „)	No rain	*Kharif* crops nearly cut; sowing of wheat and peas commenced. Public health good.
Rae Bareli („ 15th)	No rain	Wind westerly. *Juari*, *moth*, and *urd* begun to suffer for want of rain; *dhan* being irrigated. General health good. Supplies abundant. Prices steady.
Cawnpore („ 16th)	.....	Cloudless weather. Harvesting of *kharif* crops in progress and preparation for *rabi* sowings. *Juari* on high land is suffering from drought. Fever and cholera abating. Cattle-disease reported last week continues. Slight fall in prices.
Farukhabad („ „)	.....	Weather clear and seasonable. Fever on the decrease, otherwise health good. Crops fairly promising, but owing to scanty dew and want of later rains, lighter and dry soils will not yield as well as was expected.
		General Remarks.—The *kharif* harvest is progressing or finished; some loss has been caused by want of rain, but the outturn generally is not complained of. Rain is much wanted for the rabi sowings; none has fallen during the week. Fever and cholera are abating. The public health is good, and the markets are well supplied.
Punjab—(Oct. 17th)		
Delhi ...	.....	Health good. Rain wanted. Prices falling.
Hissar ...	.....	Health good. Rain much wanted, especially in Rohtak district. Prices stationary.
Umballa ...	.....	Health good. *Kharif* harvest nearly completed. Yield expected to be below average. Rain much wanted for *rabi* sowings. Prices stationary.
Jullundur ...	.....	Health good. *Rabi* sowings commenced. Rain wanted. Prices falling.
Amritsar ...	.....	Health and condition of crops good. Rain wanted. Prices rising slightly.
Sialkot ...	.....	Health and harvest prospects good. Prices stationary.
Ferozepore ...	.....	Health and harvest prospects good. Prices rising slightly.
Lahore ...	.....	Health good. Prospects much improved. Prices steady.
Rawal Pindi ...	Slight rain	Seasonal fever in Rawal Pindi and Attock tahsils; otherwise health good. *Kharif* prospects average. Prices falling slightly.
Moultan ...	.....	Health good. *Kharif* being harvested. Prices fluctuating.
Dera Ismail Khan ...	.....	Health good. *Rabi* ploughings in progress. Prices rising.
Peshawar ...	.....	Rain wanted for *rabi* sowings. Slight fever prevalent. Prices falling.
		General Remarks.—The health and harvest prospects of the province are generally good, though rain is much wanted in some districts.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week under report.	State of agricultural prospects.
Central Provinces—(Oct. 17th)		
Nagpur ...	.....	Weather cloudy. *Rabi* sowings progressing. Health good. Prices steady.
Jubbulpore ...	·75	Weather cloudy at times. Crops in fair condition; rice on sandy soil suffering from want of moisture; cotton promising; *rabi* sowings commenced. Wheat 22 and rice 14 seers per rupee. Health good.
Saugor (Oct. 16th)	.....	Weather occasionally cloudy. Cotton and other crops favourable; *rabi* sowings progressing. Health good. Prices stationary.
Seoni ...	·03	Weather cloudy and warm. *Rabi* sowings progressing. Fever prevalent. Prices slightly fallen.
Hoshangabad ...	.....	Weather hot. *Kharif* crops good; *rabi* sowings commenced. Health good. Wheat 15 and rice 10 seers per rupee.
Khandwa ...	·04	Weather clear. Twelve deaths from cholera. Prices steady.
Raipur ...	·75	More rain wanted for both *rabi* and *kharif*; *mung*, linseed, and castor being sown. Cholera decreasing. Prices steady.
Sambalpur (Oct. 13th)	.....	Weather favourable with indications of rain which is necessary for the late rice crops. Health good. Common rice 34 seers per rupee.
		General Remarks.—Prospects continue favourable. Sowings of linseed and gram in progress.
British Burma—(Oct. 13th)		
Akyab ...	3·07	Total rainfall 179·57. One death from cholera in Rathandoung otherwise public health good. 74 deaths of cattle in two townships, elsewhere health of cattle good. General appearance of crops good. Season favourable.
Rangoon ...	1·03	Total rainfall 76·36. One death from small-pox, otherwise public health good. Price of paddy Rs. 79 to 105 per 100 baskets.
Bassein ...	2·72	Total rainfall 86·43. Public health good. 24 deaths of cattle. Condition of crops satisfactory except in Thaboung, Kyoukpyaw, and Southern townships, where water has been too high, and paddy is partially spoilt. Price of paddy Rs. 90 to 100 per 100 baskets.
Amherst (Moulmein) ...	0·78	Total rainfall 164·05. Public health and health of cattle good. Crops reported healthy. In Moulmein town public health and health of cattle good. Crops healthy.
Toungoo ...	1·50	Total rainfall 77·44. Public health good. Price of paddy Rs. 65 per 100 baskets.
Kyoukphyoo ...	1·99	Total rainfall 156·08. Public health and health of cattle good. No alteration in prices of paddy.
Sandoway ...	3·6	Total rainfall 206·49. One death from cholera in Northern township, 9 in Letwetshe, 3 in Letweanouk, 2 in Dadiling circle, Central township. Crops continue healthy.
Hanthawaddy ...	.....	Public health and health of cattle good. Ploughing progressing in Hlaing township; ploughing completed in Hmawbitwante and Tamanaing townships. Wages of ploughing labour 60 baskets of paddy per man in Hlaing township. Price of paddy from Rs. 90 to 100 per 100 baskets.
Pegu (Oct. 6th)	2·40	Total rainfall 117·01. Public health good. Slight cattle-disease in Zainganaing and Kadoubaw circles, otherwise health of cattle good. Crops promising in Syriam sub-division and better than last year. Price of paddy Rs. 80 to 95 per 100 baskets.
Do. („ 13th)	1·82	Total rainfall 118·83. Public health and health of cattle good. Crops promising. Prices of paddy unchanged.
Thayrawaddy ...	.....	No report received.
Prome ...	4·38	Total rainfall 45·62. Public health good. A few cases of cattle-disease still reported from Padoung township, but the number of deaths is small. Ploughing and planting progressing. Crops in good condition.
Thonegwa ...	2·43	Total rainfall 82·64. Public health and health of cattle good. Replanting still going on in Shweeoung township. About 1,000 acres in Zandoon township damaged by floods, but replanting continues. The third and last rise of the river has commenced, not so high as last rise as yet. Slight damage to crops by floods in [illegible] circle, Dedayi township. Agricultural prospects [illegible] good. Price of paddy Rs. 80 to 100 per 100 baskets.
Henzada ...	9·76	Total rainfall 80·28. One death from small-pox in Henzada township, otherwise public health good. Health of cattle good. General appearance of crops good.
Thayetmyo ...	9·52	Total rainfall 39·76. Public health good. Crops promising. Price of paddy Rs. 100 per 100 baskets.
Shwaygyin ...	3·59	Total rainfall 137·24. Four deaths from small-pox in Yelacooad, otherwise public health good. Ten deaths of cattle in Kyaukhmaw circle. Crops slightly damaged by floods in Kawkameik circle, otherwise progressing favourably.
Tavoy ...	4·93	Total rainfall 190·36. Public health and health of cattle good. Prospects of crops good.

Presidency of Province and District.	Rainfall for week under report.	State of agricultural prospects.
British Burma—*contd.*		
Mergui (Oct. 6th)	7·80	Total rainfall 156·80. Public health good. Cattle and crops healthy. 34,700 acres ploughed and sown. Prices of paddy Rs. 90 per 100 baskets.
		General Remarks.—Public health good, except in Akyab. Mortality among cattle appears to be decidedly on the decrease. Rainfall up to date all over the province is considerably less than last year, but agricultural prospects reported on favourably. Area under cultivation in some districts reported larger than last year, and crops said to be in good condition. The heavy rainfall for the week in Thayetmyo has partially revived the crop, and given promise of a better harvest than was anticipated before. Prices of paddy continues steady with an upward tendency owing to a rise in the home market.
Assam—(Oct. 17th)		
Gauhati ...	0·2	Weather seasonable. Mornings slightly foggy. Nights cool. Public health fair. Land being ploughed for mustard. *Sali* paddy coming up well. Prospects good.
Sylhet ...	2·13	State and prospects of crops good. Public health also good.
Cachar ...	3·48	Weather warm. Reaping of *aus* crops nearly finished. Prospect of *sali* crops good. Ploughing for winter crops commenced. Common rice 17¾ seers per rupee. Public health good.
Dibrugarh ...	2·16	Weather rainy. Prospects of crops good. Public health good.
Mysore and Coorg—(Oct. 17th)		
Bangalore ...	7·01	Crops in good condition. Prospects favourable.
Mysore ...	6·28	Weather favourable. Crops in good condition.
Mercara ...	4·57	Heavy showers daily. Coffee berries well matured. Cardamoms are being picked. *Ragi* crop in East Coorg being harvested.
		General Remarks.—Rain has fallen throughout the province. Crops considerably improved. Prospects favourable. Health good. Prices satisfactory. Bangalore—rice 10½, *ragi* 31, and horse gram 29 seers per rupee. In the province average—rice 16, *ragi* and horse gram 28 seers per rupee.
Berar & Hyderabad—(Oct. 17th)		
Amraoti ...	·37	Crops in good condition. *Rabi* sowings commenced. Wheat 16 and *juari* 26 seers per rupee.
[illegible] ...	·52	Crops in good condition. Preparations for *rabi* sowings progressing.
[illegible] ...	0·7	Total from 1st January 28·95. Standing crops prospering except in one taluka where excessive rain has slightly damaged some of the *kharif* crops. Cholera still prevails in a mitigated form. Prices—wheat 15¾, coarse rice 11, white *juari* 23; yellow *juari* 27¾, and *tur* 23¼ seers per current sicca rupee.
Central India States—(Oct. 17th)		
Indore ...	·20	Evenings and mornings are cooler and the cold weather is setting in, though clouds occasionally collect. Health good. Prices slightly falling. Agricultural prospects good at present.
Morar (Gwalior) ...	*Nil*	Health and prospects good.
Sutna ...	.....	Weather clear and hot. Rain required for *rabi* sowings. Health good.
Rutlam ...	.....	No report received.
Neemuch ...	1·34	Weather seasonable. Health and prospects good.
Goona ...	*Nil*	Health and prospects good.
Bhopal ...	.....	No report received.
Agar ...	*Nil*	Agricultural prospects satisfactory. Health good.
Sehore ...	*Nil*	Weather clear. Prospects and public health good.
Nowgong ...	*Nil*	Rain wanted for *rabi* sowing. *Kharif* prospects fair. Public health good. Prices steady.
Manpur (Bhopawar) ...	3·40	Prospects good.
Rajputana—		
Abu (Oct. 17th)	No rain	Weather rather cloudy, cool, and seasonable.
Sirohi („ 14th)	No rain	Condition of tanks and wells good. Health and crop prospects good. Weather fine and warm.
Marwar („ 12th)	Rain reported from districts though not general.	Eight months' water in Jodhpore city. Tanks and wells are filling up. Health good. Crop prospects good. Weather cloudy and close. Prices stationary.
Meywar („ 13th)	.....	Tanks and wells full. Health a little fair. Crop prospects good. Weather favourable for sowing spring crops.
Harowti („ „)	Shahpura, ·09; elsewhere *nil*.	Weather clear. Health good. Prices steady. Crop prospects generally favourable.
Jhallawar („ 12th)	Thunder and showers	Health and prospects good.
Ajmere („ 16th)	No rain	Prospects fair. Health good.
Jeypore („ 16th)	Slight rain	Weather seasonable. *Kharif* harvesting commenced. Outturn below average. *Rabi* sowing in progress. Prices steady. Health fair.
Bhurtpore ...	.....	No report received.
Ulwar (Oct. 16th)	No rain	Prices rising, *bajri* 20, *juari* 23, and gram [illegible] lbs. per rupee. Health good. Fever reported in three tahsils.

No. 103Met.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of India, Revenue and Agricultural Department (Meteorology),—under date Simla, 19th October 1883.

READ the following :—

Memorandum of the Chief Weather Characteristics in the month of September 1883 in India,—dated 6th October 1883.

IT was noticed in the last monthly report that, towards the close of the month of August, an important change in the weather took place; that the drought which had prevailed over North-Western and Central India for about a month had come to end; damp rainy weather had set in over the North-Western Provinces, Central Provinces, and Bombay; and, quite at the close of the month, had reached the extreme north of the Punjab. This weather lasted far into September, the rainfall in the Punjab, Rajputana, and the Central Provinces being so copious as to raise the total fall of the month considerably above the normal average; and, in a measure, to compensate for the previous deficiency. These conditions did not, however, last beyond the middle of the month; the weather then cleared up; the rains ceased, and the sky became almost clear of cloud.

In Western India, after the constant rain which prevailed so generally at the beginning of the month, the weather showed a decided tendency to clear up; but, about the 22nd, a small cyclonic depression appeared between Bombay and Sholapur, and the month ended, as it began, with daily and rather heavy rain. In Bengal, Assam, and Burma the weather was such as is usual in September, but in the south of the Peninsula it was finer than the average and the rainfall deficient.

In the Punjab there were only ten wet days (September 1—10), but the amount of rain which then fell was so large as to exceed by 3¼ inches the normal average fall of the whole month. The pressure was below the average from the 1st to the 15th, and above it from the latter date till the close of the month; and the humidity varied in the opposite direction, the excess at some stations at the beginning of the month being as much as 40 per cent. of saturation. The usual rise of temperature followed partially on the cessation of the rains; Peshawar, at the close of the period, showing a mean temperature, exceeding the average by 3°; but Sialkot, Lahore, and Delhi, on the other hand, were between 2° and 3° below it.

In the North-Western Provinces the period during which rain fell was longer, lasting from the 1st to the 18th, but the amounts were not so large, and the total at the close of the month was 1½ inches deficient. Pressure and humidity varied in the same manner as in the Punjab, and the temperature variations were similar. Towards the close of the period the mean daily temperature at several stations considerably exceeded the average of the whole month; the excess from the 19th to the 30th being 3·2° at Bareilly, 4·2° at Agra, and 3·8° at Jhansi.

Assam had 25 wet days, and the month's rainfall was 2½ inches more than the average. The date at which the pressure rose above the average was later in this than in the preceding provinces, not occurring until the 20th.

In Bengal, 26 of the 30 days were wet, but the total fall was 3½ inches below the normal amount. The temperature variations were slight and unimportant.

The Central Provinces, Central India, and Berar had 24 wet days; the rainfall on some occasions being heavy, so that, at the close of the month, the total was 5 inches in excess of the average. The weather was, on the whole, rather cool; a mean deficiency of between 1° and 2° of temperature being reported generally, and 3° at Khandwa.

Over the greater part of Rajputana the rainfall ceased on the 14th, but previously to that date rain had fallen on every day, and at Mount Abu the fall continued until the close of the month. Here also the temperature was below the average, the deficiency at Ajmere being 3°.

In Sind and Gujarat rain fell daily until the 6th; it then ceased for a week; but from the 13th onward occasional showers occurred at intervals. The total number of rainy days was 11, and the fall was about the average.

In Bombay there were 25 wet days. Rain fell daily during the first fortnight; it then almost entirely ceased, while the humidity of the atmosphere fell considerably below the average; but about the 23rd the air became much damper; rain recommenced and fell on each day till the end of the month. The total amount was 1 inch above the average, while the temperature was between 1° and 4° below it.

In the south and west of the Peninsula and in Ceylon the month's rainfall was deficient; in the latter region there were only 7, and in the former 15 wet days.

On the Coromandel Coast there were only 10 wet days; the rainfall was 3 inches less than the average, and the temperature was high almost throughout.

Burma had, as usual, the greatest number of wet days, *viz.*, 28 out of 30, and the total rainfall only varied by an insignificant amount from the average. Both temperature and humidity were deficient.

In those provinces where the rains have apparently ceased, the change occurred—

In the Punjab on the 10th.
„ Rajputana on the 14th.
„ North-Western Provinces on the 18th.
„ Central Provinces on the 25th.

Since the beginning of the season, the rainfall has been in excess at about 38, and deficient at about 59, of the reporting stations; so that, on the whole, it has been decidedly below the average.

W. L. DALLAS,
Assistant Meteorological Reporter to the Government of India.

ORDER.—Ordered, that the Memorandum be inserted in the Supplement to the *Gazette of India.*

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

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

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

The Council met at Government House, Simla, on Wednesday, the 10th October, 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.
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 Sir A. Colvin, K.C.M.G.
The Hon'ble W. W. Hunter, LL.D., C.I.E.
The Hon'ble J. W. Quinton.
The Hon'ble D. G. Barkley.

CATTLE-TRESPASS ACT, 1871, AMENDMENT BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. ILBERT moved that the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to amend the Cattle-trespass Act, 1871, be taken into consideration. He said:—

"The object of this Bill is to enable Local Governments to transfer to local boards and similar authorities certain functions, such as the management of pounds and the like, which under the existing law have to be performed either by the District Magistrate or the Local Government; and also to hand over to local funds under the management of those authorities certain sources of income which are derived from the surplus proceeds of the sale of impounded cattle, and which, under the present Act, have to be applied under the orders of the Local Government to the construction of roads and bridges and other works of public utility. The Select Committee to which the Bill was referred have made the measure somewhat more elastic by omitting the reference to the specific sections of the Cattle-trespass Act, and thus empowering Local Governments to transfer to local bodies any such functions as might, in the opinion of the Local Government, be appropriately discharged by those local bodies, and also to hand over, not necessarily the whole, but either the whole or any part, of the sources of income to which I have referred. The Bill in this form is in accordance with the provisions to the same effect introduced into the various local self-government measures already passed, or in course of being passed, by this Council, and will remove certain technical difficulties which stand in the way of the Governments of Madras, Bombay and Bengal giving effect to their proposals for the extension of local self-government by means of legislation of their own. These are the only alterations which have been made."

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.

SUPPLEMENT TO

The Gazette of India.

№ 43.} CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 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.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

PRICES CURRENT OF FOOD-GRAINS THROUGHOUT INDIA FOR THE 2nd HALF OF SEPTEMBER 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. Past fortnight.	Great Millet. Corresponding fortnight of 1882.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria Spicata*. Present fortnight.	Bulrush Millet. Past fortnight.	Bulrush Millet. 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 13	8 13	7 6	...	...	...	17 0	17 0	17 13	17 14	17 14	19 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Vizagapatam	10 0	9 8	11 8	...	...	...	9 8	9 0	10 10	11 5	11 5	12 6	24 13	24 13	21 10	27 11	23 13	27 11
	Godavery	9 14	9 14	11 11	...	...	...	10 14	12 14	13 14	15 0	15 0	18 0	23 0	23 0	30 11	...	...	...
	Kistna	9 5	8 13	12 11	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	15 11	14 11	14 11	16 5	20 13	20 13	24 14	...	...	...
	Nellore	10 5	10 13	12 10	...	...	...	13 6	13 14	15 13	14 0	15 0	17 0	21 10	21 10	28 13	...	...	...
	Cuddapah	14 0	13 10	14 0	...	...	...	12 6	12 6	12 6	13 5	13 5	14 2	30 0	31 10	30 0	31 14	31 14	31 14
	Anantapur	13 6	13 6	13 6	...	...	...	12 13	12 13	12 13	14 0	14 0	14 0	33 0	33 0	30 14	30 2	30 2	18 13
	Bellary	17 5	17 5	16 14	...	...	...	11 13	11 13	12 5	13 0	13 0	13 8	39 2	46 5	37 2	30 2	28 3	26 5
	Kurnool	12 11	12 2	12 2	...	...	...	11 0	10 10	10 10	12 2	11 6	11 6	38 6	37 0	34 3	33 11	33 11	21 3
	Madras	11 0	11 0	10 8	...	...	...	13 8	13 8	13 5	15 2	15 2	15 2	22 5	22 5	23 13	23 13	23 13	25 0
	Chingleput	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 8	13 8	14 3	15. 2	15 2	14 11	...	...	...	25 2	26 6	...
	North Arcot	9 11	9 11	9 11	...	...	...	13 8	13 8	15 0	16 5	16 14	17 5	32 13	41 14	33 11	29 11	31 5	28 14
	South Arcot	9 6	9 6	8 10	...	...	...	14 13	14 13	15 11	15 11	15 11	16 3	...	...	33 10	31 10	30 0	33 14
	Tanjore	11 0	11 0	9 8	...	...	...	17 6	17 6	15 13	...	...	...	30 3	31 13	33 6	40 10	40 10	37 13
	Trichinopoly	9 3	9 3	9 10	...	...	...	15 13	15 2	14 6	16 11	15 14	14 14	30 13	30 13	28 0	30 8	27 14	27 14
	Madura	12 0	12 8	11 11	...	...	...	15 2	14 5	14 11	16 8	14 13	15 3	37 5	37 5	35 10	35 5	29 6	31 10
	Tinnevelly	10 10	10 10	8 0	...	...	...	16 5	16 5	15 6	16 13	16 13	15 13	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Coimbatore	13 2	13 2	10 11	...	...	...	14 6	14 6	13 8	15 6	15 6	14 14	27 13	27 13	26 2	31 13	31 13	28 10
	Nilgiris	10 10	10 10	8 8	...	...	...	11 3	11 3	9 10	12 0	12 0	11 3	20 0	20 0	20 13	21 0	21 0	19 10
	Salem*	13 5	12 11	10 11	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	14 0	14 11	14 11	15 10	33 11	32 13	30 14	30 5	29 8	27 13
	South Canara	8 10	7 8	8 10	...	...	...	9 11	9 11	9 11	14 3	13 8	10 11	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Malabar	7 14	8 10	7 3	...	...	...	15 6	15 6	14 10	16 3	16 3	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bombay	Bombay	10 0	10 0	10 0	23 8	18 10	18 4	7 8	7 8	8 11	12 10	12 6	14 1	18 12	18 11	20 0	15 15	14 14	17 5
	Ahmedabad	12 0	12 0	14 0	19 8	19 8	...	6 8	6 8	8 0	12 8	12 0	8 8	15 0	14 0	18 8	14 8	14 8	17 0
	Kaira	11 7	10 10	13 5	20 0	20 0	22 14	10 0	9 11	10 0	13 10	13 0	16 0	15 0	13 5	20 0	13 14	13 5	16 0
	Surat	11 4	11 4	12 8	12 4	12 4	7 11	7 6	7 6	8 3	8 5	8 5	8 12	19 4	19 4	15 9	14 0	14 0	14 14
	Broach	12 4	12 4	13 5½	...	...	...	9 15½	9 15½	11 1	12 12	12 12	12 9	16 0	16 0	16 9½	13 14	13 14	15 4
	Tanna (Salsette)	10 5	10 5	10 5	12 14	12 14	...	9 0	9 0	8 3	10 9	10 9	10 0	18 10	18 10	18 10	14 6	14 6	15 0
	Colába (Alibág)	8 8	8 8	8 8	...	...	...	7 8	7 8	7 8	12 8	12 8	14 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Khandesh (Dhulia)	14 14	14 14	14 2	...	...	...	7 9	7 9	7 4	10 13	10 13	10 15	17 11	17 11	17 13½	15 2	15 2	15 6
	Násik	14 4	14 4	14 4	...	...	...	7 7	7 7	7 7	12 0	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	15 5	15 5	18 6
	Ahmednagar	14 5	13 4	14 6	...	...	...	8 11	8 11	9 11	11 2	9 15	12 0	27 0	23 6	26 13	19 6	17 12	21 7
	Poona	12 10	12 10	12 10	9 4	9 4	...	9 13	9 13	11 0	11 0	11 0	12 4	21 12	20 11	26 2	17 4	17 2	20 11
	Sholápur	14 8	14 8	13 9	...	...	...	10 7	10 15	10 7	11 5	11 12	11 12	27 10	27 9	35 12	22 1	22 0	27 2
	Kaládgi (Bagalkot)	19 0	19 8	22 12	16 0	16 8	15 0	6 8	6 8	6 12	11 8	11 8	9 0	32 0	31 8	45 0	27 0	30 0	39 0
	Satara	13 6	13 6	12 1	...	...	...	8 14	8 14	8 14	11 7	11 7	10 12	20 0	20 0	26 10	18 2	18 2	22 0
	Belgaum	16 0	15 15	19 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	12 0	11 8	10 0	12 8	12 0	10 8	17 14	17 13	30 0	19 0	19 0	26 13
	Dharwar (Hubli)	23 0	23 0	24 0	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	12 0	16 0	16 0	15 0	27 0	26 0	34 0	24 0	24 0	23 0
	Ratnágiri	7 15	9 4	10 9	...	...	...	8 9	8 9	7 13	14 2	13 7	14 2	...	...	18 3	13 8	13 8	14 11
	Kanara (Karwar)	9 0	9 0	10 8	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	12 0	12 0	10 11	16 0	16 0	14 0	...	...	...
	Pánch Mahále (Godhra)	10 8	10 8	11 6	...	...	...	11 6	11 6	11 6	13 5	13 5	15 0	20 0	20 0	32 0	12 13	12 13	16 0
	Aden	7 0	7 0	8 0	...	...	...	6 3	6 3	6 3	7 0	7 0	7 0	12 7	12 7	9 5	11 3	11 3	8 0
	Asirgarh	13 12	13 12	13 10	...	...	...	11 12	11 12	10 8	14 0	14 0	12 2	19 0	19 0	24 13	17 12	17 12	22 6
	Baroda	9 15	9 15	10 9	13 10	13 7	14 2	8 3	7 9	9 6	11 1	10 8	11 11	15 12	15 12	17 10	13 7	13 7	16 7
	Disa	14 4	12 12	15 8	...	...	...	6 14	6 14	6 6	9 0	9 0	8 11	12 6	14 4	19 4	18 2	15 14	18 8
	Nimach	18 8	17 4	16 0	24 0	23 0	17 8	9 8	9 0	9 8	10 0	10 0	10 0	25 0	25 0	23 0	13 0	12 0	18 0
	Nasirabad	17 8	17 6½	16 8	24 0	23 12¾	23 10¼	6 0	6 0	6 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	20 10½	18 0	23 13½	16 2¼	14 8	16 6
	Rájkot	15 0	13 6	13 10	...	...	...	6 8	6 8	6 8	9 0	9 0	11 0	17 0	16 2	16 0	14 8	13 12	13 10
	Upper Sindh Frontier	13 12	13 12	13 4	24 8	23 8	25 0	11 4	10 8	11 4	13 4	12 4	20 0	29 0	27 12	33 8	...	23 10	27 8
	Karachi	13 0	12 13	12 5	24 0	24 0	20 0	9 0	9 0	9 8	15 0	15 0	18 0	22 0	23 0	23 0	17 12	17 0	19 0
	Haidarabad (Nakur)	15 0	15 0	14 0	26 0	26 0	26 0	12 0	12 0	14 0	16 0	16 0	20 0	26 0	26 0	32 0	23 0	23 0	28 0
	Shikarpur	13 8	13 0	13 2½	22 8	23 0	25 6	11 12	11 8	12 4	16 0	16 0	20 4	26 12	25 12	32 0	25 0	25 0	30 8
	Sukkur	14 8	13 8	14 8	27 8	25 8	29 8	10 8	10 0	12 12	14 8	15 0	18 10	29 8	26 8	29 10	23 8	23 0	23 8
	Thar & Parkar (Umarkot)	12 0	12 6	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 6	12 3	12 12	...	...	...	18 5	17 3	22 12
	Western Districts.																		
Bengal	Burdwan	13 4	14 8	13 4	25 0	25 0	40 0	17 8	17 8	25 2	26 0	24 12	27 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bancoorah	13 0	13 0	13 8	14 0	16 0	15 0	19 0	20 0	21 0	25 0	25 0	27 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Beerbhoom	15 12	15 9	13 4	...	16 0	...	16 8	16 8	16 8	22 8	21 0	21 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Midnapore	14 0	13 0	13 0	17 0	17 0	...	17 0	18 0	21 0	24 0	24 0	25 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Hooghly	13 0	13 0	20 0	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	10 0	18 0	18 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Howrah	13 0	13 4	13 4	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	15 8	19 0	19 0	17 12	...	...	...	...	...	...

Districts.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nyeloo), *Panicum Miliaceum*, &c. Present fortnight.	Lesser Millets. Past fortnight.	Lesser Millets. 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.	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.	
Ganjam	35 3	32 3	35 3	26 10	33 5	26 10	215 13	215 13	215 13	...	...	...	13 13	13 13	15 8	Madras
Vizagapatam	26 5	23 3	24 3	32 13	35 2	22 3	95 3	95 3	93 5	14 10	14 10	15 3	14 0	14 0	14 0	
Godavery	27 5	29 2	29 2	33 10	33 10	25 3	194 6	194 6	194 6	14 10	14 10	14 10	14 10	14 10	14 10	
Kistna	25 0	25 0	32 5	29 10	29 10	22 11	145 13	145 13	130 0	15 11	15 11	16 0	15 3	15 3	15 11	
Nellore	21 13	25 8	32 13	23 2	24 2	23 2	93 5	93 5	186 10	15 6	14 13	15 6	14 13	14 13	14 13	
Cuddapah	31 8	30 0	33 0	33 8	33 8	24 14	194 6	194 6	194 6	17 2	16 10	17 8	16 10	16 3	16 10	
Anantapur	32 0	32 0	31 0	37 0	37 0	31 5	...	...	...	14 5	14 5	14 5	14 5	14 5	14 5	
Bellary	32 0	34 14	34 14	37 0	35 13	30 3	94 13	94 13	82 10	15 13	15 13	15 13	15 8	15 8	15 11	
Kurnool	...	...	...	33 0	31 8	24 11	147 3	157 0	178 13	14 13	14 0	14 13	14 6	13 10	14 6	
Madras	24 11	24 11	28 0	26 2	26 2	25 0	85 0	85 0	86 5	16 14	16 14	16 11	16 8	16 8	16 3	
Chingleput	24 11	26 11	27 6	25 11	25 11	25 0	92 5	92 5	92 5	17 5	17 5	17 5	17 0	17 0	17 0	
North Arcot	30 13	32 8	35 14	28 10	28 10	24 10	140 0	140 0	140 0	15 6	15 6	15 6	14 13	14 13	14 13	
South Arcot	34 3	31 13	31 13	26 8	26 8	28 6	201 11	201 11	201 11	19 5	19 5	19 5	18 6	18 6	18 14	
Tanjore	39 5	39 5	36 3	28 0	28 0	26 3	194 6	194 6	194 6	15 10	15 3	15 10	15 3	15 3	15 10	
Trichinopoly	34 2	34 2	31 6	30 13	31 10	30 13	97 3	97 3	97 3	17 13	17 13	17 13	17 0	17 0	17 0	
Madura	38 11	37 3	33 5	31 2	35 10	30 5	145 13	145 13	131 3	17 5	17 5	17 13	16 5	16 5	17 5	
Tinnevelly	...	...	...	31 5	31 5	27 5	70 0	70 0	81 10	18 11	18 11	18 11	18 5	18 5	18 3	
Coimbatore	32 13	32 13	27 14	34 3	34 3	25 10	131 3	131 3	131 3	15 2	15 2	14 11	14 10	14 10	14 10	
Nilgiris	21 10	21 10	20 3	24 14	23 3	20 11	161 13	161 13	161 13	12 14	13 0	11 14	12 0	12 0	11 14	
Salem	31 10	30 13	30 13	36 6	35 10	34 8	151 10	151 10	151 10	17 8	17 8	19 2	16 14	16 14	18 0	
South Canara	18 11	18 8	17 10	22 3	21 3	20 3	109 5	109 5	116 6	18 6	18 6	15 8	17 3	17 3	14 11	
Malabar	21 14	21 14	21 14	26 14	26 14	22 11	121 8	121 8	121 8	14 6	14 6	13 8	13 8	13 8	12 10	
Bombay	10 15	14 11	23 0	16 2	16 2	17 0	62 6	62 6	58 3	14 6	14 6	14 6	12 9	12 9	12 9	Bombay
Ahmedabad	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	20 0	80 0	80 0	80 0	16 0	16 0	16 8	16 0	16 0	16 0	
Kaira	18 0	...	...	15 8	16 0	18 13	80 0	80 0	80 0	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	16 0	
Surat	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	16 0	80 0	80 0	80 0	13 9	13 9	13 9	13 9	13 9	13 9	
Broach	...	...	...	12 12	12 12	16 0	106 0	106 0	106 0	14 8¾	14 8¾	12 13	14 8¾	14 8¾	12 13	
Tanna (Salsette)	25 11	25 11	25 11	13 4	13 4	14 15	71 0	71 0	71 1	15 12	15 12	14 5	15 10	15 10	13 13	
Colába (Alibág)	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	12 8	120 0	120 0	120 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	12 8	12 8	12 0	
Khandesh (Dhulia)	...	...	...	14 4	14 4	13 0½	140 0	140 0	140 0	13 0	13 0	14 2	12 14	12 14	14 0	
Násik	18 6	18 6	27 9	15 4	17 0	15 8	128 0	128 0	128 0	14 8	15 8	14 8	14 5	15 5	14 4	
Ahmednagar	...	...	...	18 12	18 6	17 3	79 0	79 12	91 5	14 6¾	13 6	14 9	14 4	13 4	14 7	
Poona	15 6	15 6	...	16 11	16 2	16 2	68 0	68 0	68 0	13 10	13 10	13 1	13 6	13 6	12 13	
Sholápur	...	...	...	20 1	20 1	18 4	71 0	71 0	80 0	13 8	13 8	13 8	13 4	13 4	12 8	
Kaládgi (Bagalkot)	...	...	...	18 8	18 8	11 12	100 0	100 0	130 0	11 0	11 0	12 0	10 8	10 8	11 12	
Satara	...	...	...	16 14	17 9	14 5	116 8	116 8	116 8	13 2	13 2	12 6	12 6	12 6	11 10	
Belgaum	19 0	19 0	37 3	16 0	16 8	11 8	65 0	65 0	75 0	11 0	12 3	13 8	10 0	11 3	13 0	
Dharwar (Hubli)	28 0	28 0	35 0	16 0	16 0	10 0	80 0	80 0	80 0	8 6	8 6	9 8	8 0	8 0	9 0	
Ratnágiri	18 13	18 13	21 2	14 11	14 11	14 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	13 2	13 2	11 10	12 15	12 15	11 10	
Kanara (Karwar)	18 0	18 0	20 0	12 8	12 8	12 0	213 5	213 5	213 5	11 8	11 8	11 8	10 8	10 8	10 8	
Pánch Mahále (Godhra)	20 0	20 0	23 0	20 0	20 0	32 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	15 4	15 4	15 4	
Aden	...	...	...	9 5	9 5	9 5	65 5	65 5	65 5	...	...	...	32 0	32 0	32 0	
Asirgarh	...	...	...	17 8	17 8	17 3	160 0	160 0	160 0	11 0	11 0	11 9	11 0	11 0	11 9	
Baroda	...	...	...	12 13	14 0	16 2	80 0	83 0	83 10	13 9	13 9	14 11	13 7	13 7	14 10	
Disa	17 8	17 8	...	15 8	13 8	19 4	137 8	137 8	137 8	12 8	12 8	13 8	12 0	12 0	13 0	
Nimach	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	19 8	160 0	160 0	160 0	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	11 9	
Nasirabad	...	...	...	26 4½	25 6½	23 10	80 0	80 0	73 5½	16 0½	16 0½	16 6¾	15 1½	15 7½	16 0	
Rájkot	...	...	...	14 0	14 2	16 12	70 0	70 0	70 0	50 0	50 0	55 0	40 0	40 0	48 0	
Upper Sindh Frontier	...	...	...	22 12	20 12	18 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	12 12¾	12 12¾	12 4½	12 8	12 8	12 0	
Karachi	80 0	70 0	40 0	...	...	...	90 0	90 0	105 0	17 12	17 12	17 13	17 0	16 0	17 0	
Haidarabad (Nakur)	10 0	10 0	11 0	17 0	16 0	17 0	320 0	320 0	480 0	14 8	14 4	14 0	13 0	14 4	14 0	
Shikarpur	26 0	24 0	24 0	21 0	21 0	14 0	240 0	240 0	260 0	14 8	14 0	13 8	14 0	13 12	13 0	
Sukkur	...	...	...	20 12	20 0	19 0	110 0	110 0	100 0	13 1	12 8	13 0	12 8	12 0	12 8	
Thar and Parkar (Umarkot)	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	19 8	160 0	160 0	160 0	14 12	14 12	11 5	14 12	14 12	11 5	
Western Districts.										Prices per md. of 40 seers.						
										R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.				
Burdwan	...	...	...	21 0	20 0	21 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	2 15 4	3 0 0	2 15 0	13 3a	12 13	13 8	Bengal
Bancoorah	...	...	...	17 8	17 0	18 0	240 0	240 0	240 0	3 3 6	3 3 6	3 1 0	12 0b	12 0	13 0	
Beerbhoom	...	...	...	21 0	21 0	19 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	3 2 9	3 5 3	3 1 3	12 0c	11 4	12 0	
Midnapore	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	18 0	155 0	155 0	155 0	2 14 0	2 14 0	2 14 0	12 8d	12 8	13 5	
Hooghly	...	...	...	17 0	17 0	20 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	2 14 0	2 14 0	2 14 0	13 9e	13 9	13 9	
Howrah	...	...	...	17 12	17 0	21 0	80 0	80 0	80 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	2 14 0	13 0	13 0	12 13	

* NOTE.—Salem for 31st August 1883—Rice, best sort, Retail sale, for 14-6 read 14-0 seers.

a In the sub-divisions retail prices of salt are as follow:—Cuina 14 seers, Cutwa 13-4 seers, and Raneegunge 13-4 seers.

b Retail prices of salt at Raipore 11 seers, at Onda 16 seers, at Mojia, Bishenpore, Indas and Sonamukhi 13 seers, and Kotulpore 12 seers.

c In the interior retail prices of salt range from 11 to 13 seers.

d In the sub-divisions retail prices of salt are as follow:—Ghattal 14-4 seers and Contai 11-8 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 SEPTEMBER 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. Past fortnight.	Great Millet. Corresponding fortnight of 1882.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Baira), *Penicillaria Spicata.* Present fortnight.	Bulrush Millet. Past fortnight.	Bulrush Millet. 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	*Central Districts.*																		
	Calcutta	15 5	15 0	13 11	20 0	20 10	26 14	11 8	10 12	10 0	16 0	16 0	20 0	20 10	20 10	...	21 5	21 5	...
	24-Pergunnahs	12 12	13 5	13 5	18 0	16 0	20 0	8 0	8 0	10 8	13 5	14 4	17 8	16 0	...	...	...	...	...
	Nuddea	14 8	14 8	14 4	24 10	22 15	26 0	15 4	14 8	16 0	18 4½	17 4	19 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Khoolna	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	16 0	22 0	22 0	22 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Jessore	11 8	13 0	13 0	...	...	...	16 0	15 0	16 0	21 0	21 4	21 4	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Moorshedabad	16 12	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	16 0	15 0	15 0	21 8	22 0	21 4	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Dinagepore	16 0	17 4	13 4	16 0	16 0	14 0	19 0	14 4	19 8	21 0	23 0	24 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Rajshahye	16 0	15 4	13 8 to 14 4	29 0	29 0	32 0	15 0	15 4	13 8 to 16 0	17 0 to 18 0	22 0	18 8 to 24 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Rungpore	13 5	13 5	16 0	...	...	...	13 5	13 5	15 0	19 0	19 0	23 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bogra	18 0	24 0	18 12	...	...	...	12 0	12 12	18 0	22 8	21 12	27 3	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Pubna	18 12	18 12	18 0	...	...	...	8 4	8 4	10 0	17 4	19 0	24 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Darjeeling	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	5 0	5 0	5 0	13 0	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Jalpáiguri	10 0	10 0	10 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	12 8	12 8	14 0	18 0	18 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Eastern Districts.																		
	Dacca	13 3	13 5	13 5	20 0	22 10	32 0	16 0	17 0	22 0	17 12	20 0	30 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Furreedpore	21 0	21 0	20 0	30 0	30 0	37 8	18 0	20 0	21 0	20 0	22 0	22 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Backergunge	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 0	18 0	19 0	21 0	21 0	23 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Mymensingh	12 0	11 8	11 8	...	...	...	13 4	13 4	20 0	18 12	19 0	26 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Chittagong	11 4	11 4	9 0	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	12 8	17 0	18 0	22 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Noakholly	...	...	...	...	...	...	19 0	19 0	22 0	21 0	21 0	26 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Tipperah	11 12	11 12	11 8	...	...	...	17 0	18 0	21 5	20 12	25 12	31 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Chittagong Hill Tracts	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	13 5	14 0	14 0	17 12	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Hill Tipperah	10 0	10 0	10 0	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	21 0	20 0	22 0	28 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Behar.																		
	Patna	21 0	21 0	22 0	29 0	29 0	28 0	15 0	15 0	14 0	18 0	18 0	22 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Gya	17 8	17 8	17 0	23 0	21 0	24 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	16 8	16 0	17 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Shahabad	16 8 to 17 0	15 0 to 15 8	16 0 to 17 8	24 0	25 0	25 8	11 0 to 12 0	10 0 to 11 0	17 0	16 0 to 18 0	15 0 to 16 0	18 0 to 19 0	28 0	27 0	...	26 0	25 0	...
	Durbhunga	14 0	15 0	14 0	24 0	...	30 0	14 0	12 8	14 0	16 0	15 0	17 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Mozufferpore	17 0	18 0	16 0	30 0	25 0	40 0	10 0	11 0	12 0	15 0	15 0	17 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sarun	17 0	16 0	16 8	28 0	27 0	28 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	17 8	18 8	19 8	29 0	27 0	34 0	...	...	...
	Chumparun	19 0	19 0	18 0	31 0	31 0	36 0	14 0	14 0	12 0	17 0	17 8	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Monghyr	17 13	17 9	17 13	27 12	24 2½	31 8	13 10	13 2	15 12	16 4	15 12	17 13	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bhágalpur	15 2	15 8	15 2	25 4	22 11	37 14	15 10	15 2	17 11	18 7	17 10	20 3	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Purneah	19 0	18 0	14 0	...	...	...	15 0	16 0	20 0	18 0	18 0	24 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Maldah	18 0	18 0	17 0	...	...	...	15 0	16 0	16 0	18 0	20 0	22 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sonthal Pergunnahs	13 8	13 0	13 0	...	...	...	17 8	18 0	16 0	23 0	23 8	22 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Orissa.																		
	Cuttack	13 2	11 13	14 7	...	...	...	13 2	13 2	15 12	21 0*	21 0	26 4	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Pooree	11 13	10 8	10 4	...	...	...	21 0	21 0	20 0	23 10	23 10	25 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Balasore	16 0	16 0	14 0	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	25 0	28 0	28 0	28 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Chota Nagpore.																		
	South-Western Frontier Agency.																		
	Hazáribágh	15 0	14 0	13 0	24 0	17 0	17 0	10 0	9 0	10 0	18 0	15 0	19 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Lohardugga	16 0	15 0	14 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	16 0	18 0	20 0	20 0	22 0	22 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Singbhoom	18 0	18 0	20 0	24 0	24 0	28 0	32 0	32 0	36 0	36 0	36 0	40 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Manbhoom	13 0	13 0	12 0	...	...	...	17 0	16 0	18 0	27 0	26 0	28 0	...	...	...	...	...	...

Districts.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nagleei, *Panicum Miliaceum, &c.*) Present fortnight.	Lesser Millets. Past fortnight.	Lesser Millets. 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. 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.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
Central Districts.															
Calcutta	...	...	...	20 0	18 13	22 10	90 0	90 0	90 0	2 12 0	2 12 0	2 10 0	13 5	13 5	14 9
24-Pergunnahs	...	...	...	18 0	17 8	17 8	80 0	80 0	100 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	2 14 0	12 13	12 13	13 14
Nuddea	...	...	...	18 13	18 13	18 12	...	...	...	3 0 0	3 1 11	3 0 0	11 10½g	11 10½	11 10½
Khoolna	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	12 0	180 0	180 0	160 0	3 4 0	3 4 0	3 2 0	10 8½	10 8	11 0
Jessore	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	18 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	3 2 0	3 2 0	3 0 0	10 12	11 0	11 8
Moorshedabad	...	...	...	20 0	22 0	22 14	120 0	120 0	120 0	3 0 0	3 2 0	3 0 0	13 0j	12 8	12 0
Dinagepore	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	14 0	160 0	80 0	160 0	3 6 0	3 6 0	3 3 6	11 8k	11 0	12 0
Rajshahye	...	...	...	19 8	22 8	21 0 to 22 8	240 0	240 0	240 0	3 1 3	3 0 0	3 2 0	12 0l	12 0	12 12
Rungpore	...	...	...	17 3	17 3	15 0	110 0	110 0	130 0	3 5 0	3 5 0	3 5 3	11 14m	11 14	11 8
Bogra	...	...	...	16 6	19 2	17 1	62 8	62 8	48 12	3 2 8	3 5 4	3 5 4	12 0	12 0	12 0
Pubna	...	...	...	18 12	18 12	19 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	3 2 6	3 4 0	3 1 0	12 0n	12 0	12 0
Darjeeling	12 0	12 0	8 0	10 0	8 0	9 0	128 0	106 8	160 0	4 8 0	4 8 0	4 8 0	8 0o	8 0	8 0
Jalpáiguri	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	16 0	128 0	128 0	128 0	3 4 0	3 4 0	3 4 0	12 0p	12 0	11 0
Eastern Districts.															
Dacca	...	...	...	19 0	18 0	20 0	99 0	97 0	106 8	3 0 0	...	2 14 0	13 5q	12 10	13 5
Furreedpore	...	...	...	20 0	18 0	12 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	3 5 0	3 5 0	3 2 0	12 0r	12 0	12 0
Backergunge	...	...	...	18 0	18 0	18 0	120 0	120 0	100 0	2 11 0	2 11 0	2 15 0	13 0s	13 0	13 0
Mymensingh	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	17 0	...	...	...	3 4 0	3 4 0	3 3 0	12 4t	12 4	12 8
Chittagong	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	16 0	40 0	40 0	80 0	...	...	2 14 0	10 0u	10 0	13 0
Noakholly	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	16 0	...	...	...	3 2 0	3 2 0	3 2 0	10 0v	10 0	10 0
Tipperah	...	...	...	18 0	16 0	18 0	...	...	...	3 2 0	3 2 0	3 2 0	12 4w	12 4	12 8
Chittagong Hill Tracts	...	...	...	...	...	...	320 0	320 0	320 0	6 0 0	6 0 0	3 4 0	6 4	6 4	10 9
Hill Tipperah	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	14 0	...	...	...	3 4 0	3 4 0	3 4 0	11 0	11 0	10 0
Behar.															
Patna	...	...	...	28 0	28 0	28 0	180 0	180 0	180 0	3 1 6	3 1 6	3 0 0	9 12	9 12	10 8
Gya	...	...	...	21 0	21 0	22 0	160 0	180 0	180 0	3 5 0	3 5 0	3 5 0	11 0x	11 0	11 8
Shahabad	...	...	27 8	25 0	24 0 to 25 0	29 0	120 0	100 0	120 0	3 1 0	3 1 0	3 1 0	12 8y	12 8	12 8
Durbhunga	30 0	29 0	42 8	22 8	20 0	23 0	180 0	160 0	160 0	3 10 0	3 10 0	...	10 0z	10 0	11 0
Mozufferpore	...	...	...	22 0	23 0	25 0	140 0	140 0	140 0	3 4 0	3 4 0	3 4 0	12 0z1	12 0	12 0
Sarun	30 0	30 0	33 0	26 0	25 0	27 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	3 4 0	3 4 0	3 4 0	11 0z2	11 0	11 0
Chumparun	...	...	...	24 0	24 0	25 0	...	...	...	3 6 0	3 6 0	3 6 0	11 0z3	11 0	11 8
Monghyr	...	...	...	25 3	24 3	29 7	160 0	120 0	126 0	3 2 4½	2 15 0	3 1 0	12 1z4	12 9	12 10
Bhágalpur	...	...	...	22 11	22 11	26 8	151 14	151 14	151 8	3 0 0	3 2 0	2 14 6	12 10z5	12 10	12 10
Purneah	...	...	...	19 0	20 0	21 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	3 12 0	9 0z6	9 0	10 12
Maldah	...	...	...	21 0	20 0	21 0	160 0	160 0	200 0	3 2 0	3 4 0	3 3 0	12 0	12 0	12 0
Sonthal Pergunnahs	...	...	...	18 0	17 0	19 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	3 12 0	3 12 0	3 4 0	10 0z7	10 0	11 4
Orissa.															
Cuttack	15 12	18 6	13 2	18 6	18 6	21 0	80 0	80 0	160 0	2 12 0	2 12 0	2 12 0	14 0	14 0	14 0
Pooree	...	...	...	17 1	17 6	15 0	120 0	100 0	120 0	2 12 0	2 12 0	2 12 0	13 0z8	13 0	13 4
Balasore	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	16 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	4 2 0	4 2 0	3 2 0	9 3z9	9 3	12 12
Chota Nagpur.															
South-Western Frontier Agency.															
Hazáribágh	30 0	33 0	42 0	20 0	16 0	18 0	240 0	240 0	240 0	3 7 0	3 8 6	3 8 0	10 8z10	10 0	11 0
Lohardugga	28 0	28 0	30 0	15 0	14 0	15 0	100 0	100 0	120 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	4 2 0	9 0	9 0	9 0
Singbhoom	...	...	...	24 0	24 0	24 0	180 0	180 0	180 0	4 7 0	4 7 0	4 0 0	8 0	8 0	8 12
Manbhoom	...	...	...	15 0	16 0	18 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	3 9 0	3 7 0	3 12 0	10 12z11	10 0	10 12

* In the interior retail prices of common rice vary from 26-4 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 prices of salt are as follow:—Kooshtea and Choondanga 13 seers, Meherpore 11-8 seers, and Ranaghat 11-14 seers.
h In Satkhira and Basirhat sub-divisions retail price of salt 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 12 seers, and Kandi 11-8 seers.
k Retail prices of salt at Raigunge 10-8 seers and Neetpore 12 seers.
l In Nattore retail price of salt 12 seers.
m In the sub-divisions retail prices of salt are as follow:—Gaibanda 10-4 seers, and Kurigram and Nilphamari 13 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 Fallacotta in Alipore sub-division 10 seers.
q In the sub-divisions retail prices of salt are as follow:—Manickgunge 12 seers, Moonsheegunge 10 seers 10⅞ chittacks, and Naraingunge 12-12 seers.
r In the sub-divisions retail prices of salt are as follow:—Goalundo 13 seers, Madaripore 12 seers, Bhanga 11-8 seers and Gopalgunge 12-12 seers.
s In the sub-divisions retail prices of salt are as follow:—Patuakhali 9-2 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 Retail price of salt at Hathazaree 8 seers.
v In the interior retail prices of salt range from 8 to 12-4 seers.
w In Brahmunberiah and Chandpore sub-divisions retail price of salt is 13 seers per rupee.
x In Nowada retail price of salt 10 seers.
y In the sub-divisions retail prices of salt are as follow:—Buxar 11-8 seers, Sasseram 11-12 seers, and Bhabooah 10-8 seers.
z In the sub-divisions retail prices of salt are as follow:—Madhubani 10 seers and Tajpur 11-8 seers.
z1 In the interior retail prices of salt range from 10 to 12 seers.
z2 In Sewan and Gopalgunge sub-divisions retail price of salt 12 seers.
z3 In the interior retail prices of salt range from 10 to 12 seers.
z4 In the sub-divisions retail prices of salt are as follow:—Begusarai 11-8 seers and Jamui 11 seers.
z5 In the sub-divisions retail prices of salt are as follow:—Banka 11 seers, Muddehpoora 10-8 seers, and Soopole 12 seers.
z6 In the sub-divisions retail prices of salt are as follow:—Kissengunge 10 seers and Arrareah (at Raneegunge) 10 seers.
z7 In the sub-divisions retail prices of salt are as follow:—Deoghur 12 seers, Rajmehal and Godda 12-8 seers.
z8 In Khoorda retail price of salt 13 seers.
z9 In Bhadrack retail price of salt 8 seers.
z10 Retail price of salt at Chatra is 11 seers, and Khurruckdiha 11-8 seers.
z11 Retail price of salt at Raghunathpore 11-8 seers, Burrabazar 10 seers, and Gobindpore 11 seers.

PRICES CURRENT OF FOOD-GRAINS THROUGHOUT INDIA FOR THE 2nd HALF OF SEPTEMBER 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. Past fortnight.	Great Millet. Corresponding fortnight of 1882.	Bajra or Spiked Millet (Cumboo, Bajra. *Penicillaria Spicata.* Present fortnight.	Bajra. Past fortnight.	Bajra. Corresponding fortnight of 1882.
		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
Assam.	Sylhet	No return received				...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Cachar																		
	Goalpárá																		
	Gáro Hills																		
	Kámrúp																		
	Darrang																		
	Nowgong																		
	Sibságar																		
	Lakhimpur																		
	Khási & Jaintiá Hills																		
	Nága Hills																		
N. W. Provinces.	Dehra Dún	17 8	17 8	18 8	26 0	26 0	27 0	6 8	6 8	6 0	10 8	10 0	11 0	24 0	24 0	24 0	20 0	20 0	22 0
	Saharanpur	18 13	18 13	20 7	23 10½	19 5½	31 3	7 8½	7 8¼	9 11	10 12	10 12	12 14½	26 14	26 14	32 4	23 10½	23 10½	23 10½
	Muzaffarnagar	17 14	17 10	19 12	33 0	33 0	28 11	6 9	6 9	6 9	11 8	11 0	14 5	28 11	28 11	33 0	22 0	22 0	24 6
	Meerut	18 0	17 8	19 8	27 8	25 0	27 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	13 0	13 0	15 0	27 0	26 0	27 0	19 0	19 0	21 0
	Bulandshahr	19 0	18 8	19 10	28 0	26 0	26 8	6 0	6 0	6 8	10 0	9 11	10 5	26 0	26 0	24 0	16 0	16 0	20 0
	Aligarh	17 12	17 4	18 8	24 8	23 0	24 0	6 0	6 0	6 8	10 0	10 0	13 0	24 0	24 0	25 0	16 0	16 0	23 8
	Kumaun	15 0	15 0	17 0	18 0	18 0	17 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	12 0	12 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Garhwal	20 0	20 0	24 0	22 0	22 0	27 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	15 0	15 0	17 0	...	...	...	30 0*	30 0*	30 0*
	Bijnor	19 2	18 14	17 14	29 8	29 4	25 14	10 2	9 9	11 8	12 6	10 11	12 15	...	22 8	21 6	...	...	19 2
	Moradabad	20 10	20 0	19 11	29 6	28 2	23 2	9 0	9 0	9 6	13 0	13 0	13 2	25 8	25 8	26 4	15 4	15 4	18 2
	Budaun	20 4	20 6	18 0	30 0	30 0	23 0	6 0	6 0	9 9½	16 3	13 3	18 0	...	...	...	18 0	...	...
	Bareilly	19 1	19 6	17 8	26 9	24 6	21 4	7 8	7 8	8 2	13 7	13 2	14 6	27 8	26 4	25 0	20 0	20 0	21 4
	Shahjahanpur	20 8	19 6	19 2	33 8	33 0	25 0	10 0	9 12	9 4	15 12	15 4	19 12	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Tarái Pergunnahs	24 6	24 4	22 0	40 0	40 0	32 0	8 12	8 12	10 0	14 0	14 0	15 0	40 0	25 0	25 0	25 0	24 8	25 0
	Muttra	17 8	17 8	17 8	23 0	23 0	24 0	7 0	7 0	...	11 0	11 0	14 0	22 0	22 0	24 0	18 0	18 0	23 0
	Agra	17 0	16 8	17 8	24 8	23 0	25 0	5 8	5 8	6 0	11 8	11 8	14 0	23 0	22 0	26 0	20 0	18 0	25 0
	Farukhabad	18 11	17 15	17 8	26 12	24 7	22 3½	7 4	7 4	6 13	12 9	12 8	13 6½	24 12	24 2	24 8	23 7	22 4	22 12
	Mainpuri	18 0	17 0	18 8	24 0	22 8	24 0	4 0	4 0	5 0	10 0	10 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Etawah	17 0	17 8	19 0	22 8	22 0	25 8	6 0	6 0	6 0	12 0	12 0	14 8	24 0	23 0	25 8	19 8	19 8	23 8
	Etah	19 0	18 8	19 0	25 5	25 4	25 3	7 12	6 8	7 11	12 0	11 8	13 0	..	18 0	22 0	18 0	18 0	20 0
	Jalaun	19 0	19 0	17 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	9 0	9 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	11 0	25 0	25 0	28 0	20 0	20 0	22 0
	Jhansi	21 4½	19 7½	21 3	30 9	28 10	31 15	7 8	7 8	8 0	12 12	11 2½	15 0	23 11	27 2½	28 0	22 8	...	...
	Lalitpur	21 6	20 8	20 8	36 0	35 0	37 0	9 0	9 0	11 0	11 8	11 0	13 0	33 4	31 0	32 0	24* 0	22 0	26 0
	Cawnpore	19 0	18 8	19 0	28 8	27 0	27 8	10 0	10 0	11 0	13 8	13 8	14 8	27 0	27 0	28 0	24 0	24 0	25 0
	Fatehpur	16 14	16 10	16 10	25 12	25 4	24 4	10 8	10 12	13 8	14 0	13 8	16 0	..	...	...	...	...	...
	Banda	23 0	22 0	17 8	32 0	31 0	21 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	12 8	12 0	14 0	36 0	37 0	34 0	33 0	30 0	30 0
	Allahabad	17 8	17 4	17 8	29 0	28 0	25 4	11 0	10 8	12 0	15 0	15 0	16 0	31 0	31 0	33 8	30 0	29 8	31 0
	Hamirpur	18 9	18 4	16 14	...	...	18 0	8 4	9 0	11 4	9 4	...	...	27 14	24 12	29 8	26 14	23 10	27 0
	Jaunpur	19 0	19 13	18 5	30 5	31 1	28 15	7 12	7 12	7 1	14 2	12 12	15 8	..	...	...	...	...	19 12
	Gorakhpur	18 0	18 0	18 14½	27 0	27 0	27 0	12 2½	11 13	14 6½	14 14	14 5½	19 13	36 0	39 9½	36 0	...	...	...
	Basti	18 0	18 0	18 8	30 0	30 0	28 0	12 0	12 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Azamgarh	16 10	17 4	16 4	24 12	25 13	24 6	10 5	10 5	11 9	14 0	13 4	17 11	31 0	29 8	...	20 10	...	...
	Mirzapur	16 0	16 0	15 0	25 0	25 0	21 0	10 0	9 0	10 0	12 0	12 0	16 0	26 0	26 0	26 0	24 0	24 0	24 0
	Benares	16 13	16 13	15 11½	25 12	25 8½	24 6	10 5	10 13½	11 6	17 1	17 1	15 11½	26 0	26 0	26 0	25 8	25 0	24 15
	Ghazipur	18 5	18 10½	18 0	26 11½	27 0½	27 11	9 0	9 0	10 15½	15 7	15 7	16 1½	33 7½	33 7½	25 12	25 12	25 12	21 14
	Balia	18 12	18 12	16 4	26 4	25 0	27 8	10 0	10 0	10 0	17 8	17 8	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Lilibhít	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Oudh.	Sultánpur	20 0	20 0	20 0	32 0	32 0	31 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	16 0	16 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Partábgarh	20 0	19 14	19 4	32 8	32 5	28 12	16 0	15 5	18 4	18 0	17 2	19 12	...	...	...	...	...	28 0
	Fyzabad	17 6	18 0	16 14	28 0	28 0	27 4	10 0	10 0	11 0	16 8	15 12	18 12	38 0	38 12	...	...	...	...
	Khiri	22 0	21 0	19 0	36 0	34 8	25 0	7 0	7 0	8 0	14 0	13 8	20 0	44 0	41 0	...	...	...	...
	Lucknow	17 12	17 11	17 13	27 7	26 14	25 3	6 0	6 0	6 0	12 14	12 2	15 8	27 2	27 0	24 8	23 6	23 4	24 0
	Bára Banki	18 8	18 0	18 0	26 0	24 0	24 0	10 0	9 0	11 0	14 0	14 0	16 0	36 0	32 0	36 0	20 0	21 0	20 0
	Bahraich	16 0	16 0	16 0	34 0	34 0	30 0	10 0	10 0	9 8	14 0	15 0	17 0	34 0	34 0	36 0	22 0	23 0	13 0
	Rái Bareli	19 0	18 12	19 0	27 8	26 8	26 0	...	...	...	15 0	15 8	16 8	...	...	25 0	22 0	22 0	20 0
	Sitapur	21 6	20 12	19 9½	34 8	32 11	26 9½	8 0	8 0	8 0	16 2	14 0	18 12	28 0	28 0	...	25 0	25 0	20 0
	Gonda	21 5	20 15	20 4	39 4	42 0	28 0	15 0	14 4	16 4	15 8	15 10	18 12	39 12	39 0†	40 0†	21 8	22 0	24 0
	Unao	18 8	18 0	18 0	27 0	26 0	27 0	10 0	11 0	11 0	14 0	13 0	15 0	28 0	28 0	36 0	21 0	21 0	24 0
	Hardui	17 6	16 14	20 6	28 10	27 3	27 11	5 10	5 10	5 10	11 4	11 4	12 14	...	23 7	..	...	16 14	...
Punjab.	Gujránwála (*a*)	22 4	22 4	27 0	37 0	35 0	45 0	...	...	...	13 0	12 0	14 0	32 0	32 0	35 0	28 0	23 0	25 0
	Lahore (*b*)	22 0	20 0	25 0	32 0	32 0	48 0	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	11 0	32 0	32 0	30 0	24 0	21 0	24 0
	Ferozepore (*b*)	21 0	20 0	25 0	36 8	38 0	42 0	...	...	...	10 8	10 0	11 0	40 0	36 0	...	...	...	...
	Sirsa (*c*)	21 0	21 0	22 8	35 0	35 0	38 0	...	...	...	12 0	11 0	12 0	32 0	32 0	38 0	29 0	28 0	32 0
	Hissar	18 8	18 8	17 0	28 0	29 0	32 0	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	10 0	27 0	28 0	32 0	25 0	25 0	27 0
	Rohtak (*d*)	18 0	18 8	17 8	25 0	24 0	24 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	9 0	22 0	22 0	24 0	21 0	21 0	23 0
	Gurgaon	20 0	19 8	19 12	27 0	27 0	27 2	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	13 0	25 0	25 0	25 12	22 0	22 0	25 12
	Delhi (*b*)	18 8	17 8	19 0	24 0	24 8	24 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	13 0	24 0	23 8	27 0	20 8	19 0	24 0
	Karnal (*b*)	18 8	18 0	20 8	27 8	26 8	31 0	...	...	...	11 0	10 0	13 0	24 0	24 0	30 0	22 0	22 0	18 0
	Umballa (*e*)	20 8	20 8	24 8	28 0	30 0	32 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	12 0	32 0	32 0	32 0	15 0	15 0	23 0
	Ludhiana	23 0	23 0	25 0	34 0	32 0	37 0	...	...	...	10 8	10 8	12 0	33 0	30 0	40 0	25 0	19 0	23 0
	Simla (*b*)	15 4	15 0	17 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

* Mandwa. † Maize. (*a*) Barley, rice and gram falling. (*b*) Prices falling.

Districts.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragu, Sawee, Cheena, Cornoo, Murnwa, Nuglee). *Panicum Miliaceum, &c.* Present fortnight.	Lesser Millets. Past fortnight.	Lesser Millets. 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.	Provinces.
	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	R a.	R a. per md.	R a.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	
Sylhet	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received	...			Assam.
Cachar																
Goalpárá																
Gáro Hills																
Kámrúp																
Darrang																
Nowgong																
Sibságar																
Lakhimpur																
Khási & Jaintiá Hills																
Nága Hills																
										S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.				
Dehra Dún	...	...	...	22 0	22 0	20 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	11 0	11 0	10 0	10 8	10 8	10 0	N. W. Provinces.
Saharanpur	...	...	...	24 11½	24 11½	24 11½	129 0	129 0	129 0	13 2½	13 2½	12 1	12 14½	12 14½	11 13	
Muzaffarnagar	...	...	...	23 2	22 8	24 14	110 0	110 0	132 0	12 6	12 6	11 13	11 8	11 8	11 4	
Meerut	...	...	...	23 0	22 8	24 0	110 0	110 0	110 0	12 8	12 8	12 8	12 0	12 0	12 0	
Bulandshahr	...	...	...	22 0	21 0	23 0	140 0	140 0	150 0	11 8	11 8	11 12	..	...	...	
Aligarh	...	...	...	22 0	21 0	22 8	120 0	120 0	130 0	12 8	12 4	12 8	12 0	12 0	11 8	
Kumaun	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	12 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	9 0	9 0	8 0	8 0*	8 0	7 0	
Garhwál	...	...	...	9 0	10 0	9 0	280 0	280 0	280 0	9 0	8 8	7 0	8 2	7 13	6 4	
Bijnor	...	...	...	20 13	21 6	21 6	135 0	135 0	135 0	...	...	...	11 8	11 4	11 4	
Moradabad	...	...	...	21 14	21 14	21 14	125 0	125 0	137 8	12 10	12 10	12 12	12 8	12 8	11 14	
Budaun	...	...	...	24 9½	24 0	19 8	192 0	192 0	192 0	11 6	11 6	10 12½	10 12½	11 1½	10 7½	
Bareilly	...	...	...	23 2	22 8	21 10	125 0	125 0	125 0	12 3	12 3	11 14	11 14	11 14	11 4	
Shahjahanpur	...	...	...	23 4	22 12	21 12	160 0	160 0	160 0	13 0	13 0	12 8	11 0	10 12	10 12	
Tarái Pergunnahs	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	18 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	11 4	11 4	12 0	11 0	11 0	11 8	
Muttra	...	...	...	21 8	21 8	21 8	120 0	120 0	110 0	13 0	13 0	14 0	12 8	12 8	12 8	
Agra	...	...	...	23 0	22 8	25 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	13 8	13 8	12 8	13 0	13 0	12 0	
Farukhabad	...	...	...	24 12	23 0	21 15½	150 0	150 0	156 8	12 4	12 4	11 1½	11 10	11 10	10 14	
Mainpuri	...	...	...	22 0	21 0	24 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	11 8	11 8	12 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	
Etawah	...	...	...	24 0	24 0	26 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	12 0	12 0	10 8	11 0	11 0	10 0	
Etah	...	...	...	22 1	21 0	22 0	180 0	180 0	160 0	12 0	12 0	10 8	11 13	11 4	12 0	
Jalaun	...	...	...	29 0	29 0	30 0	140 0	140 0	140 0	11 0	11 0	12 0	10 0	10 0	11 0	
Jhansi	...	...	...	28 14	27 9½	28 0½	200 0	200 0	200 0	11 0	11 0	12 8	10 0	10 0	11 8	
Lalitpur	...	...	...	31 0	30 0	30 0	160 0	180 0	160 0	12 0	12 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	
Cawnpore	...	...	...	28 8	27 0	25 8	145 0	145 0	140 0	13 8	13 8	12 12	13 0	13 0	12 8	
Fatehpur	...	...	...	29 8	27 12	25 4	200 0	200 0	200 0	11 0	11 0	10 4	10 12	10 12	10 0	
Banda	...	...	...	37 0	37 0	33 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	12 0	12 0	12 8	11 0	11 0	12 0	
Allahabad	...	...	...	29 12	29 0	25 2	160 0	140 0	150 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	
Hamirpur	...	...	...	32 8	29 13	29 13	140 0	140 0	140 0	11 8	11 4	11 12	10 8	10 0	11 0	
Jaunpur	...	...	...	28 4	29 10	24 0	148 12	148 12	120 0	10 12	10 12	9 11	10 10	10 10	9 9	
Gorakhpur	...	...	...	28 13	28 13	26 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	10 9½	10 9½	11 13	10 6½	10 6½	10 6½	
Basti	...	...	...	27 0	27 0	23 0	160 0	150 0	160 0	8 8	8 8	9 8	8 0	8 0	9 0	
Azamgarh	...	...	...	25 1	25 15	22 14	147 8	147 8	181 0	10 8	10 8	10 8	9 14	9 14	10 0	
Mirzapur	...	...	...	26 0	24 0	21 0	70 0	70 0	100 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	8 0	8 0	9 0	
Benares	...	...	...	24 6	23 14	21 2	90 0	90 0	120 0	10 6½	10 6½	11 4	10 2	10 2	1 2	
Ghazipur	...	...	...	27 0½	27 0½	25 12	128 12	128 12	130 0	10 15½	10 15½	11 0	10 5	10 5	9 10½	
Balia	...	...	...	25 0	25 8	25 0	90 0	90 0	100 0	11 4	11 4	11 4	11 4	11 4	11 4	
Lilibhít	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received			
Sultánpur	...	...	...	31 0	31 0	26 8	160 0	160 0	160 0	12 4	12 4	11 8	12 0	12 0	11 4	Oudh.
Partábgarh	...	...	...	28 0	26 10½	21 4	200 0	200 0	200 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	10 10	10 10	10 4	
Fyzabad	...	...	...	26 8	27 8	23 4	120 0	120 0	140 0	11 8	11 8	11 0	11 0	11 0	10 0	
Khiri	...	...	...	26 0	26 8	18 0	120 0	120 0	160 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	10 8	10 8	10 0	
Lucknow	...	...	...	23 3	23 0	21 9	115 0	115 0	110 0	11 2½	11 2½	10 8	10 10½	10 10½	10 0	
Bára Banki	...	...	...	25 0	25 0	22 8	130 0	130 0	130 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	11 0	11 0	10 0	
Bahraich	...	...	...	30 0	30 0	24 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	...	...	...	9 8	9 8	9 8	
Rái Bareli	...	...	...	25 0	24 0	19 12	160 0	160 0	160 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	9 0	
Sitapur	...	...	...	27 8	27 1½	21 6	160 0	160 0	160 0	12 8	12 8	12 0	11 8	11 8	10 8	
Gonda	...	...	...	32 8	33 8	26 12	200 0	200 0	240 0	11 4	11 4	11 4	11 0	11 0	11 0	
Unao	...	...	...	26 0	25 0	23 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	...	...	...	11 0	12 0	11 8	
Hardui	...	...	...	22 8	21 9	22 8	240 0	200 0	240 0	9 6	9 6	9 6	7 8	7 8	8 7	
Gujránwála (*a*)	...	...	...	32 8	29 8	27 0	95 0	95 0	95 0	15 4	15 4	15 4	15 0	15 0	15 0	Punjab.
Lahore (*b*)	...	...	...	31 0	29 0	32 0	80 0	80 0	80 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	14 0	14 0	12 0	
Ferozepore (*b*)	...	...	...	35 0	30 8	36 0	100 0	100 0	80 0	13 4	13 4	12 0	13 0	13 0	12 0	
Sirsa (*c*)	...	...	...	35 0	33 0	27 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	12 8	12 0	11 0	12 0	11 8	10 8	
Hissar	...	...	...	27 0	27 0	29 0	120 0	120 0	80 0	12 8	12 0	11 0	12 0	11 8	10 .	
Rohtak (*d*)	...	...	...	22 8	23 0	23 8	100 0	100 0	100 0	12 8	12 0	11 6	11 8	11 0	10 12	
Gurgaon	...	...	...	22 0	22 0	24 4	120 0	120 0	110 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	
Delhi (*b*)	...	...	...	22 0	21 0	22 12	80 0	80 0	80 0	12 8	12 8	12 8	11 8	11 8	11 8	
Karnal (*b*)	...	...	...	24 0	24 0	26 0	140 0	140 0	160 0	12 0	12 0	11 8	11 12	11 12	11 4	
Umballa (*e*)	...	...	...	26 0	27 0	29 0	160 0	160 0	140 0	14 0	14 2	13 13	14 0	14 0	13 12	
Ludhiana	...	...	...	29 8	29 0	32 12	100 0	100 0	100 0	14 0	14 0	14 10	14 0	14 0	14½ 8	
Simla (*b*)	...	...	...	19 4	18 4	22 8	80 0	80 0	80 0	11 4	11 0	10 0	10 8	10 5	9 6	

(*c*) Rice, bajra, gram and salt falling. (*d*) Wheat and gram rising: salt and barley falling. (*e*) barley and gram rising.

PRICES CURRENT OF FOOD-GRAINS THROUGHOUT INDIA FOR THE 2nd HALF OF SEPTEMBER 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. Past fortnight.	Great Millet. Corresponding fortnight of 1882.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria Spicata*. Present fortnight.	Bulrush Millet. Past fortnight.	Bulrush Millet. 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.*	Kángra	20 0	20 0	24 0	32 0	32 0	40 0	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Jullundur (a)	21 8	20 0	25 8	30 0	30 0	35 0	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	8 0	30 0	28 0	34 0	25 0	24 0	19 0
	Hoshiárpur (a)	20 0	20 0	26 8	25 0	24 0	36 0	...	...	...	12 8	11 0	11 0	29 0	...	34 0	20 0	20 0	16 0
	Gurdaspur	24 8	24 8	30 0	28 0	28 0	42 0	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	16 0	30 0	30 0	28 0	14 0	14 0	14 0
	Amritsar (b)	23 0	21 8	25 8	30 0	30 0	43 8	...	...	...	13 8	11 8	12 8	35 0	27 4	29 4	24 8	24 8	23 8
	Siálkot (a)	23 8	22 0	27 0	35 0	35 0	44 0	...	...	...	12 0	13 0	14 0	32 0	32 0	28 0	30 0	29 0	21 0
	Gujrát (c)	23 0	23 0	27 0	37 0	36 0	45 8	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	12 0	38 0	36 8	32 0	35 8	33 8	29 8
	Jhelum	23 0	21 0	24 0	36 0	28 0	35 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	10 0	33 0	33 0	26 0	36 0	29 0	25 0
	Ráwalpindi (d)	25 0	23 0	25 0	34 0	32 0	35 8	...	...	...	7 8	7 8	11 12	44 0	36 8	32 0	45 0	35 8	25 0
	Shahpúr (e)	27 0	26 0	21 0	41 0	41 0	32 0	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	12 0	36 0	34 0	22 0	34 0	34 0	21 0
	Jhang (f)	20 0	21 4	19 4	31 8	30 0	33 0	...	...	...	9 8	9 4	10 0	24 0	26 11	25 0	31 0	30 0	20 0
	Montgomery	17 8	17 0	20 0	30 0	26 0	24 0	...	...	...	5 8	5 8	5 8	...	...	20 0	...	...	16 0
	Mooltan (g)	15 8	15 8	17 0	27 0	27 0	29 0	...	...	...	11 0	10 0	10 0	27 0	24 0	30 0	24 0	24 0	24 0
	Muzaffargarh (h)	17 0	17 0	18 8	26 0	25 0	26 0	...	...	...	5 0	5 0	7 0	21 0	21 0	18 0	17 0	16 0	18 0
	Dera Gházi Khán	17 8	17 8	18 12	27 8	27 8	22 8	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	7 8	33 12	32 8	23 12	30 0	30 0	22 8
	Dera Ismail Khán (i)	20 10	21 4	20 10	32 8	35 0	28 8	...	...	...	8 0	8 2	9 1	40 0	40 0	32 4	30 0	30 0	27 4
	Bannu	28 2	29 6	30 0	35 0	41 4	42 2	...	...	...	8 12	8 12	10 0	37 8	45 0	35 0	30 0	30 0	33 12
	Kohát	19 12	19 10	17 8	33 2	31 14	30 4	...	...	...	11 8	11 8	12 2	30 10	30 10	22 4	30 10	30 10	21 10
	Pesháwar (j)	20 5	20 8	18 12	33 0	32 0	35 6	...	...	...	11 5	11 5	9 8	24 0	23 6	26 6	27 12	27 4	14 0
	Házára	25 8	25 0	23 12	40 0	40 0	32 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	11 8	38 0	34 0	...	28 0	28 0	...
Central Provinces.	Nágpur	18 12	18 12	17 0	...	...	...	8 12	9 0	9 8	16 0	16 0	16 0	29 8	29 0	26 12	...	...	...
	Bhandára	22 0	20 0	18 12	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	10 0	22 8	20 0	21 4	35 0	35 0	23 0	...	...	...
	Chanda	19 0	19 0	18 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	13 0	30 8	27 8	24 0	...	...	...
	Wardha	20 0	20 0	18 8	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	8 12	12 0	12 0	14 12	27 0	26 0	23 0	...	...	...
	Bálaghát	20 0	18 0	17 0	...	...	...	18 0	15 0	15 0	27 0	23 0	28 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Jubbulpore	20 0	19 0	17 0	22 0	20 0	20 0	11 0	10 0	10 0	16 0	15 0	14 0	24 0	23 0	17 0	17 0	17 8	15 8
	Saugor	23 8	20 8	18 8	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	10 0	11 0	9 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Damoh	26 8	26 8	22 0	...	...	...	12 0	10 12	14 8	13 8	12 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Seoni	21 0	21 0	18 0	...	...	...	12 8	12 8	13 8	18 0	16 0	19 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Mandla	26 0	25 0	19 0	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	15 0	19 0	18 8	18 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Betúl	18 0	18 0	16 0	...	...	...	10 8	10 8	9 0	11 0	11 0	10 0	19 8	19 8	20 0	...	...	...
	Chhindwára	25 8	25 8	17 0	...	...	...	8 8	8 8	9 0	14 8	14 8	13 0	31 0	31 0	23 0	...	...	...
	Hoshangabad	15 6	15 6	15 7	...	...	...	4 0	4 0	4 8	9 9	9 12	11 4	21 0	21 0	27 4	19 4	19 4	27 4
	Narsinghpur	17 8	17 8	16 0	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	10 0	11 8	11 8	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nimár	16 8	16 8	16 0	...	...	...	12 9	12 9	...	14 14	14 14	12 0	20 10	20 10	30 0	20 0	20 0	25 0
	Raipur	21 0	21 0	28 0	...	...	...	17 8	17 8	20 0	31 8	31 8	40 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sambalpur	15 0	16 8	22 12	...	...	...	27 0	29 5	35 0	32 0	32 11	44 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Biláspur	26 0	25 0	49 0	...	...	...	47 8	33 4	54 0	58 0	44 0	84 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
British Burma.	*Arakan Division.*																		
	Akyab	6 6	6 6	6 10	...	...	...	7 0	7 0	14 0	9 0	9 0	17 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Northern Arakan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Kyoukpyoo	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 8	8 11	18 0	11 0	10 3	19 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sandoway	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Pegu Division.																		
	Rangoon Town	11 2	11 0	15 5	...	...	...	11 4	11 10	12 9	12 3	12 8	13 2	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Tharrawaddy	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 2½	7 2½	10 13½	7 14 2/7	7 14 2/7	14 4½	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Prome	9 11	9 11	13 13	...	...	...	9 9	11 3	12 12	13 1	13 1	17 2	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Irrawaddy Division.																		
	Henzada	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 15	11 15	14 5	15 10	15 10	19 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Thonegwa	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 6	8 6	10 12	14 11	10 7	14 11	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Thayetmyo	9 4	9 4	10 1	...	...	...	10 0	10 3	10 3	11 13	11 13	13 13	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Tenasserim Division.																		
	Moulmein Town & Amherst	12 2	12 2	10 0	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	12 10	12 3	12 3	20 4	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Tavoy	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 6	12 6	13 12	17 15	17 15	22 14	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Toungoo	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 13	14 3	18 5	14 3	16 1	21 5	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Shwaygyin	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 13	9 1	12 7	10 6	11 5	13 13	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Salween	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hyderabad Assigned Districts.	Secunderabad	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bolarum																		
	Chudderghat																		
	Amraoti	15 8	16 0	17 0	10 0	10 0	11 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	26 0	26 0	28 0	16 0	16 0	18 0
	Akola	16 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	7 0	7 0	8 0	13 0	13 0	10 0	27 0	24 0	26 0	21 0	21 0	16 0
	Ellichpur	16 0	16 0	16 0	14 0	14 0	12 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	12 0	14 0	12 0	26 0	27 0	30 0	23 0	24 0	25 0
	Buldana	18 0	18 0	17 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	11 0	25 0	26 0	32 0	24 0	24 0	28 0
	Wun	18 0	18 0	13 8	...	...	...	8 8	8 0	7 0	13 0	13 0	10 8	30 8	31 8	28 0	...	...	...
	Basim	21 0	21 0	21 0	...	...	...	5 12	5 12	5 4	13 0	13 0	13 0	28 0	27 0	32 0	...	...	...

Districts	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nugiee), *Panicum Miliaceum*, &c. Present fortnight.	Lesser Millets. Past fortnight.	Lesser Millets. Corresponding fortnight of 1882.	Grain. Present fortnight.	Grain. Past fortnight.	Grain. 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.	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.	
Kángra	...	...	...	21 0	18 0	24 0	140 0	140 0	140 0	10 8	10 8	10 8	10 0	10 0	10 0	Punjab—*continued.*
Jullundur (a)	...	...	...	27 0	25 8	32 0	110 0	110 0	100 0	14 8	14 8	14 4	14 0	14 0	13 11	
Hoshiárpur (a)	...	...	...	25 0	24 0	28 0	110 0	110 0	100 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	13 12	13 12	13 8	
Gurdáspur	...	...	...	27 0	25 8	31 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	13 4	13 0	13 8	12 8	12 0	13 0	
Amritsar (b)	...	...	...	31 4	30 8	33 4	80 0	80 0	80 0	15 6	15 5	14 12	15 0	14 13	14 6	
Siálkot (a)	...	...	...	27 0	26 8	26 0	120 0	120 0	130 0	15 8	15 8	14 12	15 0	15 0	14 0	
Gujrát (c)	...	...	...	28 8	26 0	25 8	100 0	100 0	100 0	*	*	*	15 0	15 0	15 0	
Jhelum	...	...	...	28 0	25 0	24 0	120 0	120 0	160 0	16 0	16 0	16 8	15 8	15 8	16 0	
Ráwalpindi (d)	...	...	...	32 8	29 0	25 0	82 0	88 0	90 0	15 4	15 4	14 6	15 0	14 12	14 4	
Shahpúr (e)	...	...	...	37 0	36 0	23 8	320 0	320 0	320 0	17 0	17 0	17 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	
Jhang (f)	...	...	...	26 0	26 11	22 8	200 0	200 0	200 0	13 8	14 0	15 2	13 4	13 12	15 0	
Montgomery	...	...	...	30 0	27 0	28 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	
Mooltan (g)	...	...	...	25 0	24 0	23 8	90 0	90 0	90 0	13 12	14 0	15 0	13 8	13 8	14 8	
Muzaffargarh (h)	...	...	...	21 8	21 0	19 0	90 0	90 0	120 0	*	*	*	13 8	13 8	12 0	
Dera Gházi Khán	...	...	...	23 12	23 12	17 8	100 0	100 0	100 0	30 10	31 4	30 10	27 8	28 12	27 8	
Dera Ismail Khan (i)	...	...	...	26 4	30 0	24 13	125 0	125 0	100 0	47 8	50 0	55 0	45 0	47 8	53 0	
Bannu	...	...	...	30 10	30 10	30 0	80 0	80 0	80 0	100 0	100 0	120 0	80 0	80 0	100 0	
Kohát	...	...	...	28 1	25 8	16 14	102 0	102 0	102 0	68 14	71 6	91 8	63 12	66 5	75 0	
Pesháwar (j)	...	...	...	24 10	24 0	16 13	105 0	105 0	96 0	44 3	44 3	55 4	43 0	43 0	53 0	
Házára	...	...	...	24 0	24 0	...	140 0	140 0	70 0	*	*	*	12 0	11 0	11 0	
Nágpur	...	...	...	20 8	20 8	19 4	140 0	120 0	150 0	12 0	12 0	10 12	11 12	11 12	10 8	Central Provinces.
Bhandára	...	...	...	22 0	21 0	21 0	96 0	96 0	...	10 4	10 0	11 0	10 0	9 12	10 12	
Chánda	...	...	...	21 8	21 8	27 0	360 0	360 0	360 0	...	...	...	9 8	10 0	9 8	
Wardha	...	...	...	21 0	19 0	24 0	150 0	120 0	125 0	12 4	11 8	12 4	12 0	11 0	12 0	
Bálaghát	...	...	...	27 0	25 0	30 0	275 0	275 0	275 0	9 4	9 4	10 0	9 0	8 8	10 0	
Jubbulpore	...	...	...	26 8	26 0	25 0	130 0	120 0	120 0	11 8	11 4	11 0	11 0	10 12	11 0	
Saugor	...	...	...	28 0	26 0	24 8	160 0	160 0	160 0	9 4	9 8	8 12	9 0	9 0	8 8	
Damoh	...	...	...	29 0	37 0	34 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	9 8	10 0	9 12	9 4	9 12	9 8	
Seoni	...	...	...	25 0	26 0	16 0	220 0	220 0	210 0	11 0	10 8	11 0	10 8	10 0	10 12	
Mandla	...	...	...	47 0	40 0	35 0	256 0	256 0	256 0	...	...	...	9 0	8 0	9 8	
Betúl	25 0	25 0	25 0	18 0	18 0	15 0	320 0	320 0	240 0	8 8	8 8	9 8	8 0	8 0	8 0	
Chhindwára	15 0	15 0	15 0	29 8	30 0	20 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	9 0	9 0	10 0	8 0	8 0	9 0	
Hoshangabad	16 8	16 0	18 0	28 8	26 7	27 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	11 8	11 8	9 8	10 8	10 8	9 0	
Narsinghpur	...	...	...	24 0	24 8	26 0	140 0	140 0	160 0	11 0	11 0	10 8	10 8	10 8	10 0	
Nimár	...	...	...	20 4	20 4	18 0	160 0	160 0	120 0	13 13	13 13	13 0	13 0	13 0	12 12	
Raipur	...	...	...	26 8	28 8	32 0	64 0	64 0	64 0	10 0	10 0	9 8	9 0	9 0	8 13	
Sambalpur	...	...	...	16 8	16 13	28 8	128 0	120 0	110 0	11 12	10 8	11 0	10 0	8 15	10 0	
Biláspur	123 4	123 4	150 0	34 0	34 0	57 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	...	...	...	9 0	8 0	7 0	
Arakan Division.																British Burma.
Akyab	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	10 0	180 0	160 0	160 0	35 0	40 0	40 0	30 0	35 0	32 0	
Northern Arakan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Kyoukpyoo	...	...	...	4 0	4 0	4 0	50 0	50 0	160 0	...	..	...†	30 0	30 0	36 0	
Sandoway	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Pegu Division.																
Rangoon Town	...	...	...	19 2	19 2	21 1	320 0	320 0	320 0	50 11	50 11	50 11	22 10	22 10	22 10	
Tharrawaddy	...	...	...	16 5 1/16	17 13½	17 2½	535 11¾	535 11¾	535 11¾	...	...	...	35 11¾	27 7 5/16	27 7 5/16	
Prome	...	...	...	15 9	15 9	15 9	139 11	139 11	139 11	25 5	25 5	29 9	16 9	16 9	18 10	
Irrawaddy Division.																
Henzada	...	...	...	...	...	...	183 8	183 8	183 8	29 9	29 9	29 9	29 9	29 9	29 9	
Thonegwa	...	...	...	18 6	16 13	13 17	295 3	246 0	246 0	39 6	33 12	39 6	35 7	32 4	35 7	
Thayetmyo	...	...	...	13 13	13 13	17 1	245 0	245 0	245 0	25 5	25 5	26 4	18 15	18 15	18 15	
Tenasserim Division.																
Moulmein Town & Amherst	...	...	...	12 3	12 3	11 1	220 0	220 0	220 0	35 8	35 8	47 7	25 5	25 5	35 8	
Tavoy	...	...	...	...	...	...	399 3	399 3	399 3	24 2	24 2	24 2	16 1	16 1	16 1	
Toungoo	...	...	...	12 8	12 9	12 9	24 0	24 0	24 0	22 0	3 3	30 12	14 1	2 10	18 12	
Shwaygyin	...	...	...	...	...	...	250 0	250 0	...	35 6	35 6	32 3	18 14	18 14	18 14	
Salween	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Secunderabad	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received				Hyderabad Assigned Districts.
Bolarum																
Chudderghat																
Amraoti	...	...	...	17 0	18 0	19 0	64 0	64 0	64 0	12 8	12 8	12 0	12 0	12 0	11 8	
Akola	8 0	8 0	7 8	16 0	18 0	20 0	64 0	64 0	64 0	11 0	10 0	11 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	
Ellichpur	...	...	...	15 0	17 0	17 0	64 0	64 0	64 0	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	9 0	
Buldána	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	22 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	10 0	
Wún	...	...	...	18 0	18 0	20 0	200 0	200 0	100 0	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	8 0	
Basim	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	26 0	64 0	64 0	64 0	10 8	10 8	10 0	10 0	10 0	9 0	

(a) Prices falling. (b) Wheat, rice, jowar, gram and salt falling. (c) Barley, bajra, jowar and gram falling. (d) Wheat, barley, bajra, jowar and gram falling; wood rising.
(e) Barley, bajra and gram falling. (f) Wheat, barley, rice, gram and salt rising. (j) Wheat slightly rising; barley, bajra and gram falling.

(e) Wheat, jowar and gram falling. (f) Wheat, jowar gram and salt rising; barley, rice and bajra falling. (g) Rice, jowar and gram falling.
* No wholesale salt sold. † R per 100 maunds.

PRICES CURRENT OF FOOD-GRAINS THROUGHOUT INDIA FOR THE 2nd HALF OF SEPTEMBER 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. Past fortnight.	Great Millet. Corresponding fortnight of 1882.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria Spicata*. Present fortnight.	Bulrush Millet. Past fortnight.	Bulrush Millet. 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	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Kolar																		
	Túmkúr																		
	Mysore																		
	Hassan																		
	Shimoga																		
	Kadur																		
	Chitaldroog																		
Coorg	Coorg	8 11	8 7	9 0	9 14	9 15	8 9	15 3	14 3	10 0	19 14	18 11	13 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rajpootana	Jeypore	17 0	16 0	17 0	24 0	22 8	24 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	8 0	8 8	9 0	23 0	20 0	20 0	21 12	19 8	21 0
	Kishengurh	17 4	16 12	17 8	22 0	23 4	26 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	10 0	10 0	11 0	22 8	22 8	22 8	17 8	16 8	20 0
	Kerrowlee	18 7	16 14	18 0	27 8	25 10	25 0	10 0	10 0	13 0	11 4	11 4	14 0	27 8	25 10	25 0	23 12	21 4	25 0
	Ulwur	18 6	17 5	19 12	24 10	22 14	28 12	8 10	8 10	9 0	10 8	10 8	12 8	23 7	22 0	25 9	23 0	17 12	24 14
	Bhurtpore (City)	*	17 11	19 0	*	25 8	28 0	*	7 12	6 8	*	9 10	11 0	*	22 0	22 8	*	20 8	17 8
	Ajmere	16 0	15 8	15 8	23 8	22 0	24 0	5 0	5 0	5 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	20 0	16 0	20 0	18 0	16 0	18 0
	Deoli Cantonment	19 7	17 3	17 7	27 8	24 15	22 9	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	10 8	20 8	20 13	20 0	18 0	18 0	20 12
	Erinpura	15 9	13 12	17 4	23 13	20 12	28 9	...	...	...	7 11	7 13	8 7	19 11	19 0	20 9	19 0	17 10½	20 7
	Sirohee	13 0	11 8	16 0	20 0	20 0	30 0	6 8	6 8	7 0	7 8	7 8	8 0	14 0	14 0	17 0	15 0	15 0	21 0
	Abu	12 9	11 12	15 0	18 12	16 14	23 0	6 8	7 0	6 8	8 0	8 4	8 0	...	...	...	13 12	13 0	18 0
	Anadra	13 12	11 14	17 0	20 12	17 14	26 8	7 0	6 14	7 0	8 8	8 2	9 0	...	...	...	14 12	13 8	20 8
	Hilly Tracts of Meywar	21 0	21 0	22 0	25 0	25 0	28 0	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Meywar (Oodeypore)	14 7½	13 13¾	14 7½	18 12	17 9½	19 8½	8 15½	9 6	10 2½	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bánswára (Meywar Agency)	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Partábgarh („)	17 15	17 8	18 0	...	...	...	8 12	8 7	10 5	11 14	9 6	12 3	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Marwar (Jodhpore)	16 0	15 10	16 9	20 0	20 0	22 8	6 8	6 4	6 4	7 8	7 8	7 8	20 0	21 9	22 8	20 0	18 11	20 0
	Bikaneer	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Boondee	24 0	23 0	17 0	36 0	33 0	27 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	11 0	11 0	10 8	34 8	30 0	30 0	...	...	...
	Kotah	22 8	21 0	18 0	25 0	25 0	16 0	8 0	8 0	10 0	11 0	11 0	13 0	28 0	25 0	23 8	12 8	12 8	15 0
	Tonk	20 0	19 8	14 4	29 0	26 0	22 4	6 8	6 7	7 0	8 8	8 9	9 0	28 12	26 6	24 4	...	...	21 4
	Jhallawar	18 4	17 5	14 2½	20 0	20 0	15 15	...	...	...	7 1	7 1	10 2	25 0	22 6	18 12	17 1	17 1	15 13
	Shahpoora	20 1	18 8	16 1	25 8	25 0	20 3	10 0	10 0	10 5	15 0	15 0	14 2	23 0	22 0	17 9	15 0	15 8	16 12
	Dholpur	17 0	16 10	18 11	24 12	24 4	28 1	10 2	10 2	10 2	10 11	10 15	12 6	23 5	21 1	25 8	21 10	22 10	27 9
Central India	Indore	14 8	14 8	16 0	...	...	...	8 9	8 9	8 9	10 0	10 0	10 0	20 0	19 3	24 0	19 3	19 3	24 0
	Gwalior	16 12	15 9	17 2	21 0	19 11	20 9	7 5	7 7	7 13	9 2	8 13	10 1	24 4	21 15	22 7	18 12	18 4	21 11
	Goona	23 12	23 0	20 12	20 0	20 0	19 0	8 0	8 8	9 0	9 8	9 10	10 0	36 0	35 0	25 0	20 0	20 0	16 0
	Baghelkhand (Sutna)	26 1	24 3	20 15	43 0	39 0	35 0	7 0	7 0	8 0	17 12	17 6	18 15	37 8	37 0	35 12	30 0	30 6	27 12

* Not received.

Districts.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nuglee), *Panicum Miliaceum*, &c. Present fortnight.	Lesser Millets. Past fortnight.	Lesser Millets. Corresponding fortnight of 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.
Bangalore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received		
Kolar															
Túmkúr															
Mysore															
Hassan															
Shimoga															
Kadur															
Chitaldroog															
Coorg	31 0	31 2	20 4	29 14	29 12	22 7	110 0	110 0	110 0	10 3	10 1	8 9	9 11	9 10	8 0
Jeypore	...	...	...	22 0	21 8	21 0	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	14 4	14 12	14 12	14 0
Kishengurh	...	...	...	23 12	23 8	21 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	16 0
Kerrowlee	...	...	...	24 0	22 11	25 10	...	...	...	13 5	13 5	14 1	13 0	13 0	14 0
Ulwur	...	...	...	*	23 8	24 8	...	...	...	15 7	15 7	15 13	14 12	14 12	15 6
Bhurtpore (City)	...	...	...	24 0	23 0	22 8	80 0	80 0	70 0	*	12 4	12 5	*	12 0	11 13
Ajmere	...	...	...	27 9	25 8	21 11	...	...	...	17 0	17 0	...	15 0	15 0	15 0
Deoli Cantonment	...	...	...							13 6	13 6	...	12 12	12 12	12 12
Erinpura				21 4	18 7	23 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	R a. p. 3 1 3	R a. p. per md. 3 1 3	R a. p. 3 1 3	12 0	12 0	12 0
Sirohee	...	...	...	18 0	16 0	23 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	12 5	12 5	12 5
Abu	...	...	...	15 12	15 4	21 8	160 0	160 0	160 0	3 8 0	3 8 0	3 8 0	11 8	11 8	11 8
Anadra	...	...	...	17 12	15 8	24 10	...	...	...	3 4 0	3 4 0	3 4 0	12 4	12 4	12 12
Hilly Tracts of Meywar	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	24 0	†	†	†	3 10 0	3 10 0	...	11 0	11 0	10 0
Meywar (Oodeypore)	...	...	...	15 3¾	15 3¾	16 0½	200 0	200 0	200 0	S. Ch. 10 8¾	S. Ch. 9 9	S. Ch. 9 15¼	10 2½	9 6	9 12¼
Bánswára (Meywar Agency)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	R a. p. ...	R a. p. per md. ...	R a. p. ...	No return received		
Partábgarh („)	...	...	...	20 5	20 5	21 9	...	...	...	2 6 9	...	...	16 7½	16 4	9 11
Marwar (Jodhpore)	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	21 14	...	...	...	2 9 0	2 10 0	2 8 0	15 10	15 0	15 15
Bikaneer	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	S. Ch. ...	S. Ch. ...	S. Ch. ...	No return received		
Boondee	...	...	...	34 8	31 0	27 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	11 8	11 8	12 8	11 4	11 4	12 0
Kotah	...	...	...	28 0	27 0	26 8	240 0	240 0	240 0	12 8	12 8	12 8	12 0	12 0	11 12
Tonk	...	...	...	29 4	27 0	21 12	107 0	160 0	160 0	13 8	13 6	12 4	13 4	13 2	11 8
Jhallawar	...	...	...	25 5	22 4	17 15	...	...	...	10 2	10 2	10 14	9 14	9 14	10 10
Shahpoora	...	...	...	23 8	24 4	19 14	160 0	160 0	160 0	12 14	13 6	13 4	12 12	13 4	13 0
Dholpur	...	...	...	24 12	23 9	27 3	...	...	...	13 8	13 8	13 3	12 10	12 10	12 6
Indore	...	...	...	17 2	17 12	18 13	100 0	100 0	100 0	12 0	12 0	12 5	11 6	11 5	...
Gwalior	...	...	...	22 13	21 0	24 3	109 8	109 8	109 8	...	...	...	11 7	11 7	11 14
Goona	...	...	...	32 0	32 0	25 4	200 0	200 0	200 0	12 8	12 8	11 8	12 0	12 0	11 0
Baghelkhand (Sutna)	...	...	...	36 9	33 10	30 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	12 4	11 15	12 2	11 8	11 4	11 10

† Eight pies per bundle.

Provinces: Mysore; Coorg; Rajpootana; Central India.

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 SEPTEMBER 1883 PUBLISHED IN PAGES 1660, 1661, 1662 AND 16 3 OF THE SUPPLEMENT TO THE "GAZETTE OF INDIA," DATED 13th OCTOBER 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. (Kavro, 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.	
H. A. Districts.	Secunderabad	16 9	16 5	17 12		...	...	...		7 8	7 14	7 14		3 10	3 9	3 13		22 0	23 3	25 14		27 0	...	...		28 4	29 9	...		17 8	17 12	18 4		125 0	125 0	125 0		13 6	13 4	...		10 10	10 6	10 3	
	Bolarum	18 3	18 1	9 7		...	...	...		8 1	8 1	7 6		10 9	10 9	9 8		29 9	29 6	29 9		...	...	...		...	...	...		20 4	19 7	20 9		116 14	116 14	116 14		11 6	11 8	11 8		10 12	10 12	10 12	
	Chudderghat	13 8	14 0	14 0		...	...	...		7 0	7 0	7 0		0 0	0 0	0 0		27 0	27 0	28 0		28 0	...	...		...	...	...		17 0	18 0	20 0		80 0	80 0	80 0		13 0	13 1	13 4		9 0	9 0	9 0	
Ray. Footana. Districts.	Deoli Cantonment	...	...	...		...	...	...		0 8	8 12	8 12		...	...	...		30 0	30 0	30 0		...	...	...		...	...	...		31 0	27 0	27 0		160 0	155 0	160 0		11 0	11 8	11 8		11 4	11 4	11 4	
	Boondee	23 0	19 4	16 8		32 0	30 0	27 0		10 0	11 0	11 0		9 0	9 0	9 0		27 0	26 6	25 4		...	...	...		...	...	...		27 0	23 0	22 8		160 0	160 0	160 0		13 0	13 1	12 2		11 2	11 2	11 2	
	Tonk	19 8	17 0	13 11		26 0	22 0	23 8		7 6	7 0	6 9		9 0	8 9	8 9		29 9	26 6	25 4		...	...	...		...	...	...		27 0	23 0	22 8		160 0	160 0	160 0		13 0	13 1	12 2		11 2	11 2	11 2	
	Shahpoora	18 8	15 8	16 1		25 0	19 0	20 4		10 0	10 2	10 2		15 0	15 0	13 1		27 0	22 0	19 4		17 0	15 8	12 5		28 0	24 4	25 4		160 0	160 0	160 0		13 0	13 1	13 4		12 0	12 0	12 2		13 0	13 0	13 0	

D. BARBOUR,
Secretary to the Government of India.

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

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

RAILWAY TRAFFIC.

No. XXXVIII OF 1883.

APPROXIMATE STATEMENT OF GROSS RECEIPTS AND EXPENSES OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

Latest return received.	Railways.	Total mean length open.	Receipts for week ending 30th September 1882. Total.	Receipts for week ending 30th September 1882. Per mile open.	Total mean length open.	Receipts for week ending 29th September 1883. Total.	Receipts for week ending 29th September 1883. Per mile open.	Total Receipts from 1st April to 30th September 1882. Total.	Total Receipts from 1st April to 30th September 1882. Per mile open per week.	Total Receipts from 1st April to 29th September 1883. Total.	Total Receipts from 1st April to 29th September 1883. Per mile open per week.	Total Increase in 1883-84.	Total Decrease in 1883-84
			R	R		R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
	Guaranteed.												
29th Sept. 1883	Eastern Bengal	172	2,02,482	1,177	172	(a)1,36,836	796	26,78,526	596	(a)22,86,617	511	...	3,91,909
22nd ditto	Oudh and Rohilkhund	547	75,089	137	...	(b)	...	(c)23,70,366	172	(d)27,88,055	204	4,17,689	...
6th Oct. 1883	Sind, Punjab & Delhi	676	1,54,908	229	749	2,08,604	279	45,85,655	260	57,84,253	299	11,98,598	...
29th Sept. 1883	Madras	861	1,48,887	173	861	1,32,749	154	35,86,797	160	33,29,553	149	...	2,57,244
29th ditto	South Indian	655	77,070	118	655	76,508	117	19,58,649	114	20,28,546	119	69,897	...
6th Oct. 1883	Great Indian Peninsula	1,451	4,18,761	289	1,451	3,87,708	267	1,56,88,207	414	1,65,44,157	438	8,55,950	...
29th Sept. 1883	Bombay, Baroda and Central India	461	1,24,940	271	461	1,47,881	321	48,00,099	398	55,51,728	463	7,51,629	...
	TOTAL	4,823	12,02,137	249	e4,349	10,90,286	251	3,56,68,299	283	3,83,12,909	301	26,44,610	...
	State.												
29th Sept. 1883	East Indian	1,507	7,83,528	520	1,509	9,11,143	604	2,14,48,940	545	2,53,72,063	647	39,23,123	...
29th ditto	Calcutta and South-Eastern	33	7,723	234	56	7,340	131	98,306	121	1,48,979	106	50,673	...
29th ditto	Nalhati	27	1,480	55	27	1,336	49	33,998	48	41,422	59	7,424	...
29th ditto	Northern Bengal	230	45,480	198	239	46,180	193	9,48,901	156	10,21,661	168	72,760	...
22nd ditto	Tirhoot	75	14,459	193	...	(b)	...	(c)3,07,895	151	(d)4,09,370	100	1,01,475	...
25th Aug. 1883	Patna-Gya	57	22,135	388	...	(b)	...	(f)1,82,944	152	(g)1,63,758	137	...	19,186
29th Sept. 1883	Cawnpore-Achnera	138	9,107	66	138	11,095	80	2,59,537	72	2,70,337	75	10,800	...
6th Oct. 1883	Dildarnagar-Ghazipur	12	616	51	12	731	61	22,652	72	23,432	75	780	...
6th ditto	Rajputana-Malwa	1,116	1,42,133	127	1,117	1,92,300	172	49,80,710	170	59,67,322	205	9,86,612	...
6th ditto	Wardha Coal	45	12,226	272	45	9,577	213	2,57,688	219	3,44,842	295	87,154	...
6th ditto	Nagpur & Chhattisgarh	98	4,955	51	149	10,211	69	2,65,929	104	6,38,937	165	3,73,008	...
6th ditto	Rangoon and Irrawaddy Valley	161	22,996	143	161	19,885	124	6,73,459	160	6,75,397	161	1,938	...
6th ditto	Sindia	75	5,355	71	75	4,492	60	1,52,367	77	1,50,093	77	...	2,274
29th Sept. 1883	Punjab Northern	409	70,212	172	421	48,312	115	14,40,033	137	15,39,396	141	99,363	...
6th Oct. 1883	Indus Valley and Kandahar	660	62,312	94	660	1,28,402	195	20,63,044	120	37,06,675	216	16,43,631	...
29th Sept. 1883	Kaunia-Dhurla	32	1,700	53	32	3,112	97	38,598	46	50,217	60	11,619	...
6th Oct. 1883	Rewari-Ferozepore	...	...	...	89	9,100	102	...	...	2,07,104	90	2,07,104	...
	TOTAL	3,168	4,22,889	133	3,221	4,92,073	153	1,17,26,061	141	1,53,58,942	172	36,32,881	...
	Assisted Company.												
29th Sept. 1883	Bengal Central	...	...	...	35	2,078	59	...	...	54,660	60	54,660	...
	Native States.												
6th Oct. 1883	Bhavnagar-Gondal	194	13,246	68	193	12,056	62	4,50,846	89	4,90,577	98	39,731	...
29th Sept. 1883	Nizam's	121	18,773	155	121	19,892	164	4,32,027	137	3,96,742	126	...	35,285
Last 8 days of Sept. 1883.	Mysore	86	6,226	72	86	5,814	68	1,41,430	63	1,31,903	59	...	9,527
6th Oct. 1883	Jodhpore	19	421	22	19	370	19	(j)7,541	29	19,083	39	11,542	...
	TOTAL	420	38,666	92	419	38,132	91	10,31,844	96	10,38,305	95	6,461	...
	GRAND TOTAL	9,918	24,47,220	247	49,533	25,33,712	265	6,98,75,144	270	8,01,36,879	300	1,02,61,735	...
	GROSS ESTIMATED EXPENSES	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,64,27,114	141	4,11,14,008	154	...	...
	NET RECEIPTS	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,34,48,030	129	3,90,22,871	146	55,74,841	...

(a) Exclusive of the Company's share of the earnings of the Bengal Central Railway.
(b) Return not received.
(c) Total receipts from 1st April to 23rd September 1882.
(d) Total receipts from 1st April to 22nd September 1883.
(e) Excludes mileage of Oudh and Rohilkhund Railway (547).
(f) Total receipts from 1st April to 26th August 1882.
(g) Total receipts from 1st April to 25th August 1883.
(h) Excludes mileages of Tirhoot and Patna-Gya State Railways (166+57).
(j) Total receipts from 24th June to 30th September 1882.
(k) Excludes mileages of O. and R., Tirhoot and P.-G. Rys. (547+166+57).

R. A. SARGEAUNT, *Major, R.E.,*
Offg. Under-Secretary.

SIMLA,
The 20th October 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 OCTOBER 1883.

GENERAL REMARKS.—Unusually heavy rain has fallen throughout the greater part of the Madras Presidency, in Mysore, and in the southern districts of Bombay. Some damage has been done by excessive rain in parts of Madras and in the Deccan, and *rabi* sowings have been retarded, but standing crops have on the whole been much benefited and promise well. Damage from excessive rain and interruption of *rabi* sowings are also reported from Hyderabad and the Berars. In Sind there has been no rain, and water for *rabi* irrigation is scarce owing to the low level of the river. Slight showers, favourable to *rabi* sowings, have fallen over the greater part of Central India, except Gwalior where rain is needed. No rain fell in Rajputana, and it is much needed in Ulwar; elsewhere prospects are good.

Except in Mergui, scarcely any rain has fallen in Burma during the week, and rice on highlands has suffered in parts of three districts. In Assam the weather is seasonable, and crops are doing well. Rain still holds off in Bengal, and much injury has been done by the long break to the rice crop, the prospects of which are very unfavourable in all, save the eastern districts. In the Central Provinces there has been general and in parts heavy rain which has delayed agricultural operations, but prospects continue good. Moderate rain has fallen in a few districts of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, and in two districts of the Punjab, but more is needed in both provinces for the *rabi*.

The *kharif* is being harvested, and winter sowings are in progress in most provinces, where they are not retarded by drought or by excessive rain.

The public health is generally fair.

Prices are still rising in Bengal, and are generally steady elsewhere.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week under report.	State of agricultural prospects.
Madras—(Oct. 24th)		
Bellary ...	2·29 (average of eight stations).	Standing crops generally good. Harvest gingelly, yield below average.
Kurnool ...	3·29 (average of nine stations).	Standing crops generally damaged by excessive rain. Harvest *sajja*, *korra*, and indigo, yield half to three-fourths.
Ganjam ...	1·42 (average of fifteen stations).	Standing crops generally thriving.
Kistna ...	4·04 (average of eleven stations).	Standing crops good. Harvest *maize*, *cholum*, and *korra*, yield below half. Fever, guinea-worm, small-pox, and cattle-disease in parts. Cholera in two villages, 2 deaths.
Chingleput (Madras) ...	8·09 (average of eleven stations).	Standing crops generally good. Harvest *kar*, paddy, &c., yield half. Small-pox slight in all, but one taluk; 5 deaths from cholera in one village. Cattle-disease slight in two taluks.
Coimbatore ...	3·09 (average of sixteen stations).	Standing crops suffer from excessive rain in parts of three taluks, elsewhere good. Harvest paddy, *cholum*, *ragi*, and *cumboo*, yield average. Ten deaths from cholera in two taluks; fever and small-pox in parts.
Tanjore ...	5·93 (average of twelve stations).	Standing crops good. Harvest paddy, *cholum*, *ragi*, *cumboo*, and gingelly, yield below average.
Madura ...	3·69 (average of eight stations).	Standing crops fair. Harvest paddy, yield average.
Malabar ...	4·09 (average of fourteen stations).	Harvesting first crop nearly over, second crop cultivation progressing. Small-pox slight in nine taluks; fever slight in three taluks.
Travancore ...	·983	Sowings nearly over. Yield of last crop in Quilon division below average. Fever prevails. *General Remarks.*—General prospects good.
Bombay—(Oct. 24th)		
Kurrachee ...	No rain	River at Kotri on 22nd 6 feet 10 inches, against 9 feet on same date last year. *Rabi* crops require water. *Kharif* crops being harvested. Fever in eleven talukas. Cattle-disease in three talukas. Wheat, red rice, and *bajri* in Kurrachee 24, 28 and 36, in Dadu 32 and 50, in Sakro 15, 28 and 42, and in Jati 10, 32 and 40 lbs. per rupee, respectively.
Hyderabad ...	Badin, ·25	*Kharif* harvesting continues. *Rabi* operations in progress. Fever in seven; small-pox in two, and cattle-disease in four talukas. Wheat 25, *bajri* 38, *juari* 40, red rice 26, and white rice 22 lbs. per rupee.
Ahmedabad ...	.....	*Kharif* harvest continues. Standing crops healthy. Fever in some talukas. *Bajri* 28¾ and wheat 25¼ lbs. per rupee.
Baroda ...	.....	Cholera continues in Naosari mahal. Crops in good condition. Locusts greatly diminished in Naosari division. *Bajri* 29 and rice 23 lbs. per rupee.
Surat ...	·22	Total rainfall 55·99. Cutting operations continue. Damage by rain more or less to *juari*, rice, and grass in some talukas. Cattle-disease in Olphad. Fever in Olphad and Pardi. Cholera in Surat, 10 deaths, in Pardi, 33 cases, 15 deaths. Locusts nearly destroyed. *Juari* 38 and *nagli* 43 lbs. per rupee.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week under report.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bombay—*contd.*		
Nasik ...	.....	Heavy rain damaged *bajri* and cotton crops, and retarded preparation of land for *rabi*. Locusts doing damage to crops in places. Cholera in Kalwan taluka, 22 attacks, 13 deaths. *Bajri* 31, wheat 28, and rice 22 lbs. per rupee.
Colaba (Bombay) ...	Heavy rain from 18th to 21st, total of week 9·20.	Total rainfall to date 89·32, being 19·22 above average. Abnormal temperature 0° to 6° cool. Vapour in air excessive. Abnormal wind southerly, and strong on 19th and 20th. Frequent thunder and lightning.
Poona ...	.....	Break in weather since yesterday. Standing crops injured in places by excessive rain. *Bajri* 43 and *juari* 53 in Poona; *bajri* 34 and *juari* 43 lbs. per rupee.
Ahmednagar ...	Rain in all talukas—maximum at Sangamner, 4·20; minimum at Shrigonda, ·59.	Total rainfall in the district up to date 35·49. *Kharif* crops where standing, have been injured by the excessive fall of rain and where reaped, in getting rotten by the damp. Harvesting of *kharif* is in progress in Parner, Jamkhed, Kopargaon, Sangamner, and Akola, except in Shrigonda. Sowing of *rabi* is impeded, and it is too late in the season to undertake the work hereafter. Cholera 8 attacks, 4 deaths. Cattle-disease to a slight extent in Kopargaon. *Bajri*—maximum 54 lbs. in Jamkhed, minimum 40 in Kopargaon; *juari*—maximum 78 lbs. in Shrigonda, minimum 48 in Sangamner.
Sholapur ...	1·14	Total rainfall 38·38. *Kharif* in good condition; *bajri* being reaped. *Rabi* sowing retarded in a few places owing to excessive rain. *Bajri* 52 and *juari* 64 lbs. per rupee.
Dharwar ...	Good rain throughout the district; maximum being at Kod, 4·43; Hangal, 2·97; Ron, 1·86; Mugud, 1·75; Bankapur, 1·37; Karajgi, 1·14; Gadag, 1·07; Dharwar, 1·0; elsewhere less than 1·0.	Standing crops much benefited by rain, but more is required for rice. Sowings of wheat, gram, and other late crops in progress. Ague in two stations and cattle-disease in four.
Kanara ...	Karwar, 5·09; Kumpta, 8·91; Sirsi, 5·13; Hallial, 1·43.	Total rainfall 143·49. Small-pox, 5 cases in Siddapur. [illegible] fair. Common rice in Karwar 12½, in district average 14 [illegible] rupees.
Rajkot ...	.....	General health feverish. Mornings fresh. Wind north-east. *Bajri* 29 lbs. and *juari* 34 lbs. per rupee.
		General Remarks.—River continues to fall in Sind. Some damage caused to crops, and *rabi* sowings retarded by heavy rain in several districts, but parts of Dharwar, Kaladgi, and Belgaum much benefited by it. Locusts still prevalent in parts of the Central and Southern divisions. Fever, cholera, and cattle-disease prevalent in many places.
Bengal—(Oct. 24th)		
Chittagong ...	*Nil*	Weather fair. Prospects of crops good. Prices somewhat low. General health favourable. Cattle-disease has again appeared.
Dacca ...	*Nil*	*Ashini* paddy being harvested; *amun* thriving. Mustard and pulses being sown. Prospects good.
24-Pergunnahs (Calcutta)	·06	Harvesting of early paddy almost over, yield estimated at a full average crop. Late rice on high lands has suffered much from drought, that on low lands also requires rain. Lands being prepared for winter crops. Common rice selling at from 14 to 21 seers per rupee. Public health generally good. Cases of cholera reported from Baraset sub-division.
Moorshedabad ...	*Nil*	Sultry days with cold dewy nights. *Amun* rice continues to deteriorate. In the absence of rain efforts are being made to induce recourse to irrigation which it is hoped will save a portion of this important crop. The drought is also seriously impeding the cold weather sowings. Cholera reported from Khargram, otherwise public health good.
Rajshahye ...	*Nil*	Clouds about. Crops on high ground drying fast. *Rabi* sowings being delayed for want of rain. Price of rice has risen.
Burdwan ...	*Nil*; Culna, ·88; Cutwa, ·12; Raneegunge, ·02.	Cold weather apparently set in. Prospects of *amun* crop very unfavourable, *aus* crop has been fair. Health generally tolerable. Some cases of cholera reported.
Rungpore ...	*Nil*	Weather dry and occasionally cloudy. Rain wanted for winter paddy. Prices of food-grains have risen. Fever prevalent.
Bhagalpur ...	·28	Prospects of crops not favourable.
Purneah ...	·09	Prospects of crops not favourable. Rain wanted for *rabi* ploughing. Fever raging.
Patna ...	·40	Paddy suffering much for want of rain. Cholera and fever still reported from the interior
Durbhunga ...	*Nil*	No likelihood of any more rain. Crops must be deficient in consequence. In some places they are almost entirely destroyed, but generally an eight anna rice crop is expected to be reaped throughout the district. Prices steadily rising.
Hazaribagh ...	·05	Weather bright and seasonable. Rice crops considerably injured by existing drought. *Rabi* sowings still going on. Public health good.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week under report.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bengal—*contd.*		
Cuttack ...	·04	Weather hot and dry. Low land rice doing well; high land rice suffering from drought. Price of rice rising. Public health generally good. A few cases of cholera reported from the interior.
		General Remarks.—Very slight rainfall has been reported from some districts during the week. It is said to be of no appreciable benefit to the crops. Want of rain is most seriously felt, and the prospects are very unfavourable, except in Julpaigoorie and Cooch Behar and in almost all districts of Eastern Bengal. The rice crop in the high lands has already been considerably damaged, on the low lands it still holds out, but will be a short crop. The drought is also seriously impeding the cultivation of the cold weather crops. In many districts the prices of rice show a marked tendency to rise, owing to the apparent early cessation of the rains. General health of the province is pretty fair, though fever is reported to be prevalent in some districts.
N. W. Provinces and Oudh—		
Benares (Oct. 23rd)	Benares, 1·2; Chandousi, 1·2; Gangapur, 1·3.	The uncut *kharif* crops will benefit by this rain, and *rabi* sowings have commenced with more favourable prospects. Fever decreasing. Slight rise in prices of food-grains.
Allahabad („ 24th)	Rain in seven out of nine tahsils average ·9.	Rain most beneficial both for *rabi* sowings and for late *kharif*. Most rain south of Jumna where most needed. Health good. Prices falling.
Gorakhpur („ 21st)	No rain	Cloudy weather for the last two days. Rain wanted for the *rabi* sowings and rice. Cholera disappearing. Prices steady.
Jhansi („ 22nd)	·3 in pargana Jhansi on the 19th instant.	*Kharif* crops have dried up in parts of parganas Jhansi and Mau, particularly in the former. Sowings of *rabi* going on. Prices slightly fluctuating. Health of people and cattle good. Grazing scarce.
Agra („ 23rd)	No rain	*Kharif* crops continue to suffer from drought. *Rabi* ploughings and sowings in progress, but rain needed. Slight fever in two parganas. General health good. Prices steady.
Bareilly („ „)	No rain	*Kharif* harvesting pretty general. Health good. Prices stationary and inclined to fall.
Meerut („ „)	No rain	*Kharif* harvest commenced. *Maize* cut. *Rabi* ploughings and sowings in full progress. Gram already germinated. Barley being sown. Health good. Labour plentiful. Supplies sufficient. Prices easier.
Kumaun („ „)	.....	Sky somewhat cloudy. Ploughing for *rabi* is being done. Health good. Cattle-disease continues. Prices unchanged.
Lucknow („ „)	No rain	A little cool at night. Prospects good. A slight fall of rain will be most welcome for the *hewat* crops. Wheat and other *rabi* crops are being sown. Condition of people and cattle good. Markets well supplied. Prices stationary as usual.
Partabgarh („ „)	Slight rain at Sadr on 19th.	*Bajri* being cut. *Rabi* sowings have commenced in Partabgarh and Kunda tahsils, and in a few places gram and barley have germinated. The crops in Patti are suffering from drought. Prices stationary. General health good.
Sitapur („ „)	No rain	Heavy clouds. *Rabi* prospects rather gloomy. *Mash* and *bajri* injured. Prices steady.
Fyzabad („ „)	No rain	Gram, peas, wheat, &c., are being sown. Markets well supplied. Prices steady. Public health good. Condition of cattle fair.
Rae Bareli („ 22nd)	Slight rain on the 19th	Cloudy weather during two days of the week. *Juari*, late rice, *mothi*, and *urd* suffering from want of rain. *Rabi* sowings commenced. Markets well supplied. General health good. Prices almost steady.
Cawnpore („ 23rd)	No rain	Occasional clouds. *Rabi* sowings commenced, but some unirrigated lands left fallow. Cholera and fever still lingering, otherwise health of the people is good. Cattle-disease almost disappeared. Prices unchanged.
Farukhabad („ „)	.....	Weather seasonable. Fever decreasing. Crops fair. *Rabi* sowings in progress.
		General Remarks.—No rain has fallen in the northern districts, but there has been a beneficial fall in Benares and Allahabad, and a slighter one in Jhansi, Rae Bareli, and Partabgarh. Some loss is being caused by want of rain, especially in Aligarh and Agra. The markets are well supplied and prices steady.
Punjab—(Oct. 24th)		
Delhi ...	.....	Health good. Prices of *juari* and *bajri* have risen. Prices of other food-grains are falling.
Hissar ...	·20	Rain urgently needed in the Rohtak district. Health good. Prices stationary.
Umballa ...	.....	No report received.
Jullundur ...	.....	Health good. *Rabi* sowings in progress. Prices steady.
Amritsar ...	.....	Health good. *Kharif* being harvested, Prices steady.
Sialkot ...	.....	Health and crop prospects good. Prices stationary.
Hoshiarpore ...	.....	Health and crop prospects good. Slight rise in prices of gram and *juari*.
Lahore ...	.....	Health and crop prospects good. Prices steady.
Rawalpindi ...	·20	Seasonal fever in three tahsils. Health elsewhere good. Crop prospects average. Prices falling.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week under report.	State of agricultural prospects.
Punjab—*contd.*		
Mooltan ...	.....	Health good. *Kharif* harvesting in progress. Prices stationary.
Dera Ismail Khan ...	.....	Health good. *Rabi* sowings commenced. Prices steady.
Peshawar ...	.....	Slight fever still prevalent. Prices falling.
		General Remarks.—There has been slight rain in the Hissar and Rawalpindi districts, but more is required for the *rabi* sowings throughout the province. Health and *kharif* prospects are generally good.
Central Provinces.—(Oct. 24th)		
Nagpur ...	5·50	Weather fine and clear. Cotton and *juari* somewhat injured by late rains. Wheat sowings delayed. Health good. Prices steady.
Jubbulpore ...	·68	Weather cloudy at times. Prospects favourable. Outturn of rice, *kodo*, and *kutki* small in places. Cotton good. *Rabi* sowings continue. Wheat 24 and rice 16 seers per rupee. Health good.
Saugor ...	·39	Weather cloudy. *Kharif* crops thriving. *Rabi* sowings delayed by late rain. Health fair. Prices steady.
Seoni ...	2·44	Heavy rain on 20th and 21st. Weather clear and cool since. *Kharif* reaping and *rabi* sowings retarded by rain. Fever prevalent. Prices inclined to fall.
Hoshangabad ...	2·52	Weather seasonable. Prospects good. *Rabi* sowings continue. Fever prevalent. Wheat 15 and rice 10 seers per rupee.
Khandwa ...	1·96	Weather clear. *Kharif* prospects good. *Rabi* sowings commenced. Prices falling.
Raipur ...	1·70	Rain favourable. Sowings in progress. Health good, Prices steady.
Sambalpur ...	·03	Weather close and cloudy. More rain wanted for late rice and pulses. Health good. Common rice 35 seers per rupee.
		General Remarks.—Prospects continue favourable. Sowings in general progress. Health good.
British Burma—(Oct. 20th)		
Akyab ...	*Nil*	Total rainfall 179·57. Public health good. 82 deaths of cattle in two townships, otherwise health of cattle good. Slight damage to crops from insects in Koladan township. Crop prospects favourable.
Rangoon ...	·03	Total rainfall 76·39. Five deaths from small-pox, otherwise public health good. Prices of paddy from Rs. 97 to 103 per 100 baskets.
Bassein ...	·05	Total rainfall 86·48. Public health good. Nine deaths of cattle in Bassein township, 15 in Thaboung, 7 in Thegwin, and 6 in Kyoupyaw. Heat excessive. Rain wanted in southern parts of district. Paddy in places with little water beginning to suffer. Price of paddy from Rs. 90 to 100 per 100 baskets.
Amherst (Moulmein) ...	*Nil*	Total rainfall 164·05. Public health and health of cattle good. Crops healthy. Rain wanted for high-lying land and late sowings. In Moulmein town public health and health of cattle good. Crops healthy. Injury to crops from drought is apprehended in elevated lands. No damage from floods or insects.
Toungoo ...	*Nil*	Total rainfall 77·44. Public health and health of cattle good. Price of paddy Rs. 70 per 100 baskets. General appearance of crops fair.
Kyoukphyoo ...	*Nil*	Total rainfall 156·08. Public health and health of cattle good. Price of paddy stationary.
Sandoway ...	*Nil*	Total rainfall 206·49. One death from cholera in Letwegaba circle, otherwise public health believed to be good. Crops continue healthy.
Hanthawaddy ...	.....	Public health good. Slight cattle-disease in Hlaing township. Ploughing completed. Wages of ploughing labour 60 baskets of paddy per man in Hlaing township. Price of paddy from Rs. 90 to 100 per 100 baskets.
Pegu	*Nil*	Total rainfall 118·83. Few cases of fever and small-pox in town otherwise public health good. Crops promising. Price of paddy Rs. 95 to 100 per 100 baskets.
Tharrawaddy (Oct. 13th)	3·90	Total rainfall 98·97. Public health good. 15 deaths of cattle in two townships, elsewhere health of cattle good. Ploughing, sowing, and transplanting progressing. Damaged crops last reported being replanted. More rain wanted in northern circles of Gyobingouk township. General appearance and progress of crops good. Price of paddy Rs. 90 to 125 per 100 baskets.
Do. („ 20th)	.....	No report received.
Prome ...	*Nil*	Total rainfall 45·62. Public health and health of cattle good. Ploughing and transplanting progressing. Crops reported in good condition, but if more rain does not fall, failures must be expected. Price of paddy Rs. 90 per 100 baskets
Thonegwa ...	·17	Total rainfall 82·81. Public health and health of cattle good. Replanting still going on in Shweyloung township, but supply of seedlings for replanting insufficient General appearance of young crops, except in the Kyotow circle, Pyapau township, where crops are slightly damaged by floods, good, but replanting continues. General prospects good. Price of paddy Rs. 90 to 95 per 100 baskets.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week under report.	State of agricultural prospects.
British Burma—*contd.*		
Henzada ...	*Nil*	Total rainfall 80·28. Public health and health of cattle good. General appearance of crops good.
Thayetmyo ...	*Nil*	Total rainfall 39·67. Public health good. Crop prospects unchanged. 40 deaths of cattle in Myede sub-division. Price of paddy Rs. 100 per 100 baskets.
Shwaygyin ...	·22	Total rainfall 137·46. Public health and health of cattle good. Crops progressing favourably. Price of paddy Rs. 80 per 100 baskets.
Tavoy ...	*Nil*	Total rainfall 190·36. Public health and health of cattle good. Prospects of crops good.
Mergui (Oct. 13th)	4·49	Total rainfall 161·29. Crops healthy with exception of 42 acres destroyed by blight in two circles. 35,000 acres ploughed. 17 deaths of cattle in Taiyet, Burma circle, otherwise health of cattle good. Price of paddy Rs. 100 per 100 baskets.
		General Remark.—Scarcely any rain has fallen during the week. The total rainfall up to date is much less over most of the provinces than last year. The deficiency varies from 12 to 20 per cent. in different districts. Crop prospects are reported favourable, although in parts of Prome, Bassein, and Amherst districts. The drought of the past week appears to have injuriously affected the crops in the higher and lighter lands. Public health continues good. Cattle mortality not increasing anywhere. Price of paddy keeping steady.
Assam—(Oct 24th)		
Gauhati ...	No rain	Weather seasonable. Mornings and nights foggy and cool. Public health fair. Prospects of crops good. Land being ploughed for mustard.
Sylhet ...	·37	Crop prospects good. Small-pox and cholera in places.
Silchar ...	·44	Days warm. Nights cool. Reaping of *aus* crops finished. Prospect of *sali* crops good. Ploughing for winter crops progressing. Common rice 17¾ seers per rupee. Four deaths from small-pox reported from Sadr and 3 from Katigora.
Dibrugarh ...	·20	Weather getting cold. Prospect of crops good. District healthy.
Mysore and Coorg—(Oct. 24th)		
Bangalore ...	2·79	Crops in good condition. *Ragi* fast ripening. Prospects favourable. Water and pasturage ample.
Mysore ...	1·07	Rain general in district. Crops revived and doing well. Prospects promising.
Mercara ...	·16	Coffee berries are ripening. Paddy crop coming into ear in some parts of the country. *Ragi* crop harvested. Yield short.
		General Remarks.—Rain from 2·0 to 4·72 all over the province. Agricultural operations continue. Condition of standing crops in all district reported on favourably. Public health good. Prices almost stationary.
Berar & Hyderabad—(Oct. 24th)		
Amraoti ...	5·75	The crops have been injured to some extent from excessive rain and *rabi* sowing has been delayed. Wheat 16 and *juari* 26 seers per rupee.
Akola ...	5·80	Rain unseasonable and injurious to standing crops.
Hyderabad ...	·88	Total from 1st January 29·83. *Abi* crops prospering. *Kharif* crops in some places damaged by excessive rain. *Rabi* and *tabi* sowing commenced. Cholera broken out again in two talukas. Prices—wheat 15¼, coarse rice 11, white *juari* 23, yellow *juari* 23¾, and *tur* 22 seers per current sicca rupee.
Central India States—(Oct. 24th)		
Indore ...	1·16	Health and prospects good. Recent rain favourable for *rabi* crops.
Morar (Gwalior) ...	*Nil*	Health good. Rain wanted for *rabi* crops. *Juari* has suffered somewhat for want of rain.
Sutna ...	·53	Weather now clear. Health good.
Rutlam ...	.....	No report received.
Neemuch ...	*Nil*	Sowings of opium and other *rabi* crops commenced. A few cases of fever in the bazar. Public health otherwise good. Weather seasonable.
Gwalior ...	0·55	Health and prospects good.
Bhopal ...	.....	No report received.
Agar ...	2·17	Health and agricultural prospects good.
Sehore ...	1·98	Weather rainy. Health and prospects good.
Narsyung ...	·10	Health and prospects good.
Mahpar (Bhopawar) ...	·50	Prospects good.

Presidency or Province and District.		Rainfall for week under report.	State of agricultural prospects.
Rajputana—			
Abu	(Oct. 24th)	No rain	Total rainfall 52·95. Cold weather apparently setting in.
Sirohi	(„ 21st)	No rain	Total rainfall 16·39. Tanks and wells full. Health good. Crop prospects good. Fine mornings and cool evenings.
Marwar	(„ 19th)	No rain	Total rainfall 11·03. Eight months' water in Jodhpore city. Tanks and wells all filling up. Health good. Crop prospects good on the whole. Prices stationary. Weather comparatively clear and close. Clouds vanishing.
Meywar	...	.....	No report received.
Harowti	(Oct. 20th)	No rain	Total rainfall to date at Deoli, 16·44; Tonk, 19·07; Kotah, 24·56; Shahpura, 13·72. Weather seasonable. Health good.
Jhallawar	(„ 19th)	·06	Total rainfall 29·65. Weather cloudy and unseasonably cold. Health good.
Ajmere	(„ 23rd)	No rain	Total rainfall 16·84. Slight fever in district. Prospects fair.
Jeypore	...	.....	No report received.
Bhurtpore	...	.....	No report received.
Ulwur	(Oct. 23rd)	No rain	Total rainfall 14·19. More rain urgently wanted for *rabi* sowings. Prices fluctuating. Fever prevailing.

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

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

REPORT ON SITES IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY SUITABLE FOR PAPER MILLS WORKED BY WATER.

No. 7073, dated 22nd September 1883.

From—J. MONTEATH, Esq., Acting Under-Secretary to the Government of Bombay, Revenue Department,

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

The reports of the Executive Engineers who were directed, as stated in my letter No. 987, dated 6th February last, to make the further enquiries ordered by the Government of India in their letter No. 4036, dated 28th September last, regarding suitable sites having a water-supply sufficient for the purposes of paper mills, having now been received, I am instructed by His Excellency in Council to communicate, for the information of His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General in Council, the results of the enquiries instituted by those officers. The object of the Government of India is to ascertain if there exist in this Presidency suitable sites "where there would be an unfailing supply of 150 cubic feet of water per minute all the year round," and it is stated (paragraph 3) that it is desirable that the site to be selected for the establishment of such a mill should be near the coast in order that the foul water issuing from the mill should pass at once into the sea. The enquiries of the officers who were entrusted with the duty have accordingly been confined to sites situated on or near the sea coast.

2. It appears from the reports received on the subject that the following are the only sites which satisfy the requirements specified :—

(1) Wanta Gavier in Surat. The site is about 6 miles below Surat.

(2) Varacha situated about 5 miles above Surat.

(3) Sasu-Naoghar in the Bassein taluka in the Thana Collectorate.

3. At site No. 1 there is an unfailing supply of more than 150 cubic feet of water per minute all the year round, but the water is said to be brackish for about four months in the year. The Executive Engineer who inspected the spot states that it will only be necessary to construct here a filtering well with a force pump to draw water to a height of about 40 feet from the river, and estimates that the cost of constructing such a well and pump will be about Rs. 6,000.

4. The site at Varacha has also, it is reported, an unfailing water-supply of more than 150 cubic feet of water per minute all the year round with the advantage that the water is sweet. A filtering well with a pump to draw water to a height of about 60 feet from the river will have to be constructed as at site No. 1, with piping to the extent of about a mile to carry off dirty water into a ditch (called Kankru Khari cut). The cost of constructing these works is estimated at Rs. 15,000.

5. A sketch map showing the positions of these two sites with their neighbourhoods prepared by the Executive Engineer is herewith forwarded. It will be observed that the Wanta Gavier site has both road and water communication with Surat, where there is a railway station; the communication between the Varacha site and Surat does not appear to be so good, but the distance is not great.

6. The site at Sasu-Naoghar is situated about 6 miles east of Bassein on the north bank of the Bassein creek immediately opposite Ghodbandar in the Salsette taluka. A sketch map prepared by the Executive Engineer, Northern Konkan, showing the position of this site and other particulars is appended. A paper mill was established at this site some years ago by Messrs. Johnson and Littlewood. The works were commenced in 1871, and completed in about 1877, and the manufacture of paper was commenced; but the undertaking failed almost immediately, principally on account of the want of sufficient capital and of a sufficient supply of cheap material and by reason of sickness amongst the employés. The works constructed consisted of a masonry dam across the stream, forming a small reservoir from which water was raised for the use of the mill by a pumping engine, three large corrugated iron roofed sheds containing the boilers, engines and paper manufacturing machinery and two masonry filtering and settling tanks. The total cost of the works is estimated by the Executive Engineer to have been Rs. 80,000 or thereabouts.

7. The site is said to possess the following advantages for the establishment of a paper manufactory :—

(*a*) For water supply there is already available a small perennial stream, which in the hot weather has a constant flow of from 10 to 15 cubic feet per minute and considerably greater at other seasons.

(*b*) Great facilities for largely increasing this supply at a small cost by constructing a small dam across the narrow gorge through which the stream flows from the hills to the plain.

(c) The waste and foul water from the mill can be discharged at once into the stream below the dam and thence into the creek. The small village of Sasu-Naoghar, which is the only village on its course, could be supplied with water at a small cost from the water system of the mill.

(d) The site can be placed within fair communication with Bombay and so with the rest of India by sea, rail and road. It is about six miles from the Bassein Road Station of the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway to which, however, there is no road beyond a country track. It is three-fourths of a mile only from the bank of the creek, where country boats from Bombay can touch, though there is at present neither road nor landing stage. From Ghodbandar, which is immediately opposite to the site, a good made road seven miles long leads to the Baroli Station of the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway and thence to Bombay.

8. As regards the water-supply, the Executive Engineer states that the present supply from the stream was apparently considered sufficient for the purposes of the mill started there by Messrs. Johnson and Littlewood, as the dam already constructed is not intended to form a large storage reservoir, but merely a pool for retaining the night's flow of water in the hot season and for the convenience of feeding the suction pipe of the pump. He thinks, however, that if necessary a larger supply can be secured at but a small cost, as the valley possesses peculiar facilities for accumulating a very large quantity of water with only a short low dam. It will be seen from the sketch plan appended that several valleys, together with a very large catchment area, unite into one wide flat valley, the only outfall from which is a narrow rocky gorge affording an excellent position for a dam.

9. With reference to the question of the cost which would have to be incurred in the construction of the necessary storage and other works the Executive Engineer observes:—

"Without taking an accurate survey and levels of this valley and gorge, it is of course impossible to give any details as to storage capacity of the reservoir at different levels and as to heights and length and therefore of the cost of the dam required. But from inspection it would appear that a dam about 20 feet high would form a very large reservoir that would much more than supply any possible requirements, while such a dam would not exceed 60 to 80 feet in length at the deepest part and 120 to 150 at the top. The mill too being immediately below the site of the dam, there would be no heavy outlay for iron piping.

"The machinery, &c., already constructed was not protected in any way, and remains exactly as on the day the mill stopped work. As the sheds are open at the sides, it has been completely exposed to the weather, is greatly damaged by rust and rendered almost useless. The masonry dam and tanks, however, only need small repairs to make them again serviceable. It would require a sum of Rs. 30,000 to Rs. 40,000 to re-establish these works."

10. The Executive Engineer suggests that if it is ever intended to make use of the works already constructed and thus to resume operations at this place, it would be necessary to pay particular attention to the selection of a good site for the erection of sheds or huts for the work-people and the construction of the sheds on a sufficiently high plinth or platform, a thorough clearance of the jungle and vegetation for some distance around the place, and the clearing of the stream of vegetation and dead leaves. He attributes the sickness which prevailed among the employés of the mill to neglect on the part of the owners of these precautions, especially the last, as the small stream which supplies drinking-water is overgrown in places with jungle and also receives the drainage of rice-fields. If, however, the valley be dammed and a reservoir formed, there would, in his opinion, be no danger from a contaminated water-supply.

11. It will be seen from the foregoing remarks that of the three sites mentioned, that at Sasu-Naoghar possesses decided advantages for the establishment of a paper mill at a comparatively small cost. Judging from the description given of it by the Executive Engineer, the site appears to His Excellency in Council to be suitable in all respects for the establishment of a paper mill on a sufficiently large scale to allow of its being worked economically, the only drawback being the unhealthiness of the place. This evil, however, can be minimized by the adoption of the precautionary measures suggested by the Executive Engineer and such other arrangements as experience may show to be necessary, and no serious obstacle need therefore be apprehended from it.

12. I am to state that an application was lately received from Messrs. Pelly and Company for the grant of a site at Panvel in the Thana Collectorate for the establishment of a paper mill; but on enquiry it appeared that the site applied for was unsuited for the purpose, and applicants have been so informed.

No. 3875, dated 26th October 1883.

ORDER.—Ordered, that the above be published in the Supplement to the *Gazette of India* for general information.

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

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The Gazette of India

EXTRAORDINARY.

Published by Authority.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 27, 1883.

MILITARY SECRETARY'S OFFICE.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 27th October 1883.

In continuation of the notification published in the *Gazette of India* of the 13th October 1883, regarding the arrival of His Excellency the Viceroy in Calcutta, it is hereby notified that a Guard of Honor of the Calcutta Volunteer Rifle Corps with Band will be drawn up in front of the Grand Staircase of Government House, Calcutta, in addition to the Guard of Honor of British Infantry, also a Guard of Honor of the East Indian Railway Volunteers will be drawn up on the platform of the Howrah Railway Station.

By Command,

WILLIAM BERESFORD, *Captain,*
Military Secretary to the Viceroy.

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SUPPLEMENT TO

The Gazette of India.

№ 44.} CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 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

PUBLIC WORKS

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF IRRIGATION AND RAINFALL FOR THE

Works.	Items.	Area of the Districts in Acres.	Cultivable Area in Acres.	Cultivated Area in Acres.	Sown from April to November 1882, *i.e.*, 1st Crop.		
					Total Acres.	In comparison with 1881-82.	
						Increase.	Decrease.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
		Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
	1. Ganjam.						
	Government Land	528,350	357,002	325,703	140,728	2,160	. .
	Inam Land	142,668	133,503	117,021	49,064	. .	8,566
	Zemindari	1,070,160	847,040	60,180	38,600	18,687	. .
	Total	1,741,178	1,337,545	502,904	228,392	12,281	. .
	2. Vizagapatam.						
	Government Land	176,850	131,942	132,386	44,069	2,293	. .
	Inam Land	42,195	41,869	24,450	13,593	. .	4,226
	Zemindari	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .
	Total	219,045	173,811	166,836	57,662	. .	1,933
	3. Godavari.						
Godavari Anicut	Government Land	. .	. .	. .	244,269	. .	5,747
	Inam Land	. .	. .	. .	137,334	1,400	. .
	Zemindari	. .	. .	. .	108,043	. .	989
	Total	. .	. .	. .	489,646	. .	5,336
All other works	Government Land	. .	. .	. .	35,791	. .	13,685
	Inam Land	. .	. .	. .	16,976	. .	5,392
	Zemindari	. .	. .	. .	531	74	. .
	Total	. .	. .	. .	53,298	. .	19,003
Total	Government Land	1,865,867	1,069,279	627,525	280,060	. .	19,432
	Inam Land	448,178	449,899	335,016	154,310	. .	3,992
	Zemindari	1,545,600	750,720	559,560	108,574	. .	915
	Total	3,859,645	2,269,898	1,521,901	542,944	. .	24,339
	4. Kistna.						
Kistna Anicut	Government Land	. .	. .	. .	172,246	. .	4,167
	Inam Land	. .	. .	. .	43,899	. .	940
	Zemindari	. .	. .	. .	51,168	. .	5,763
	Total	. .	. .	. .	267,313	. .	10,870
All other works	Government Land	. .	. .	. .	23,113	5,234	. .
	Inam Land	. .	. .	. .	2,443	. .	486
	Zemindari	. .	. .	. .	3,840	3,840	. .
	Total	. .	. .	. .	29,396	8,588	. .
Total	Government Land	3,426,022	2,206,791	1,461,964	195,359	1,067	. .
	Inam Land	667,696	637,362	424,100	46,342	. .	1,426
	Zemindari	952,942	. .	. .	55,008	. .	1,923
	Total	5,046,660	2,844,153	1,886,064	296,709	. .	2,282
	5. Nellore.						
Penner Anicut	Government Land	162,558	111,544	43,905	29,403	2,283	. .
	Inam Land	39,413	34,705	22,788	9,322	. .	2,606
	Zemindari	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .
	Total	201,971	146,249	66,693	38,725	. .	323
All other works	Government Land	2,161,480	1,385,943	704,590	78,337	8,119	. .
	Inam Land	687,429	524,128	303,277	24,929	5,891	. .
	Zemindari	1,660,160	1,052,160	. .	. .	. .	. .
	Total	4,509,069	2,962,231	1,007,867	103,266	14,010	. .
Total	Government Land	2,324,038	1,497,487	748,495	107,740	10,402	. .
	Inam Land	726,842	558,833	326,065	34,251	3,285	. .
	Zemindari	1,660,160	1,052,160	. .	. .	. .	. .
	Total	4,711,040	3,108,480	1,074,560	141,991	13,687	. .

INDIA.

DEPARTMENT.

YEARS 1881-82 AND 1882-83 IN THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY.

AREAS IRRIGATED.							RAINFALL.			
Sown from December 1882 to March 1883, *i. e.*, 2nd Crop.			Whole Year, 1882-83.			Percentage of Increase or Decrease in 1882-83.	1881-82.	1882-83.	Percentage of Increase or Decrease in 1882-83.	Remarks as to the causes of Increase or Decrease.
Total Acres.	In comparison with 1881-82.		Total Acres.	In comparison with 1881-82.						
	Increase.	Decrease.		Increase.	Decrease.					
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.		Inches.	Inches.		
18,933	15,945	. .	159,661	18,105	. .	+ 12·70	. .	. .	. .	
14,324	10,326	. .	63,388	1,760	. .	+ 2·86	. .	. .	. .	
223	223	. .	38,823	18,910	. .	+ 95·02	. .	. .	. .	
33,480	26,494	. .	261,872	38,775	. .	+ 17·38	39·45	40·63	+ 2·99	
10,402	298	. .	54,471	2,591	. .	+ 5·00	. .	. .	. .	
1,211	481	. .	14,804	. .	3,745	— 18·78	. .	. .	. .	
. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. . .	. .	. .	. .	
11,613	779	. .	69,275	. .	1,154	— 1·64	42·09	51·93	+ 22·94	
5,157	. .	3,240	249,426	. .	8,987	— 3·47	. .	. .	. .	
3,297	. .	1,916	140,631	. .	516	— 0·36	. .	. .	. .	
5,342	1,253	. .	113,385	264	. .	+ 0·23	. .	. .	. .	
13,796	. .	5,903	503,442	. .	9,239	— 1·82	. .	. .	. .	
2,852	1,040	. .	38,643	. .	12,645	— 24·65	. .	. .	. .	
2,385	1,235	. .	19,361	. .	4,157	— 17·69	. .	. .	. .	
. .	. .	. .	531	74	. .	+ 16·17	. .	. .	. .	
5,237	2,275	. .	58,535	. .	16,728	— 22·30	. .	. .	. .	
8,009	. .	2,200	288,069	. .	21,632	— 6·99	. .	. .	. .	
5,682	. .	681	159,992	. .	4,673	— 2·81	. .	. .	. .	
5,342	1,253	. .	113,916	338	. .	+ 0·29	. .	. .	. .	
19,033	. .	1,628	561,977	. .	25,967	— 4·42	26·59	39·65	+ 49·12	
295	. .	908	172,541	. .	5,075	— 2·86	. .	. .	. .	
509	274	. .	44,408	. .	666	— 1·48	. .	. .	. .	
3	. .	8	51,171	. .	5,771	— 10·14	. .	. .	. .	
807	. .	642	268,120	. .	11,512	— 4·12	. .	. .	. .	
2,642	1,232	. .	25,755	6,466	. .	+ 33·30	. .	. .	. .	
245	209	. .	2,688	. .	277	— 9·23	. .	. .	. .	
634	634	. .	4,474	4,474	. .	+ 100·00	. .	. .	. .	
3,521	2,075	. .	32,917	10,663	. .	+ 47·81	. .	. .	. .	
2,937	324	. .	198,296	1,391	. .	+ 0·70	. .	. .	. .	
754	483	. .	47,096	. .	943	— 1·97	. .	. .	. .	
637	626	. .	55,645	. .	1,297	— 2·28	. .	. .	. .	
4,328	1,433	. .	301,037	. .	849	— 0·28	29·22	40·07	+ 37·13	
9,392	. .	2,872	38,795	. .	581	— 1·49	. .	. .	. .	
5,847	. .	2,476	15,169	. .	5,082	— 25·03	. .	. .	. .	
. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. . .	. .	. .	. .	
15,239	. .	5,348	53,964	. .	5,671	— 9·52	. .	. .	. .	
54,564	. .	1,436	132,901	6,683	. .	+ 5·29	. .	. .	. .	
14,319	395	. .	39,248	6,286	. .	+ 19·05	. .	. .	. .	
. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. . .	. .	. .	. .	
68,883	. .	1,041	172,149	12,969	. .	+ 8·15	. .	. .	. .	
63,956	. .	4,308	171,696	6,094	. .	+ 3·68	. .	. .	. .	
20,166	. .	2,081	54,417	1,204	. .	+ 2·26	. .	. .	. .	
. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. . .	. .	. .	. .	
84,122	. .	6,389	226,113	7,298	. .	+ 3·34	27·01	33·62	+ 24·47	

Works.	Items.	Area of the Districts in Acres.	Cultivable Area in Acres.	Cultivated Area in Acres.	AREAS IRRIGATED. Sown from April to November 1882, i.e., 1st Crop. Total Acres.	In comparison with 1881-82. Increase.	Decrease.	Sown from December 1882 to March 1883, i.e., 2nd Crop. Total Acres.	In comparison with 1881-82. Increase.	Decrease.	Whole Year, 1882-83. Total Acres.	In comparison with 1881-82. Increase.	Decrease.	Percentage of Increase or Decrease in 1882-83.	RAINFALL. 1881-82.	1882-83.	Percentage of Increase or Decrease in 1882-83.	Remarks as to the causes of Increase or Decrease.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
		Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.		Inches.	Inches.		
	6. Cuddapah.																	
	Government Land	4,794,648	2,749,621	1,067,993	104,295	9,459	. .	19,602	. .	1,870	123,897	7,589	. .	+ 6·53	. .	. .	. .	The increase is due to favorable season.
	Inam Land	775,438	772,753	440,816	55,536	672	. .	7,210	. .	152	62,746	520	. .	+ 0·83	. .	. .	. .	
	Zemindari	. . .	. . .	. . .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. . .	. .	. .	. .	
	Total	5,570,086	3,522,374	1,508,809	159,831	10,131	. .	26,812	. .	2,022	186,643	8,109	. .	+ 4·54	27·79	28·82	+ 3·04	
	7. Bellary.																	
	Government Land	2,946,986	2,750,158	1,113,940	29,027	4,553	. .	1,442	. .	3,059	30,469	1,494	. .	+ 5·15	. .	. .	. .	
	Inam Land	815,300	815,300	491,380	11,367	338	. .	344	. .	1,747	11,711	. .	1,409	—10·76	. .	. .	. .	
	Zemindari	. . .	. . .	. . .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	.	. .	. .	. . .	. .	. .	. .	
	Total	3,762,286	3,565,458	1,605,320	40,394	4,891	. .	1,786	. .	4,806	42,180	85	. .	+ 0·20	17·02	25·04	+ 47·12	
	8. Anantapur.																	
	Government Land	2,674 804	2,035,440	821,317	42,297	. .	4,342	29,630	5,509	. .	71,927	1,167	. .	+ 1·65	. .	. .	. .	The increase in the area cultivated is due to the gradual restoration of the agricultural capital and live stock reduced in the famine.
	Inam Land	613,504	603,455	330,826	21,420	2,746	. .	11,713	3,229	. .	33,133	5,975	. .	+ 21·97	. .	. .	. .	
	Zemindari	. . .	. . .	. . .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. . .	. .	. .	. .	
	Total	3,288,308	2,638,895	1,152,143	63,717	. .	1,596	41,343	8,738	. .	105,060	7,142	. .	+ 7·29	. .	21·96	. .	
	9. Kurnool.																	
	Government Land	3,505,539	1,612,494	962,484	25,759	837	. .	3,493	1,137	. .	29,252	1,974	. .	+ 7·23	. .	. .	. .	
	Inam Land	991,472	991,472	672,994	16,770	976	. .	1,613	461	. .	18,383	1,437	. .	+ 8 50	. .	. .	. .	
	Zemindari	. . .	. . .	. . .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. . .	. .	. .	. .	
	Total	4,497,011	2,603,966	1,635,478	42,529	1,813	. .	5,106	1,598	. .	47,635	3,411	. .	+ 7·72	20·17	24·56	+ 21·77	
	10. Chingleput.																	
Chembrambakam Tank.	Government Land	. . .	. . .	14,258	8,560	. .	1,793	3,586	68	. .	12,142	. .	1,725	— 14·41	. .	. .	. .	
	Inam Land	. . .	. . .	4,192	2,590	. .	1,448	. .	. .	. .	2,590	. .	1,448	— 36·20	. .	. .	. .	
	Zemindari	. . .	. . .	. . .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. . .	. .	. .	. .	
	Total	. . .	. . .	18,450	11,150	. .	3,241	3,586	68	. .	14,732	. .	3,173	— 17·73	. .	. .	. .	
All other works	Government Land	. . .	. . .	469,161	214,672	. .	19,500	89,899	25,328	. .	304,570	5,828	. .	+ 1·95	. .	. .	. .	
	Inam Land	. . .	. . .	1,04,443	39,497	. .	1,694	27,523	9,905	. .	67,020	8,211	. .	+ 13·96	. .	. .	. .	
	Zemindari	. . .	. . .	34,163	4,631	1,448	. .	2,377	1,280	. .	7,008	2,728	. .	+ 63·74	. .	. .	. .	
	Total	. . .	. . .	6,07,767	258,800	. .	19,746	119,798	36,513	. .	378,598	16,767	. .	+ 4·63	. .	. .	. .	
Total	Government Land	. . .	. . .	483,419	223,232	. .	21,293	93,484	25,396	. .	316,716	4,103	. .	+ 1·31	. .	. .	. .	
	Inam Land	. . .	. . .	108,635	42,087	. .	3,142	27,523	9,905	. .	69,610	6,763	. .	+ 10·77	. .	. .	. .	
	Zemindari	. . .	. . .	34,163	4,631	1,448	. .	2,377	1,280	. .	7,008	2,728	. .	+ 63·74	. .	. .	. .	
	Total	. . .	. . .	626,217	269,950	. .	22,987	123,384	36,581	. .	393,334	13,594	. .	+ 3·58	34·14	44·63	+ 30·73	
	11. North Arcot.																	
Palar Anicut	Government Land	. . .	. . .	. . .	42,461	12,047	. .	9,623	. .	4,641	52,084	7,406	. .	+ 16·58	. .	. .	. .	
	Inam Land	. . .	. . .	. . .	4,176	. .	1,579	4,652	2,654	. .	8,828	1,105	. .	+ 14·89	. .	. .	. .	
	Zemindari	. . .	. . .	. . .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. . .	. .	. .	. .	
	Total	. . .	. . .	. . .	46,637	10,468.	. .	14,275	. .	1,957	60,912	8,511	. .	+ 16·24	. .	. .	. .	
All other works	Government Land	. . .	. . .	. . .	127,699	. .	4,543	84,011	24,444	. .	211,710	19,901	. .	+ 10·37	. .	. .	. .	
	Inam Land	. . .	. . .	. . .	28,975	3,079	. .	16,811	684	. .	45,786	3,763	. .	+ 8·96	. .	. .	. .	
	Zemindari	. . .	. . .	. . .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. . .	. .	. .	. .	
	Total	. . .	. . .	. . .	156,674	. .	1,464	100,822	25,128	. .	257,496	23,664	. .	+ 10·12	. .	. .	. .	
Total	Government Land	2,430,798	1,186,165	588,939	170,160	7,504	. .	93,634	19,803	. .	263,794	27,307	. .	+ 11·55	. .	. .	. .	
	Inam Land	211,570	183,299	98,615	33,151	1,500	. .	21,463	3,368	. .	54,614	4,868	. .	+ 9·78	. .	. .	. .	
	Zemindari	. . .	. . .	. . .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. . .	. .	. .	. .	
	Total	2,642,368	1,369,464	687,554	203,311	9,004	. .	115,097	23,171	. .	318,408	32,175	. .	+ 10·00	36·84	40·50	+ 9·93	

A

B

Works.	Items.	Area of the Districts in Acres.	Cultivable Area in Acres.	Cultivated Area in Acres.	AREAS IRRIGATED. Sown from April to November 1882, i.e., 1st Crop. Total Acres.	In comparison with 1881-82. Increase.	Decrease.	AREAS IRRIGATED. Sown from December 1882 to March 1883, i.e., 2nd Crop. Total Acres.	In comparison with 1881-82. Increase.	Decrease.	AREAS IRRIGATED. Whole year, 1882-83. Total Acres.	In comparison with 1881-82. Increase.	Decrease.	Percentage of Increase or Decrease in 1882-83.	RAINFALL. 1881-82.	1882-83.	Percentage of Increase or Decrease in 1882-83.	Remarks as to the causes of Increase or Decrease.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
		Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.		Inches.	Inches.		
	12. South Arcot.																	
Pelandorai Anicut.	Government land	18,474	13,520	10,200	2,761	59	. .	613	274	. .	3,374	333	. .	+10·95	. .	. .	. .	
	Inam land	3,582	3,438	3,404	288	. .	118	136	. .	12	424	. .	130	—23·29	. .	. .	. .	
	Zemindari	. . .	. . .	. . .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	
	Total	22,056	16,958	13,604	3,049	. .	59	749	262	. .	3,798	203	. .	+ 5·65	. .	. .	. .	
All other Works	Government land	2,947,038	2,226,433	1,154,978	257,581	. .	1,649	108,118	32,221	. .	365,699	30,572	. .	+ 9·12	. .	. .	. .	
	Inam land	156,547	142,251	80,435	19,446	. .	4,970	12,330	. .	697	31,776	. .	5,667	—15·15	. .	. .	. .	
	Zemindari	23,680	14,587	8,482	1,278	. .	82	725	58	.	2,003	. .	24	— 1·20	. .	. .	. .	
	Total	3,127,265	2,383,271	1,243,895	278,305	. .	6,701	121,173	31,582	. .	399,478	24,881	. .	+ 6·64	. .	. .	. .	
Total	Government land	2,965,512	2,239,953	1,165,178	260,342	. .	1,590	108,731	32,495	. .	369,073	30,905	. .	+ 9·15	. .	. .	. .	
	Inam land	160,129	145,689	83,839	19,734	. .	5,088	12,466	. .	709	32,200	. .	5,797	—15·25	. .	. .	. .	
	Zemindari	23,680	14,587	8,482	1,278	. .	82	725	58	. .	2,003	. .	24	— 1·20	. .	. .	. .	
	Total	3,149,321	2,400,229	1,257,499	281,354	. .	6,760	121,922	31,844	. .	403,276	25,084	. .	+ 6·63	28·31	33·90	+19·74	
	13. Tanjore.																	
Upper Anicut	Government land	1,229,714	910,925	825,617	728,902	45,399	. .	62,207	. .	8,567	791,109	36,832	. .	+ 4·88	. .	. .	. .	
	Inam land	217,603	178,860	140,473	105,619	7,840	. .	9,170	. .	906	114,789	6,934	. .	+ 6·42	. .	. .	. .	
	Zemindari	. . .	. . .	. . .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	
	Total	1,447,317	1,089,785	966,090	834,521	53,239	. .	71,377	. .	9,473	905,898	43,766	. .	+ 5·08	. .	. .	. .	
All other Works	Government land	341,986	243,233	167,680	53,402	. .	27,002	10,686	. .	2,693	64,088	. .	29,695	—31·61	. .	. .	. .	
	Inam land	412,098	287,067	4,123,044	38,726	. .	1,591	18,012	. .	2,023	56,738	. .	3,614	— 6·00	. .	. .	. .	
	Zemindari	. . .	. . .	. . .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	
	Total	754,084	530,300	4,290,724	92,128	. .	28,593	28,698	. .	4,716	120,826	. .	33,309	—27·61	. .	. .	. .	
Total	Government land	1,571,700	1,154,158	993,297	782,304	18,397	. .	71,893	. .	11,260	855,197	7,187	. .	+ 0·84	. .	. .	. .	
	Inam land	629,701	465,927	263,517	144,345	6,249	. .	27,182	. .	2,929	171,527	2,330	. .	+ 1·96	. .	. .	. .	
	Zemindari	191,633	147,466	43,853	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	
	Total	2,393,034	1,767,551	1,300,667	926,649	24,646	. .	100,075	. .	14,189	1,026,724	10,457	. .	+ 1·03	39·57	42·79	+ 8·14	
	14. Trichinopoly.																	
	Government land	1,627,738	1,288,299	880,340	111,775	7,704	. .	50,203	. .	5,286	161,978	2,418	. .	+ 1·52	. .	. .	. .	
	Inam land	233,187	190,092	123,841	15,817	. .	1,474	5,632	893	. .	21,449	. .	581	— 2·64	. .	. .	. .	
	Zemindari	410,200	308,245	. . .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	
	Total	2,271,125	1,786,635	1,004,181	127,592	6,230	. .	55,835	. .	4,393	183,427	1,837	. .	+ 1·01	32·90	33·69	+ 2·40	
	15. Madura.																	
	Government land	1,729,758	1,321,620	791,347	111,184	7,697	. .	34,802	2,592	. .	145,986	10,289	. .	+ 7·59	. .	. .	. .	
	Inam land	217,941	199,774	115,628	9,659	1,267	. .	3,900	. .	7	13,559	1,260	. .	+10·24	. .	. .	. .	
	Zemindari	590,197	213,273	4,200	20	4	. .	. .	. .	. .	20	4	. .	+25·00	. .	. .	. .	
	Total	2,537,896	1,734,667	911,175	120,863	8,968	. .	38,702	2,585	. .	159,565	11,553	. .	+ 7·81	25·85	29·91	+15·71	
	16. Tinnevelly.																	
Srivaikuntham Anicut.	Government land	97,331	71,815	52,613	(a)16,677	9,956	. .	(b)18,119	712	. .	34,796	10,668	. .	+44·21	. .	. .	. .	(a) Second crop in this district.
	Inam land	6,969	5,863	3,883	693	413	. .	831	28	. .	1,524	441	. .	+40·72	. .	. .	. .	(b) First do.
	Zemindari	5,227	3,457	2,203	509	509	. .	568	. .	31	1,077	478	. .	+79·80	. .	. .	. .	The increase in the total irrigated area is due to the more favorable character of the season in this than in the preceding year.
	Total	109,527	81,135	58,699	17,879	10,878	. .	19,518	709	. .	37,397	11,587	. .	+44·89	. .	. .	. .	
All other Works	Government land	1,801,058	1,461,313	1,123,199	96,125	31,271	. .	162,268	. .	2,963	258,393	28,308	. .	+12·30	. .	. .	. .	
	Inam land	263,078	231,075	181,977	6,111	1,158	. .	13,767	407	. .	19,878	1,565	. .	+ 8·54	. .	. .	. .	
	Zemindari	921,120	744,831	628,986	5,909	1,972	. .	13,412	. .	248	19,321	1,724	. .	+ 9·79	. .	. .	. .	
	Total	2,985,256	2,437,219	1,934,162	108,145	34,401	. .	189,447	. .	2,804	297,592	31,597	. .	+11·87	. .	. .	. .	
Total	Government land	1,898,389	1,533,128	1,175,812	112,802	41,227	. .	180,387	. .	2,251	293,189	38,976	. .	+15·33	. .	. .	. .	
	Inam land	270,047	236,938	185,860	6,804	1,571	. .	14,598	435	. .	21,402	2,006	. .	+10·34	. .	. .	. .	
	Zemindari	926,347	748,288	631,189	6,418	2,481	. .	13,980	. .	279	20,398	2,202	. .	+12·10	. .	. .	. .	
	Total	3,094,783	2,518,354	1,992,861	126,024	45,279	. .	208,965	. .	2,095	334,989	43,184	. .	+14·79	23·01	28·64	+24·42	

Works.	Items.	Area of the District in Acres.	Cultivable Area in Acres.	Cultivated Area in Acres.	AREAS IRRIGATED. Sown from April to November 1882, i.e., 1st Crop. Total Acres.	In comparison with 1881-82. Increase.	Decrease.	Sown from December 1882 to March 1883, i.e., 2nd Crop. Total Acres.	In comparison with 1881-82. Increase.	Decrease.	Whole year, 1882-83. Total Acres.	In comparison with 1881-82. Increase.	Decrease.	Percentage of Increase or Decrease in 1882-83.	RAINFALL. 1881-82.	1882-83.	Percentage of Increase or Decrease in 1882-83.	Remarks as to the causes of Increase or Decrease.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
	17. Coimbatore.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.		Inches.	Inches		
	Government land	3,869,840	2,702,191	2,029,697	75,170	3,091	. .	19,278	. .	1,326	94,448	1,765	. .	+ 1·90	. .	. .	. .	Cultivation is on its increase on account of sufficient fall of rain.
	Inam land	324,889	288,076	239,997	8,581	. .	135	2,628	7	. .	11,209	. .	128	— 1·04	. .	. .	. .	
	Zemindari	94,090	80,502	78,563	133	. .	3	. .	. .	. .	133	. .	3	— 2·20	. .	. .	. .	
	Total	4,288,819	3,070,769	2,348,257	83,884	2,953	. .	21,906	. .	1,319	105,790	1,634	. .	+ 1·57	20·38	30·83	+51·27	
	18. Salem.																	
	Government land	3,655,271	1,814,709	1,126,516	90,810	14,392	. .	18,910	. .	1,679	109,720	12,713	. .	+ 13·10	. .	. .	. .	The increase in wet cultivation is due to the favourable character of the season with more copious and timely rainfall in the year.
	Inam land	259,793	154,635	94,163	7,395	. .	545	1,807	833	. .	9,202	288	. .	+ 3·23	. .	. .	. .	
	Zemindari	1,124,781	. .	. .	449	. .	. .	233	. .	. .	682	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	
	Total	5,039,845	1,969,344	1,220,679	98,654	13,847	. .	20,950	. .	846	119,604	13,001	. .	+ 12·19	27·04	38·30	+41·64	
Total Anicut	Government land	. .	. .	. .	1,245,279	58,037	. .	108,992	. .	19,174	1,354,271	38,863	. .	+ 2·95	. .	. .	. .	
	Inam land	. .	. .	. .	303,921	2,962	. .	24,442	. .	2,324	328,363	638	. .	+ 0·19	. .	. .	. .	
	Zemindari	. .	. .	. .	159,720	. .	6,243	5,918	1,214	. .	165,633	. .	5,029	— 4·03	. .	. .	. .	
	Total	. .	. .	. .	1,708,920	51,756	. .	139,347	. .	20,284	1,848,267	34,472	. .	+ 1·95	. .	. .	. .	
Total of other Works	Government land	. .	. .	. .	1,661,834	26,089	. .	721,734	89,434	. .	2,383,568	115,523	. .	+ 5·09	. .	. .	. .	
	Inam land	. .	. .	. .	386,305	. .	12,952	155,774	24,439	. .	542,079	11,487	. .	+ 2·16	. .	. .	. .	
	Zemindari	. .	. .	. .	55,391	25,940	. .	17,604	1,947	. .	72,995	27,887	. .	+ 61·82	. .	. .	. .	
	Total	. .	. .	. .	2,103,530	39,077	. .	895,112	115,820	. .	2,998,642	154,897	. .	+ 5·44	. .	. .	. .	
Grand Total including Anicuts and other Works	Government land	41,992,110	27,650,487	18,496,352	2,907,113	84,126	. .	830,726	70,260	. .	3,737,839	154,386	. .	+ 4·31	. .	. .	. .	
	Inam land	7,318,980	3,685,577	4,418,148	690,226	. .	9,990	180,216	22,115	. .	870,442	12,125	. .	+ 1·41	. .	. .	. .	
	Zemindari	8,589,720	4,162,281	3,419,990	215,111	19,697	. .	23,517	3,161	. .	238,628	23,858	. .	+ 14·06	. .	. .	. .	
	Total	57,900 810	38,498,295	22,334,490	3,812,450	93,833	. .	1,034,459	95,536	. .	4,846,909	189,369	. .	+ 4·06	29·31	34·97	+19·31	

Camp Chinnammanur,
4th August 1883.

W. WILSON,
Director of Revenue Settlement and Agriculture.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

IRRIGATION OPERATIONS OF FASL KHARIF IN THE NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES, 1883, UP TO 31st AUGUST 1883.

Canal Division.	Water distributed during August, 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	8·98	950	360	48,319	48,282
Upper Ganges. Anúpshahr	7·00	5·93	1,100	834	54,089	54,434
Upper Ganges. Meerut	8·10	7·07	925	1,682	69,452	68,937
Upper Ganges. Bulandshahr	7·20	5·93	925	603	78,303	64,750
Upper Ganges. Aligarh	5·50	4·64	1,300	763	82,952	72,327
Lower Ganges. Narora	9·00	5·02	975	223	14,592	13,497
Lower Ganges. Mainpuri	7·00	3·00	600	265	32,531	34,124
Lower Ganges. Cawnpore	8·20	6·06	825	506	47,768	49,193
Lower Ganges. Etáwah	5·80	2·8	975	451	63,836	63,870
Lower Ganges. Bhognipur	7·00	3·18	950	135	25,759	21,072
Total Upper and Lower Ganges Canals	...	...	9,525	5,822	517,601	490,486
Eastern Jumna Canal	4·74	5·02	1,300	1,424	93,302	95,380
Agra Canal	8·50	7·77	1,300	627	50,392	43,123
Rohilkhand	...	...	...	...	26,096	21,731
Bijnor	...	...	...	...	1,516	1,471
Dún	...	...	...	...	4,585	4,668
Jhánsi	...	...	...	...	36	23
Hamírpur	...	...	...	...	51	27
Total	...	...	...	...	693,579	656,909

Zila.	Land irrigated (approximate). Sugarcane.	Indigo.	Rice.	Cotton.	Other food-grains.	Fodder crops.	Miscellaneous.	Total.	Rain-fall. Total from 1st April to end of August, 1883.	Average of ten previous years for the same period.
Saháranpur	16,801	1,794	26,462	693	2,628	521	1,243	50,142	10·1	25·9
Muzaffarnagar	41,999	4,615	21,091	2,762	4,322	2,215	3,825	80,829	13·4	21·7
Meerut	63,308	17,628	7,717	11,189	15,413	3,825	2,573	121,653	7·7	20·6
Bulandshahr	6,095	53,110	46	11,648	12,051	3,901	1,721	88,572	11·5	19·0
Aligarh	588	45,561	245	4,835	8,581	422	1,558	61,790	16·3	17·8
Muttra	1,111	10,007	...	10,382	1,133	204	1,262	24,099	12·3	18·2
Agra	1,278	4,453	7	1,138	677	105	479	8,137	12·8	19·7
Etah	1,306	26,267	324	1,404	3,907	84	1,135	34,427	12·1	20·5
Mainpuri	2,895	34,417	959	1,132	5,634	844	1,789	47,670	10·5	22·9
Fatehgarh	2,234	14,842	642	602	2,293	270	88	20,971	11·4	22·1
Etáwah	5,273	42,489	891	314	2,111	649	1,073	52,800	12·2	19·8
Cawnpore	4,846	41,400	1,490	24	1,577	21	1,712	51,070	14·7	19·8
Delhi	...	30	...	22	...	2	32	86	8·1	18·8
Gurgaon	1,134	4,797	14	11,315	249	1,259	281	19,049	9·5	18·3
Dehra Dún	768	...	3,516	...	...	...	301	4,585	29·3	57·2
Bijnor	1,480	...	36	...	...	...	...	1,516	16·6	27·9
Tarái	1,270	...	4,232	...	...	...	...	5,502	27·2	34·9
Pilibhit	813	...	2,244	...	...	...	...	3,057	22·6	33·8
Bareilly	4,668	...	12,869	...	...	...	...	17,537	12·2	29·4
Jhánsi	23	...	2	7	...	...	4	36	11·3	24·5
Hamírpur	10	...	4	...	...	...	37	51	18·1	22·0
Total	157,900	301,410	82,791	57,467	60,576	14,322	19,113	693,579	...	..
Total for the same period last year	191,133	304,394	73,769	44,549	21,050	5,936	16,078	656,909	...	...
Increase	...	...	9,022	12,918	39,526	8,386	3,035	36,670	...	...
Decrease	33,233	2,984	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Remarks.

	Cubic feet per second.	
Supply—		
Entering head of Ganges Canal	5,804	
" Lower Ganges Canal	1,780	
		7,584
Expended—		
Ganges Canal	4,242	
Lower Ganges Canal	1,580	
		5,822
Escaped—		
Anúpshahr Branch, Ganges Canal	88	
Meerut Division, ditto	79	
Bulandshahr ditto ditto	7	
Narora ditto, Lower Ganges Canal	393	
Mainpuri ditto ditto	56	
Cawnpore ditto ditto	580	
Etáwah ditto ditto	314	
Bhognipur ditto ditto	205	
Percolation from the Narora Division	82	
Ditto ditto Mainpuri "	54	
		1,858
		7,680
Deduct drainage water		96
		7,584

Executive Engineer, Northern Division, Ganges Canal, reports that there was severe drought during the first three weeks of the month, after which there were scattered showers, which sufficed for miscellaneous crops. A heavy flood in the Ganges on the 6th checked supply in canal for three days.

Executive Engineer, Anúpshahr Branch, Ganges Canal, reports that there has been a great demand since the 10th August, but, owing to small areas of cane and indigo, the area irrigated does not exceed that of last year.

Executive Engineer, Meerut Division, Ganges Canal, reports that demand was full in the upper half of the Division during the whole month, and began about August 5th. The canal was maintained to full supply, and the very greatest difficulty was experienced in getting water equally distributed owing to the great gul clearance.

Executive Engineer, Bulandshahr Division, Ganges Canal, reports that the increase in irrigated area is due to the drought which commenced about the 4th August. More might have been done, if so large an area of old irrigation had not required water at the same time. The indigo stood the drought well, but got water about the end of August.

Executive Engineer, Aligarh Division, Ganges Canal, reports that the long break in the rains necessitated the opening of all distributaries between the 6th and 11th instant. The demand for water was very great till the 21st, when a general fall of rain was registered in the Division, varying from half an inch to three inches; this had the effect of stopping irrigation on some channels and reducing the demand for canal water.

Executive Engineer, Mainpuri Division, Lower Ganges Canal, reports a strong general demand for water from the 10th to the 20th; after that date demand limited to the central portion of the division. The increased area irrigated during the month is due entirely to the failure of the rains, and, it will be seen, is mainly under food grains. Average rainfall during the month over the whole Division 3·1 inch, but over the central portion only 1·3 inches.

Executive Engineer, Cawnpore Division, Lower Ganges Canal, reports that the decrease is due to the reasons noted in the return for May.

Executive Engineer, Bhognipur Division, Lower Ganges Canal, reports that hot west winds during the first half of the month caused general demand for irrigation, so distributaries were re-opened from the 15th, but heavy general rain falling from the 20th to the 23rd stopped all further demand during the month.

Executive Engineer, Eastern Jumna Canal, reports that the decrease in sugarcane and rice was explained in previous reports. The extended irrigation of other crops was mainly practised during the last few days of the month, and very little of it has come into this month's return. There was a serious stoppage of rain from the 17th July to the 27th August.

Executive Engineer, Agra Canal, reports that the dryness of the season caused some 5,000 acres of cotton and juar, &c., to be watered in August, chiefly in the Gurgaon and Muttra districts, but water was chiefly given to canal crops.

Executive Engineer, Rohilkhand Canals, reports that there was general light rain on the 4th, except at Bareilly and Nawabganj, and occasional showers until general rain fell on the 21st, and again still heavier rain from the 26th to the 29th, up to which date water was in steady demand for rice and kharif grain crops. Demand has temporarily ceased now in the 2nd sub-division, but more rain is wanted for rice in the 1st sub-division. All the earthen dams have been breached again. All the water was being utilized during the month, except in Dehra, where dams were broken and the river in flood.

Executive Engineer, Dún Canals, reports light but sufficient rain during the month, and a considerable falling-off in area of sugarcane, owing to little profit being realized from it last year.

No remarks from the other Divisions.

ALLAHABAD,
The 26th September 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 AUGUST 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	...	...	2,675	...	2,675	...
Gram	...	...	850	...	850	...
Rice	...	...	...	...	...	...
Paddy or dhán	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bejhar or mixed grain	...	...	1,250	...	1,250	...
Dál—						
Urd	...	...	...	...	...	...
Múng	...	...	...	...	...	...
Arhar	...	...	...	...	...	...
Masúri	...	...	...	...	...	...
Juár	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bájra	...	...	...	...	...	...
Maize or Indian-corn	...	...	...	...	...	...
Barley	...	...	75	...	75	...
Total	...	...	4,850	...	4,850	...
Cotton	...	...	...	...	...	...
Oil-seeds	...	...	150	...	150	...
Salt	...	...	...	...	...	...
Metals	...	...	...	...	...	...
Building materials	2,900	...	...	...	2,900	...
Miscellaneous goods	...	...	20	...	20	...
Firewood	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bamboos	...	...	...	...	...	...
Timber—						
Poles and unsquared timber	...	...	...	...	...	...
Karis and squared timber	...	...	...	...	...	...
Logs	...	...	...	...	...	...
Miscellaneous timber	...	...	650	...	650	...
Live-stock	...	...	...	...	...	...
Grand Total	2,900	...	5,670	...	8,570	...
Total during corresponding period of last year	...	...	25	...	25	...
Increase	2,900	...	5,645	...	8,545	...
Decrease	...	...	...	...	...	...

Remarks.

Particulars.	Agra Canal. 1883.	1882.
Tonnage, including weight of timber and bamboos	315	1
Ton mileage	31,338	23
Value of goods	R 13,500	R 8
Number of passengers	...	...

ALLAHABAD,
The 26th September 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 AUGUST 1883.

	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	123	...	6,355	...	6,478	...	...	...	3,126	...	3,126	...	...	...	3,220	...	3,220	...	123	...	12,701	...	12,824	...	
Gram	...	...	40	...	40	...	255	...	...	...	255	...	312	...	...	...	312	...	567	...	40	...	607	...	
Rice	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Paddy or dhán	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Bejhar or mixed grain	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Dál: Urd	...	...	500	...	500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	500	...	500	...	
Dál: Múng	37	...	50	...	87	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	37	...	50	...	87	...	
Dál: Arhar	1,358	...	...	...	1,358	...	1,325	...	...	...	1,325	...	1,085	...	...	...	1,085	...	3,768	...	...	...	3,768	...	
Dál: Masúri	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Juár	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Bájra	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Maize or Indian-corn	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Barley	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Total	1,518	...	6,945	...	8,463	...	1,580	...	3,126	...	4,706	...	1,397	...	3,220	...	4,617	...	4,495	...	13,291	...	17,786	...	
Cotton	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	333	...	333	...	...	...	23	...	23	...	...	...	356	...	356	...	
Oil-seeds	...	...	6	...	6	...	...	...	1,127	...	1,127	...	...	...	235	...	235	...	...	...	1,368	...	1,368	...	
Salt	...	...	...	...	...	...	126	...	...	...	126	...	...	...	1,461	...	1,461	...	126	...	1,461	...	1,587	...	
Metals	56	...	175	...	231	...	25	...	300	...	325	...	36	...	...	...	36	...	117	...	475	...	592	...	
Building materials	7,569	...	4,473	...	12,042	...	4,550	...	58,821	...	63,371	...	...	...	2,053	...	2,053	...	12,119	...	65,347	...	77,466	...	
Miscellaneous goods	111	...	556	...	667	...	25	...	379	...	404	...	...	...	4,350	...	4,350	...	136	...	5,285	...	5,421	...	
Firewood	3,725	...	3,550	...	7,275	...	9,660	...	13,075	...	22,735	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13,385	...	16,625	...	30,010	...	
Bamboos	...	...	140	2,800	140	2,800	20	400	...	...	20	400	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	400	140	2,800	160	3,200	
Timber: Poles and unsquared timber.	...	...	2,364	2,125	2,364	2,125	90	180	...	...	90	180	...	...	...	...	...	...	90	180	2,364	2,125	2,454	2,305	
Timber: Karis and squared timber.	...	...	3,722	4,363	3,722	4,363	275	280	...	...	275	280	...	...	...	...	...	...	275	280	3,722	4,363	3,997	4,643	
Timber: Logs	200	10	...	...	200	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	60	3	...	...	60	3	260	13	...	...	260	13	
Miscellaneous timber	...	...	540	1,080	540	1,080	288	576	...	...	288	576	...	...	25	50	25	50	288	576	565	1,130	853	1,706	
Live-stock	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Grand Total	13,179	10	22,471	10,368	35,650	10,378	16,639	1,436	77,161	...	93,800	1,436	1,493	3	11,367	50	12,860	53	31,311	1,449	110,999	10,418	142,310	11,867	
Total during corresponding period of last year	125	...	1,280	...	1,405	...	9,644	102	36,099	250	45,743	352	...	...	2,886	...	2,886	...	9,769	102	40,265	250	50,034	352	
Increase	13,054	10	21,191	10,368	34,245	10,378	6,995	1,334	41,062	...	48,057	1,084	1,493	3	8,481	50	9,974	53	21,542	1,347	70,734	10,168	92,276	11,515	
Decrease	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	250	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	

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	51	1,310	1,680	3,445	106	473	1,837	5,228
Ton mileage	2,769	58,558	187,122	92,011	29,992	92,385	199,877	242,954
Value of goods . . . . . R	4,161	39,471	67,416	34,856	11,456	23,256	83,033	97,583
Number of passengers	...	64	...	106	...	1	...	171

Allahabad,
The 26th September 1883.

W. P. V. HORST,
Offg. Asst. Secy. to Govt., N.-W. P. & Oudh, P. W. D., Irrigation Branch.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

IRRIGATION OPERATIONS OF FASL KHARIF IN THE PUNJAB FOR 1883-84, UP TO 31st AUGUST 1883.

Canal Division.	Water distributed during August 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.
East Doab Canal: 1st Division	4·9	5·3	3,073·6	1,612	...	...	Gurdáspur	17,781	8·18	4·1	Cotton	21,921	The Bári Doáb Canal was closed for 17 hours on the 12th August for the repair of rapid No. 7. There is an increase of 21,147 acres, as compared with the corresponding month of last year; this is due to the partial failure of the rains which has necessitated the irrigation of much Jowár, Chari, and other fodder crops usually dependant on the rainfall. There has been heavy and general rain in September, so that the demand has since fallen off; but this Kharif promises to be the largest on record. The increase of irrigation during the month was 38,578 acres.
East Doab Canal: 2nd Division, Main Branch, Lower	4·6	4·0		1,219	...	...	Amritsar	54,833	8·16	3·25	Rice	20,650	
East Doab Canal: 2nd do., Lahore Branch	3·35	3·7		850	...	...	Lahore	67,334	4·04	1·20	Sugarcane	9,249	
East Doab Canal: Passed out of Escapes	...	...	...	39	...	...	...	...	...	...	Others	88,128	
Total Bári Doáb Canal	...	...	3,073·6	3,720	...	...	...	139,948	...	...	...	139,948	
Corresponding period of last year	...	...	3,073·6	2,765	...	...	...	118,801	...	...	...	118,801	
Western Jumna Canal: Karnál Division	4·33	4·70	2,546	327	...	642,712 kurries, bullies, &c.; 46,066 cubic feet wood, and 12,478 mds. firewood.	Umballa	1,980	10·85	6·24	Cotton	35,211	The operations of the month on the Western Jumna Canal show an increase of area irrigated of 23,726 acres, and of 15,247 acres, as compared with last year. The scanty rainfall has strained the resources of the canal to the utmost.
Western Jumna Canal: Delhi do.	5·70	5·30		737	...		Karnál	37,709	4·73	0·60	Rice	46,547	
Western Jumna Canal: Hánsi do.	9·00	8·66		1,183	...		Delhi	32,932	5·80	...	Sugarcane	65,485	
Western Jumna Canal: Do. Bulla Head	8·80	8·10		310	...		Rohtak	36,023	3·60	0·30	Others	28,491	
Western Jumna Canal: Passed out of Escapes	...	...	...	287	...		Hissár	36,829	3·60	...	...	...	
							Jhínd	29,144	3·50	...	...	...	
							Bíkaner	201	...	...	...	...	
							Kalsia State	916	...	...	...	...	
Total Western Jumna Canal	...	...	2,546	2,844	...	642,712	...	175,734	...	...	...	175,734	
Corresponding period of last year	...	...	2,546	2,057	...	191,144	...	160,487	...	...	...	160,487	
Inundation Canals: Upper Sutlej Division	...	...	...	...	...	...	Lahore	12,168	...	...	Detail not obtainable for want of establishment.	...	On the Inundation Canals there is a decrease of 84,877 acres, as compared with last year, which is due to the short supply in the canals, owing to the low state of the rivers.
Inundation Canals: Lower Sutlej and Chenab Division	...	...	...	...	...	...	Montgomery	28,000	...	...		...	
Inundation Canals: Indus Canals	...	...	...	...	...	...	Mooltan	170,255	1·09	...		...	
Inundation Canals: Muzaffargarh Canals	...	...	...	...	...	...	Dera Gházi Khan	108,981	2·07	...		...	
							Muzaffargarh	159,072	...	...		...	
Total Inundation Canals	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	478,476	...	...	...	478,476	There is an increase of 36,394 acres on the Perennial Canals, as compared with the corresponding period of the preceding year.
Corresponding period of last year	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	563,353	...	...	...	563,353	
Perennial Canals, Grand Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	315,682	...	...	...	315,682	
Do. corresponding period of last year	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	279,288	...	...	...	279,288	

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

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

RAILWAY TRAFFIC.

No. XXXIX OF 1883.

APPROXIMATE STATEMENT OF GROSS RECEIPTS AND EXPENSES OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

Latest return received.	Railways.	Total mean length open.	Receipts for week ending 7th October 1882. Total.	Receipts for week ending 7th October 1882. Per mile open.	Total mean length open.	Receipts for week ending 6th October 1883. Total.	Receipts for week ending 6th October 1883. Per mile open.	Total Receipts from 1st April to 7th October 1882. Total.	Total Receipts from 1st April to 7th October 1882. Per mile open per week.	Total Receipts from 1st April to 6th October 1883. Total.	Total Receipts from 1st April to 6th October 1883. Per mile open per week.	Total Increase in 1883-84.	Total Decrease in 1883-84.
			R	R		R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
	Guaranteed.												
29th Sept. 1883	Eastern Bengal	172	2,03,191	1,181	...	(a)	...	(b)26,78,526	596	(c)22,86,617	511	...	3,91,909
6th Oct. 1883	Oudh and Rohilkhand	547	67,379	123	547	94,716	173	25,12,834	169	29,78,854	202	4,66,020	...
6th ditto	Sind, Punjab & Delhi	676	1,54,174	228	749	1,96,478	262	47,39,829	258	59,69,211	297	12,29,382	...
6th ditto	Madras	861	1,21,607	141	861	1,17,508	136	37,08,404	159	34,57,564	149	...	2,50,840
6th ditto	South Indian	655	65,584	100	655	74,136	113	20,24,233	114	21,03,400	119	79,167	...
13th ditto	Great Indian Peninsula	1,458	4,46,690	306	1,451	3,94,332	272	1,61,34,897	410	1,69,32,503	432	7,97,606	...
6th ditto	Bombay, Baroda and Central India	461	1,41,810	308	461	1,74,093	378	49,41,909	395	57,28,643	460	7,86,734	...
	TOTAL	4,830	12,00,435	249	d4,724	10,51,263	223	3,67,40,632	281	3,94,56,792	299	27,16,160	...
	State.												
13th Oct. 1883	East Indian	1,507	7,36,155	488	1,509	8,51,614	564	2,21,85,095	543	2,62,23,677	644	40,38,582	...
6th ditto	Calcutta and South-Eastern	33	2,860	87	56	5,610	101	1,01,166	120	1,54,619	106	53,453	...
6th ditto	Nalhati	27	1,552	57	27	1,447	54	35,551	48	42,772	59	7,221	...
6th ditto	Northern Bengal	230	49,425	215	239	50,006	209	9,98,326	158	10,71,559	169	73,233	...
6th ditto	Tirhoot	75	10,097	135	166	16,162	97	3,28,033	149	4,48,151	101	1,20,118	...
25th Aug. 1883	Patna-Gya	57	17,479	307	...	(a)	...	(e)1,82,944	152	(f)1,63,758	137	...	19,186
6th Oct. 1883	Cawnpore-Achnera	138	8,312	60	138	10,555	76	2,67,849	72	2,83,197	76	15,348	...
13th ditto	Dildarnagar-Ghazipur	12	587	49	12	708	59	23,239	71	24,140	75	901	...
13th ditto	Rajputana-Malwa	1,116	1,47,521	132	1,117	1,93,640	173	51,28,231	169	61,89,154	205	10,60,923	...
13th ditto	Wardha Coal	45	9,793	218	45	11,110	247	2,67,481	219	3,56,904	294	89,423	...
13th ditto	Nagpur & Chhattisgarh	98	4,455	45	149	11,084	74	2,70,384	102	6,50,003	162	3,79,619	...
6th ditto	Rangoon and Irrawaddy Valley	161	21,673	135	161	23,868	148	6,95,132	159	6,98,915	161	3,783	...
13th ditto	Sindia	75	4,280	57	75	4,834	64	1,56,647	77	1,54,927	77	...	1,720
6th ditto	Punjab Northern	409	53,859	132	420	47,312	113	14,93,893	137	15,87,832	140	93,939	...
6th ditto	Indus Valley and Kandahar	660	89,497	136	660	94,166	143	21,52,541	120	38,05,508	214	16,52,967	...
6th ditto	Kaunia-Dhurla	32	2,075	65	32	2,656	83	40,673	47	52,873	61	12,200	...
13th ditto	Rewari-Ferozepore	...	...	...	89	8,540	96	...	...	2,15,644	90	2,15,644	...
	TOTAL	3,168	4,23,465	134	g3,386	4,81,722	142	1,21,42,090	141	1,58,99,956	171	37,57,866	...
	Assisted Company.												
29th Sept. 1883	Bengal Central	...	...	...	...	(a)	...	...	...	(h) 54,660	60	54,660	...
	Native States.												
6th Oct. 1883	Bhavnagar-Goudal	193	11,758	61	193	11,495	60	4,62,604	88	5,02,057	96	39,453	...
6th ditto	Nizam's	121	19,021	157	121	15,554	129	4,51,048	137	4,12,981	126	...	37
6th ditto	Mysore	86	5,141	60	86	8,765	102	1,46,571	63	1,40,668	61	...	5,903
13th ditto	Jodhpore	19	399	21	19	380	20	(i)7,939	27	19,701	39	11,762	...
	TOTAL	419	36,319	87	419	36,194	86	10,68,162	95	10,75,407	95	7,245	...
	GRAND TOTAL	9,924	23,96,374	241	10,038	24,20,798	241	7,21,35,979	268	8,27,10,492	298	1,05,74,513	...
	GROSS ESTIMATED EXPENSES	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,78,06,223	141	4,26,83,911	154	...	...
	NET RECEIPTS	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,43,29,756	127	4,00,26,581	144	56,96,825	...

(a) Return not received.
(b) Total receipts from 1st April to 30th September 1882.
(c) Total receipts from 1st April to 29th September 1883, inclusive of the Company's share of the earnings of the Bengal Central Railway.
(d) Excludes mileage of Eastern Bengal Railway (172).
(e) Total receipts from 1st April to 26th August 1882.
(f) Total receipts from 1st April to 25th August 1883.
(g) Excludes mileage of Patna-Gya State Railway (57).
(h) Total receipts from 1st April to 29th September 1883.
(i) Total receipts from 24th June to 7th October 1882.
(j) Excludes mileages of E. B., P.-G. and Bengal Central Rys. (172+57+30).

R. A. SARGEAUNT, *Major, R.E.,*
Offg. Under-Secretary.

SIMLA,
The 29th October 1883.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA:

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE STATEMENTS OF PRICES CURRENT OF FOOD-GRAINS FOR THE 1st AND 2nd HALVES OF SEPTEMBER 1883 PUBLISHED ON PAGES 1662, 1663, 2102, 2103, 2104, 2105, 2106 AND 2107 OF THE SUPPLEMENT TO THE "GAZETTE OF INDIA," DATED 13th AND 27th OCTOBER 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. (Kavarn, Veragoo, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nuglee, &c.), *Panicum Miliaceum, Eleusine Coracana, &c.* Present fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavarn, Veragoo, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nuglee, &c.), *Panicum Miliaceum, Eleusine Coracana, &c.* Past fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavarn, 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.
		S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.
1st half of September 1883.																																			
MYSORE.	Bangalore	10 11	10 13	10 11	11 11	12 0	12 0	5 9	10 9	8 9	15 10	10 10	8 11	13 1	4 28	2 27	14 0	29 7	28 8	26 12	29 12	29 12	30 5	96 0	96 0	12 4	12 8	13 8	12 0	13 0	12 4	12 8	11 0	12 12	13 0
	Kolar	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	11 1	12 0	12 0	13 15	14 0	14 0	15 3	...	...	...	...	35 0	34 0	32 0	28 0	28 0	34 3	172 6	172 6	12 4	12 4	13 4	12 0	13 0	12 4	12 8	10 10	10 10	11 13
	Tumkur	14 8	14 0	11 8	12 0	13 0	13 0	12 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	41 0	40 0	35 0	36 0	34 0	39 0	340 0	340 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	12 0	12 0	12 8	8 0	8 0	12 0
	Mysore	11 12	11 12	12 0	...	...	...	10 4	10 4	8 10	12 11	12 12	11 0	...	...	...	...	28 0	28 0	21 0	32 0	36 0	30 0	75 0	75 0	8 12	8 12	8 12	8 12	8 12	8 12	8 8	6 6	6 6	6 6
	Shimoga	14 11	14 11	13 10	15 12	15 12	14 11	13 10	13 10	11 9	18 14	16 13	10 13	...	...	...	...	37 4	37 0	29 15	34 10	33 9	30 7	480 0	480 0	10 8	10 8	11 0	10 8	10 8	10 8	8 3	6 3	6 3	6 3
	Kadur	14 0	14 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	14 0	17 0	17 0	11 0	17 0	19 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	38 0	38 0	25 0	32 0	32 0	23 0	64 0	64 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	8 4	8 4	8 4
2nd half of September 1883.																																			
ASSAM.	Sylhet	11 4	10 0	10 8	...	...	...	12 8	10 0	14 0	17 8	15 0	31 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Cachar	10 0	10 0	9 6	12 9	13 12	13 16	13 0	14 0	20 13	20 17	22 16	20 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Goalpara	20 0	20 0	23 0	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	5 13	20 0	22 0	24 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Gáro Hills	4 0	4 0	4 0	...	...	...	5 0	5 0	5 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Kámrúp	15 8	18 0	20 0	...	...	...	12 4	12 4	13 0	20 0	17 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Darrang	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	8 0	10 0	16 0	13 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nowgong	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 6	8 6	16 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sibságar	8 0	8 0	8 0	9 0	8 0	...	6 8	7 8	8 0	14 0	13 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Lakhimpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 0	8 0	7 8	13 0	13 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Khási and Jaintiá Hills	6 10	8 0	...	...	...	...	9 8	9 8	10 0	10 0	10 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nága Hills	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 0	4 0	6 0	5 0	5 0	8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
H. A. DISTRICTS.	Secunderabad	16 5	16 9	17 12	...	...	...	7 14	7 8	7 14	10 3	10 3	9 13	22 3	22 3	25 14	27 0	27 0	27 0	14 9	17 8	17 8	26 9	26 9	26 9	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0
	Bolaram	18 3	18 3	19 7	...	...	...	8 1	8 1	7 6	9 10	9 10	9 8	26 6	26 6	29 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Chudderghat	13 8	13 8	13 8	...	...	...	7 0	7 0	7 0	9 0	9 0	9 8	23 0	23 0	27 0	28 0	28 0	28 0	28 0	28 0	28 0	28 0	28 0	28 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0
RAJPOOTANA.	Bhuswára (Meywar Agency)	21 4	21 0	21 14	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	8 12	15 0	17 8	18 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

D. BARBOUR,
Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE,
(Statistical Branch.)

SUPPLEMENT TO

The Gazette of India.

Nº 45.} CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 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.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

PRICES CURRENT OF FOOD-GRAINS THROUGHOUT INDIA FOR THE 1st HALF OF OCTOBER 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. Past fortnight.	Great Millet. Corresponding fortnight of 1882.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria Spicata*. Present fortnight.	Bulrush Millet. Past fortnight.	Bulrush Millet. 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 13	8 13	8 13	...	...	...	16 3	17 0	17 13	19 10	17 14	19 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Vizagapatam	10 0	10 0	10 0	...	...	...	9 8	9 8	9 0	11 5	11 5	11 5	24 13	24 13	21 10	27 11	27 11	31 11
	Godavery	9 14	9 14	11 11	...	...	...	11 14	10 14	13 14	15 0	15 0	18 0	23 0	23 0	30 11	...	...	...
	Kistna	9 13	9 5	13 11	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	16 3	15 3	14 11	16 13	20 13	20 13	25 0	...	...	...
	Nellore	10 5	10 5	11 11	...	...	...	13 6	13 6	15 13	14 0	14 0	17 0	21 10	21 10	28 13	...	...	...
	Cuddapah	13 10	14 0	14 5	...	...	...	12 6	12 6	12 13	13 5	13 5	14 8	30 0	30 0	30 0	29 0	31 14	37 11
	Anantapur	13 6	13 6	13 6	...	...	...	11 13	12 13	12 13	14 0	14 0	14 0	33 0	33 0	31 14	30 2	30 2	18 13
	Bellary	17 5	17 5	19 3	...	...	...	11 13	11 13	12 5	13 0	13 0	13 8	35 0	39 2	41 3	26 5	30 2	26 5
	Kurnool	12 2	12 11	12 11	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	11 0	12 2	12 2	11 6	35 10	38 6	34 14	33 11	33 11	20 10
	Madras	11 0	11 0	10 13	...	...	...	13 8	13 8	12 14	15 2	15 2	14 5	23 0	22 5	23 0	20 8	23 13	25 0
	Chingleput	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 3	13 8	13 8	15 2	15 2	14 0	...	...	...	21 2	25 2	...
	North Arcot	9 11	9 11	9 11	...	...	...	13 8	13 8	14 6	16 5	16 5	17 5	32 13	32 13	34 10	29 11	29 11	29 11
	South Arcot	10 2	9 6	8 10	...	...	...	14 5	14 13	15 11	15 5	15 11	17 2	...	...	30 3	31 14	31 10	37 0
	Tanjore	11 0	11 0	9 8	...	...	...	17 6	17 6	15 13	20 0	...	20 14	31 0	30 3	33 6	40 10	40 10	37 11
	Trichinopoly	9 3	9 3	9 10	...	...	...	14 13	15 13	14 13	15 14	16 11	15 3	32 3	30 13	28 0	30 8	30 8	25 16
	Madura	11 11	12 0	11 11	...	...	...	14 5	15 2	14 11	15 3	16 8	16 0	35 10	37 5	35 10	35 5	35 5	32 5
	Tinnevelly	9 3	10 10	8 0	...	...	...	14 5	16 5	15 14	16 0	16 13	19 3	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Coimbatore	13 2	13 2	10 11	...	...	...	14 6	14 6	13 8	15 6	15 6	14 14	26 2	27 13	26 2	31 13	31 13	28 10
	Nilgiris	10 10	10 10	9 3	...	...	...	11 3	11 3	9 10	12 0	12 0	11 3	20 0	20 0	23 2	21 0	21 0	21 0
	Salem	12 11	13 5	11 0	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	14 0	15 0	14 11	15 10	36 6	33 11	32 13	26 8	30 5	29 8
	South Canara	8 10	8 10	8 10	...	...	...	9 11	9 11	8 11	14 3	14 3	10 3	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Malabar	7 14	7 14	9 6	...	...	...	15 6	15 6	14 10	16 3	16 3	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bombay.	Bombay	10 2	10 0	10 0	18 0	23 8	18 0	7 8	7 8	8 13	12 8	12 10	14 7	18 6	18 12	20 0	15 14	15 15	17 10
	Ahmedabad	12 0	12 0	14 0	20 0	19 8	...	6 8	6 8	8 8	12 0	12 8	9 0	16 0	15 0	19 0	15 0	14 8	17 0
	Kaira	11 7	11 7	13 5	20 0	20 0	22 14	10 0	10 0	10 0	12 13	13 10	16 0	16 0	15 0	20 0	14 14	13 14	16 13
	Surat	11 4	11 4	12 8	12 4	12 4	7 11	7 6	7 6	8 3	8 5	8 5	8 12	19 4	19 4	15 9	14 7	14 0	14 14
	Broach	12 4	12 4	13 5½	...	...	...	9 15½	9 15½	11 1	12 12	12 12	12 9	16 0	16 0	16 9½	13 14	13 14	15 4
	Tanna (Salsette)	10 5	10 5	9 12	12 14	12 14	...	9 0	9 0	9 0	10 9	10 9	11 4	18 10	18 10	18 10	14 6	14 6	15 0
	Colába (Alibág)	8 8	8 8	8 8	...	...	...	7 8	7 8	7 8	12 8	12 8	14 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Khandesh (Dhulia)	15 12	14 14	14 2	...	...	...	7 10	7 9	7 4	12 10	10 13	10 15	18 9	17 11	18 11	16 0	15 2	15 5
	Násik	14 4	14 4	14 4	...	...	...	7 7	7 7	7 7	12 0	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	15 5	15 5	18 6
	Ahmednagar	15 13	14 5	13 4	...	...	...	8 13	8 11	9 11	10 8	11 2	12 0	26 0	27 0	27 6	18 1	19 6	22 8
	Poona	12 10	12 10	12 10	9 4	9 4	...	9 13	9 13	11 0	11 0	11 0	12 4	21 12	21 12	26 2	17 4	17 4	20 11
	Sholápur	14 8	14 8	13 5	...	...	...	10 7	10 7	10 7	11 5	11 5	11 5	24 13	27 10	30 10	22 1	22 1	26 14
	Kaládgi (Bagalkot)	19 0	19 0	23 0	16 8	16 0	15 0	6 8	6 8	6 12	12 0	11 8	8 14	32 0	32 0	42 0	29 0	27 0	37 0
	Satara	13 6	13 6	12 1	...	...	...	8 14	8 14	8 3	11 7	11 7	10 0	20 0	20 0	25 14	18 2	18 2	22 0
	Belgaum	16 0	16 0	19 0	12 6	14 0	14 0	12 8	12 0	10 0	13 8	12 8	10 8	21 0	17 14	28 7	19 0	19 0	27 8
	Dharwar (Hubli)	21 0	23 0	24 0	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	13 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	28 0	27 0	33 0	24 0	24 0	23 0
	Ratnágiri	7 15	7 15	9 4	...	...	...	8 9	8 9	8 9	14 2	14 2	15 9	...	...	18 3	18 8	18 8	14 11
	Kanara (Karwar)	9 0	9 0	10 8	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	12 8	12 0	11 0	13 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	...
	Pánch Mahéls (Godhra)	10 8	10 8	11 6	...	...	...	11 6	11 6	11 6	13 5	13 5	15 0	20 0	20 0	32 0	14 8	12 13	16 0
	Aden	7 0	7 0	8 0	...	...	...	6 3	6 3	6 3	7 0	7 0	7 0	12 7	12 7	9 5	11 8	11 8	8 0
	Asirgarh	13 12	13 12	14 8	...	...	...	11 12	11 12	10 4	13 10	14 0	12 0	18 13	19 0	24 7	17 13	17 12	22 0
	Baroda	10 8	9 15	10 5	15 3	13 10	14 6½	8 12	8 3	9 10	10 8	11 1	12 0	...	15 12	20 9	14 9	13 7	16 7
	Disa	13 0	14 4	15 8	...	...	...	6 14	6 14	6 6	9 0	9 0	8 11	11 8	12 6	17 8	17 10	18 2	19 0
	Nimach	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nasirabad	18 8½	17 8	16 8	26 2	24 0	25 0½	6 0	6 0	6 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	22 0	20 10½	24 0	17 15	16 2½	17 0
	Rájkot	15 0	15 0	13 4	...	...	...	6 0	6 8	6 8	9 0	9 0	11 0	17 0	17 0	16 0	14 8	14 8	13 4
	Upper Sindh Frontier	13 12	13 12	14 0	24 0	24 8	26 0	10 4	11 4	11 4	12 12	13 4	20 0	30 12	29 0	37 8	26 8	...	29 0
	Karachi	13 0	13 0	12 5	24 0	24 0	21 0	10 0	9 0	9 8	14 0	15 0	16 0	24 0	22 0	23 0	18 0	17 12	20 0
	Haidarabad (Nakur)	16 0	15 0	16 0	30 0	26 0	26 0	13 0	12 0	12 0	17 0	16 0	14 0	28 0	26 0	30 0	24 0	20 0	20 0
	Shikarpur	13 10	13 8	13 6½	25 0	22 8	24 8	11 13	11 12	12 8	15 6	16 0	18 15	28 0	26 12	30 2	26 0	25 [illegible]	27 2
	Sukkur	14 8	14 8	14 8	28 8	27 8	29 0	10 8	10 8	12 0	15 0	14 8	19 0	30 8	29 8	30 8	25 8	23 8	22 8
	Thar & Parkar (Umarkot)	11 8	12 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 6	12 6	12 15	...	...	...	17 14	18 6	22 12
	Western Districts.																		
Bengal.	Burdwan	13 8	13 4	13 4	25 0	25 0	40 0	15 0	17 8	24 0	20 0	26 0	26 4	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bancoorah	14 0	13 0	13 8	12 0	14 0	15 0	14 0	19 0	21 0	16 12	25 0	27 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Beerbhoom	15 8	15 12	13 4	...	...	...	18 0	16 8	17 0	22 8	22 8	21 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Midnapore	13 0	14 0	13 0	17 0	17 0	...	16 0	17 0	21 0	22 0	24 0	25 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Hooghly	13 0	13 0	16 0	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	10 0	18 0	18 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Howrah	13 4	13 0	13 0	...	...	...	13 8	14 0	14 8	18 8	19 0	17 8	...	...	...	...	...	...

Districts.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nachnee), *Panicum Miliaceum*, &c. Present fortnight.	Lesser Millets. Past fortnight.	Lesser Millets. 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.	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.	
Ganjam	35 3	35 3	35 3	26 10	26 10	26 10	215 13	215 13	215 13	...	...	...	13 13	13 13	15 8	Madras.
Vizagapatam	24 3	26 5	26 5	37 6	32 13	22 3	95 3	95 3	93 5	14 10	14 10	15 3	14 0	14 0	14 0	
Godavery	29 2	27 5	29 2	33 10	33 10	25 3	194 6	194 6	194 6	14 10	14 10	14 10	14 10	14 10	14 10	
Kistna	26 14	25 0	30 14	30 13	29 10	22 3	145 13	145 13	130 0	15 11	15 11	15 11	15 3	15 3	15 3	
Nellore	21 13	21 13	32 13	23 2	23 2	22 0	93 5	93 5	140 0	15 6	15 6	15 6	14 13	14 13	14 13	
Cuddapah	30 0	31 8	31 8	32 11	33 8	25 13	194 6	194 6	194 6	17 2	17 2	17 8	16 10	16 10	16 10	
Anantapur	32 0	32 0	31 0	37 0	37 0	31 5	...	...	...	14 5	14 5	14 5	14 5	14 5	14 5	
Bellary	31 0	32 0	43 10	34 11	37 0	33 10	94 13	94 13	82 10	15 13	15 13	15 13	15 8	15 8	15 8	
Kurnool	...	...	...	33 0	33 0	24 11	138 13	147 3	178 13	14 13	14 13	14 13	14 6	14 6	14 6	
Madras	26 0	24 11	28 0	26 2	26 2	25 0	85 0	85 0	87 8	16 14	16 14	16 11	16 8	16 8	16 3	
Chingleput	26 0	24 11	27 6	25 0	25 11	25 0	92 5	92 5	92 5	17 5	17 5	17 5	17 0	17 0	17 0	
North Arcot	30 13	30 13	37 10	28 10	28 10	25 10	140 0	140 0	140 0	15 6	15 6	15 6	14 13	14 13	14 13	
South Arcot	30 8	34 3	35 0	26 8	26 8	29 5	201 11	201 11	201 11	19 5	19 5	19 5	18 6	18 6	18 14	
Tanjore	39 5	39 5	39 5	28 0	28 0	27 2	194 6	194 6	194 6	15 10	15 10	16 10	14 11	15 3	16 2	
Trichinopoly	34 2	34 2	32 11	30 13	30 13	30 0	97 3	97 3	97 3	17 0	17 13	17 13	16 3	17 0	17 0	
Madura	37 3	38 11	37 3	30 5	31 2	31 2	145 13	145 13	121 8	17 5	17 5	17 13	16 5	16 5	16 13	
Tinnevelly	...	...	...	29 11	31 5	28 8	70 0	70 0	70 0	18 5	18 11	18 5	17 13	18 5	17 13	
Coimbatore	32 13	32 13	27 14	34 3	34 3	25 10	131 3	131 3	131 3	15 2	15 2	14 11	14 10	14 10	14 10	
Nilgiris	21 10	21 10	19 10	24 14	24 14	19 14	161 13	161 13	161 13	13 0	12 14	11 14	12 0	12 0	11 0	
Salem	30 13	31 10	30 13	34 8	36 6	34 0	151 10	151 10	151 10	17 8	17 8	19 2	16 14	16 14	18 0	
South Canara	20 3	18 11	17 10	23 3	22 3	19 3	109 5	109 5	116 6	18 6	18 6	16 13	17 3	17 3	15 13	
Malabar	21 14	21 14	21 14	26 14	26 14	22 11	121 8	121 8	121 8	14 6	14 6	13 8	13 8	13 8	12 10	
Bombay	11 13	10 15	22 10	16 0	16 2	18 2	62 6	62 6	59 9	14 6	14 6	14 6	12 9	12 9	12 9	Bombay.
Ahmedabad	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	19 8	80 0	80 0	80 0	16 0	16 0	16 8	16 0	16 0	16 0	
Kaira	18 13	18 0	...	15 8	15 8	18 13	80 0	80 0	80 0	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	16 0	
Surat	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	16 0	80 0	80 0	80 0	13 9	13 9	13 9	13 9	13 9	13 9	
Broach	...	...	...	12 10	12 12	16 0	106 0	106 0	106 0	14 8¾	14 8¾	12 13	14 8¾	14 8¾	12 13	
Tanna (Salsette)	25 11	25 11	25 11	13 14	13 4	14 15	71 0	71 0	71 1	15 12	15 12	14 5	15 10	15 10	13 13	
Colába (Alibág)	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	12 8	120 0	120 0	120 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	12 8	12 8	12 0	
Khandesh (Dhulia)	...	...	...	14 4	14 4	12 9	140 0	140 0	140 0	13 0	13 0	14 2	12 14	12 14	14 0	
Násik	18 6	18 6	27 9	15 4	15 4	15 8	128 0	128 0	128 0	15 8	14 8	14 8	15 5	14 5	14 4	
Ahmednagar	...	...	...	18 11	18 12	16 5	79 10	79 9	91 5	14 0	14 6¾	14 9	13 13	14 4	14 7	
Poona	15 6	15 6	...	16 11	16 11	14 15	68 0	68 0	68 0	13 10	13 10	11 15	13 6	13 6	11 11	
Sholápur	...	...	...	14 10	20 1	16 0	71 0	71 0	80 0	13 8	13 8	13 8	13 4	13 4	12 8	
Kaládgi (Bagalkot)	...	...	...	18 0	18 8	11 12	100 0	100 0	130 0	10 8	11 0	12 0	10 0	10 8	11 12	
Satara	...	...	...	16 14	16 14	13 10	125 15	116 8	116 8	14 3	13 2	12 6	13 2	12 6	11 10	
Belgaum	25 0	19 0	39 0	16 8	16 0	11 8	65 0	65 0	75 0	11 12	11 0	13 8	11 4	10 0	12 8	
Dharwar (Hubli)	31 0	28 0	34 0	16 0	16 0	10 0	80 0	80 0	80 0	8 6	8 6	9 13	8 0	8 0	9 0	
Ratnágiri	18 13	18 13	21 2	14 11	14 11	14 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	13 2	13 2	11 10	12 15	12 15	11 10	
Kanara (Karwar)	18 0	18 0	16 0	12 8	12 8	13 0	213 5	213 5	213 5	12 0	11 8	13 5	11 0	10 8	12 0	
Pánch Mahéls (Godhra)	20 0	20 0	23 0	20 0	20 0	32 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	15 4	15 4	15 4	
Aden	...	...	...	9 5	9 5	9 5	65 5	65 5	65 5	...	...	...	32 0	32 0	32 0	
Asirgarh	...	...	...	17 8	17 8	16 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	12 0	11 0	11 4	12 0	11 0	11 4	
Baroda	17 8	17 8	...	14 9	12 13	16 7	80 0	80 0	83 10	14 1	13 9	14 11	14 0	13 7	14 10	
Disa	...	...	...	16 0	15 8	20 4	187 8	187 8	187 8	12 8	12 8	13 8	12 0	12 0	13 0	
Nimach	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received			
Nasirabad	...	...	...	28 0	26 4½	24 8½	80 0	80 0	70 0	16 0½	16 0½	16 6½	15 0	15 1½	16 0	
Rájkot	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	16 8	70 0	70 0	70 0	50 0	50 0	55 0	40 0	40 0	48 0	
Upper Sindh Frontier	30 0	30 0	40 0	22 4	22 12	18 4	160 0	160 0	160 0	12 12[e]	12 12[e]	12 12[e]	12 8	12 8	12 8	
Karachi	10 0	10 0	11 0	17 0	17 0	18 0	90 0	90 0	105 0	17 12	17 12	17 13	17 0	17 0	17 0	
Haidarabad (Nakur)	26 0	26 0	24 0	22 0	21 0	17 0	320 0	320 0	320 0	14 8	14 8	14 0	14 8	13 8	14 0	
Shikarpur	...	...	...	23 8	20 13	18 15	240 0	240 0	240 0	14 8	14 16	13 0	14 0	14 0	12 12	
Sukkur	...	...	...	20 8	20 0	19 8	188 0	110 0	110 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	12 8	12 8	12 8	
Thar and Parkar (Umarkot)	...	...	...	...	...	...	160 0	160 0	160 0	14 12	14 12	11 5	14 12	14 12	11 5	
										Prices per md. of 40 seers.						
										R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.				
Western Districts.																
Burdwan	...	...	...	21 0	21 0	20 8	120 0	120 0	120 0	2 15 8	2 15 4	2 14 6	13 2a	13 3	14 8	Bengal.
Bancoorah	...	...	...	17 4	17 8	18 0	240 0	240 0	240 0	3 3 6	3 3 6	3 1 0	12 0b	12 0	13 0	
Beerbhoom	...	...	...	20 0	21 0	19 8	160 0	160 0	160 0	3 1 3	3 2 9	3 5 0	12 0c	12 0	12 0	
Midnapore	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	18 0	155 0	155 0	150 0	2 14 0	2 14 0	2 14 0	12 12	12 8	14 0	
Hooghly	...	...	...	17 0	17 0	20 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	2 14 0	2 14 0	2 14 0	13 9d	13 9	13 9	
Howrah	...	...	...	17 0	17 12	20 0	80 0	80 0	80 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	2 12 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	

* In the sub-divisions retail prices of salt are as follow:—Culna 14 seers, Cutwa and Raneegunge 13-4 seers.

* Retail prices of salt at Raipore 11 seers, at Onda 16 seers, at Mejia 9 seers, Bishenpore and Kotulpore 13 seers, and Indas 14 seers.

* In common use.

e In the interior retail prices of salt range from 11 to 13-2 seers.

d In the sub-divisions retail prices of salt are as follow:—Serampore 13 seers and Jehanabad 12-8 seers.

PRICES CURRENT OF FOOD-GRAINS THROUGHOUT INDIA FOR THE 1st HALF OF OCTOBER 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. Past fortnight.	Great Millet. Corresponding fortnight of 1882.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Baira), *Penicillaria Spicata.* Present fortnight.	Bulrush Millet. Past fortnight.	Bulrush Millet. 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.																		
Bengal	Calcutta	16 0	15 5	13 5	20 10	20 0	24 8	11 8	11 8	10 0	16 0	16 0	20 0	21 5	20 10	...	23 0	21 5	...
	24-Pergunnahs	13 5	12 12	13 5	17 8	18 0	20 0	8 0	8 0	10 8	13 5	13 5	17 0	16 0	16 0	...	13 5	...	...
	Nuddea	14 8	14 8	13 5	24 10	24 10	24 10	15 4	15 4	15 4	18 4½	18 4½	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Khoolna	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	16 0	22 0	22 0	22 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Jessore	10 0	11 8	10 0	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	16 0	20 0	21 0	21 4	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Moorshedabad	16 0	16 12	16 0	...	...	...	15 0	16 0	14 6	20 0	21 8	21 4	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Dinagepore	16 0	16 0	13 4	14 8	16 0	14 0	19 0	19 0	20 0	21 0	21 0	26 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Rajshahye	16 0	16 0	13 8 to 14 4	29 0	29 0	32 0	13 8	15 0	16 13½	14 8	17 0 to 18 0	17 4 to 28 12	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Rungpore	13 5	13 5	16 0	...	...	...	13 5	13 5	14 0	19 0	19 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bogra	18 0	18 0	17 8	...	...	...	9 12	12 0	18 0	12 12	22 8	26 4	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Pubna	18 0	18 12	17 4	...	...	...	8 4	8 4	9 4	17 4	17 4	22 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Darjeeling	7 0	8 0	8 0	7 0	8 0	8 0	5 0	5 0	5 0	12 0	13 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Jalpáiguri	10 0	10 0	10 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	13 4	12 8	14 0	18 0	18 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Eastern Districts.																		
	Dacca	14 4	13 3	13 12	18 0	20 0	40 0	14 8	16 0	22 10	17 0	17 12	26 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Furreedpore	21 0	21 0	20 0	30 0	30 0	37 8	18 0	18 0	20 8	20 0	20 0	22 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Backergunge	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	18 0	18 0	19 0	21 0	23 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Mymensingh	12 0	12 0	11 8	...	...	...	13 4	13 4	26 8	16 0	18 12	27 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Chittagong	11 8	11 4	9 0	...	...	...	13 8	16 0	14 0	16 0	17 0	22 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Noakholly	...	...	...	...	...	...	19 0	19 0	22 0	21 0	21 0	26 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Tipperah	11 12	11 12	11 8	...	...	...	18 12	17 0	19 4	20 0	20 12	27 12	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Chittagong Hill Tracts	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	13 5	14 0	14 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Hill Tipperah	10 0	10 0	10 0	...	...	...	18 0	16 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	28 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Behar.																		
	Patna	21 0	21 0	22 0	29 0	29 0	28 0	15 0	15 0	14 0	18 0	18 0	22 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Gya	17 0	17 8	18 0	23 0	23 0	23 8	11 0	12 0	12 8	14 8	16 8	19 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Shahabad	16 0 to 18 0	16 8 to 17 0	16 8 to 18 0	24 0	24 0	26 0	10 0 to 11 0	11 0 to 12 0	17 0	14 0 to 15 8	16 0 to 18 0	18 0 to 19 0	24 0	28 0	...	24 0	26 0	...
	Durbhunga	13 0	14 0	14 0	22 0	24 0	30 0	12 0	14 0	13 0	14 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Mozufferpore	17 0	17 0	16 0	30 0	30 0	40 0	10 0	10 0	12 0	15 0	15 0	17 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sarun	17 0	17 0	16 8	29 0	28 0	28 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	17 8	17 8	21 0	28 0	29 0	35 0	...	...	...
	Chumparun	19 0	19 0	17 0	29 0	31 0	32 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	19 0	17 0	21 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Monghyr	17 13	17 13	17 13	26 4	27 12	36 12	11 8	13 10	15 12	13 2	16 4	17 13	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bhágalpur	15 2	15 2	15 2	21 7	25 4	35 5	12 10	15 10	17 11	15 2	18 7	19 9	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Purneah	18 0	19 0	14 0	...	...	...	14 0	15 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Maldah	18 0	18 0	17 0	...	...	...	16 0	15 0	20 0	21 0	18 0	22 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sonthal Pergunnahs	14 0	13 8	13 0	...	...	...	14 0	17 8	16 0	18 0	23 0	22 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Orissa.																		
	Cuttack	13 2	13 2	15 12	...	...	...	13 2	13 2	15 12	21 0*	21 0	26 4						
	Pooree	10 8	11 13	9 0	...	...	...	15 12	21 0	19 0	19 11	23 10	25 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Balasore	14 0	16 0	14 0	...	...	...	10 0	16 0	25 0	16 0	28 0	28 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	CHOTA NAGPORE.																		
	South-Western Frontier Agency.																		
	Hazáribágh	14 0	15 0	13 0	20 0	24 0	18 0	9 8	10 0	10 0	15 0	18 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Lohardugga	15 0	16 0	14 0	18 0	20 0	20 0	16 0	16 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	22 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Singbhoom	18 0	18 0	20 0	24 0	24 0	28 0	32 0	32 0	36 0	36 0	36 0	40 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Manbhoom	13 0	13 0	13 0	...	...	...	16 0	17 0	17 0	22 0	27 0	31 0	...	...	...	...	...	...

* In the interior retail prices of common rice vary from 26-4 to 39-6 seers per rupees.
[illegible] 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.
[illegible] In the sub-divisions retail prices of salt are as follow:—Kooshtea and Chooadanga 13 seers, Meherpore 11-8 seers, and Ranaghat 11-14 seers.
[illegible] In Saikhira retail price of salt 11 seers.
[illegible] In the sub-divisions retail prices of salt are as follow:—Jhenidah, Magura and Narail 12 seers, and Bongong 13 seers.
[illegible] In the sub-divisions retail prices of salt are as follow:—Lalbagh 11 seers, Jungypore 12 seers, and Kandi 11-8 seers.
[illegible] In Nowgong retail price of salt 12 seers.
[illegible] In Gaibanda and Nilphamari retail price of salt 12 seers.
[illegible] In Serajgunge retail price of salt 13 seers.
[illegible] Retail price of salt at Kurseong 8 seers and Silligoree 10 seers.
[illegible] Retail price of salt at Faltacotta in Alipore sub-division 10 seers.
[illegible] In the sub-divisions retail prices of salt are as follow:—Maniekgunge 12 seers, Moonsheegunge 10 seers 10½ chittacks, and Naraingunge 13-12 seers.
[illegible] In the sub-divisions retail prices of salt are as follow:—Goalundo 11 seers, Madaripore and Bhanga 12 seers, and Gopalgunge 13-12 seers.
[illegible] In the sub-divisions retail prices of salt are as follow:—Patuakhali 9-4 seers, Perozepore 11 seers, and Bhola 9 seers.

Districts.	Lesser Millets, Bagi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Naglee), *Panicum Miliaceum, &c.* Present fortnight.	Lesser Millets. Past fortnight.	Lesser Millets. 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. 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.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
Central Districts.															
Calcutta	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	21 5	90 0	90 0	90 0	2 12 0	2 12 0	2 10 0	13 5	13 5	14 9
24-Pergunnahs	16 0	...	...	17 8	18 0	21 4	90 0	80 0	90 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	12 13*e*	12 13	13 5
Nuddea	...	...	...	18 13	18 13	18 12	...	...	...	3 0 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	11 10½*r*	11 10½	11 10½
Khoolna	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	12 0	180 0	180 0	160 0	3 4 0	3 4 0	3 2 0	10 8*g*	10 8	11 0
Jessore	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	16 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	3 2 0	3 2 0	3 0 0	10 12*h*	10 12	11 8
Moorshedabad	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	21 14	120 0	120 0	120 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	2 15 0	13 0*i*	13 0	12 0
Dinagepore	...	...	...	17 12	20 0	14 0	180 0	160 0	160 0	3 6 0	3 6 0	3 3 6	11 8	11 8	12 0
Rajshahye	...	...	...	19 8	19 8	21 9½	240 0	240 0	240 0	3 1 3	3 1 3	3 2 0	12 0*j*	12 0	12 12
Rungpore	...	...	...	17 3	17 3	15 0	110 0	110 0	130 0	3 5 0	3 5 0	3 5 3	11 14*k*	11 14	11 8
Bogra	...	...	...	16 8	16 6	24 9	62 8	62 8	67 8	3 2 8	3 2 8	3 1 4	12 0	12 0	12 0
Pubna	...	...	...	18 13	18 12	18 12	200 0	200 0	200 0	3 2 6	3 2 6	3 0 0	12 0*l*	12 0	12 12
Darjeeling	12 0	12 0	8 0	8 0	10 0	9 0	126 8	128 0	160 0	4 8 0	4 8 0	4 8 0	8 0*m*	8 0	8 0
Jalpáiguri	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	16 0	128 0	128 0	128 0	3 4 0	3 4 0	3 4 0	12 4*n*	12 0	11 0
Eastern Districts.															
Dacca				19 8	19 0	20 0	99 0	90 0	101 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	2 14 0	13 5*o*	13 5	13 5
Furreedpore	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	12 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	3 5 0	3 5 0	3 2 0	12 0*p*	12 0	12 0
Backergunge	...	...	...	18 0	18 0	17 0	120 0	120 0	100 0	2 11 0	2 11 0	2 15 0	13 0*q*	13 0	13 0
Mymensingh	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	17 0	...	...	...	3 4 0	3 4 0	3 2 0	...*r*	12 4	13 0
Chittagong	...	...	...	12 0	13 0	16 0	40 0	40 0	80 0	4 4 0	...	2 14 0	9 0*s*	10 0	13 0
Noakholly	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	3 2 0	3 2 0	10 0*t*	10 0	10 0
Tipperah	...	...	...	18 0	18 0	18 0	...	...	...	3 2 0	3 2 0	3 2 0	12 4*u*	12 4	12 8
Chittagong Hill Tracts	...	...	...	...	...	...	320 0	320 0	320 0	6 0 0	6 0 0	4 0 0	6 4	6 4	9 0
Hill Tipperah	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	14 0	...	...	...	3 4 0	3 4 0	3 4 0	11 0	11 0	11 0
Behar.															
Patna	...	...	...	23 0	22 0	28 0	180 0	180 0	180 0	3 1 6	3 1 6	3 0 0	9 12	9 12	10 8
Gya	...	...	...	20 0	21 0	22 8	160 0	160 0	180 0	3 5 0	3 5 0	3 4 0	11 0*v*	11 0	11 8
Shahabad	...	...	28 0	25 0	25 0	28 8	120 0	120 0	100 0	3 1 0	3 1 0	3 1 0	12 8*w*	12 8	12 8
Durbhunga	27 8	30 0	40 0	18 0	22 8	22 8	160 0	180 0	160 0	3 10 0	3 10 0	3 10 0	10 0*x*	10 0	11 0
Mozufferpore	...	...	...	23 0	22 0	25 0	140 0	140 0	140 0	3 4 0	3 4 0	3 3 0	12 0*y*	12 0	12 0
Sarun	30 0	30 0	33 0	25 8	26 0	28 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	3 5 0	3 4 0	3 3 0	11 0	11 0	11 0
Chumparun	...	...	...	24 0	24 0	23 0	...	...	...	3 6 0	3 6 0	3 5 0	11 0*z*	11 0	11 8
Monghyr	...	...	...	23 10	25 3	27 13	126 0	160 0	126 0	3 2 5	3 2 4½	3 1 0	12 1*z1*	12 1	13 1
Bhágalpur	...	...	...	22 11	22 11	26 8	151 14	151 14	151 8	3 1 0	3 0 0	2 14 0	12 10*z2*	12 10	12 10
Purneah	...	...	...	19 0	19 0	20 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	3 12 0	4 0 0	3 12 0	10 8*z3*	9 0	10 12
Maldah	...	...	...	22 0	21 0	20 0	140 0	160 0	160 0	3 4 0	3 2 0	3 8 0	12 0	12 0	11 0
Sonthal Pergunnahs	...	...	...	19 0	18 0	19 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	3 8 0	3 12 0	3 4 6	10 8	10 0	11 4
Orissa.															
Cuttack	18 6	15 12	13 2	18 6	18 6	21 0	80 0	80 0	160 0	2 12 0	2 12 0	2 12 0	14 0	14 0	14 0
Pooree	...	...	...	17 1	17 1	14 0	96 0	120 0	120 0	2 12 0	2 12 0	2 12 0	13 3	13 0	13 4
Balasore	...	...	...	14 0	16 0	13 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	4 2 0	4 2 0	3 2 0	9 8*z4*	9 3	12 12
CHOTA NAGPUR.															
South-Western Frontier Agency.															
Hazáribágh	32 0	30 0	42 0	18 0	20 0	18 4	240 0	240 0	240 0	3 11 0	3 7 0	3 8 0	10 0*z5*	10 8	11 0
Lohardugga	38 0	38 0	30 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	100 0	100 0	120 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	4 2 0	9 0	9 0	9 0
Singbhoom	...	...	...	24 0	24 0	24 0	180 0	180 0	180 0	4 7 0	4 7 0	3 12 0	8 0	8 0	9 0
Manbhoom	...	...	...	16 0	15 0	19 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	3 9 0	3 9 0	3 6 9	10 12	10 12	10 8

[illegible] In the sub-divisions retail prices of salt are as follow:—Kishoreegunge 10-10 seers, Attea and Jamalpore 12 seers, and Netrokona 12-5 seers.
[illegible] Retail price of salt at Kumeriah 10 seers, and Cox's Bazar 8 seers.
[illegible] In the interior retail prices of salt range from 8 to 12-4 seers.
[illegible] In the interior retail and Chandpore retail price of salt 13 seers.
[illegible] In Brahmanberiah and Chandpore retail price of salt 13 seers.
[illegible] In the sub-divisions retail prices of salt are as follow:—In Nowada 10 seers, Jehanabad 12 seers, and Aurungabad 11 seers.
[illegible] In the sub-divisions retail prices of salt are as follow:—Buxar 11-8 seers, Sasseram 11 seers, and Bhaboosh 10-8 seers.
[illegible] In the sub-divisions retail prices of salt are as follow:—Madhubani 12 seers and Tajpur 11-8 seers.
[illegible] In the sub-divisions retail prices of salt in most places 11 seers, in some 11-8 seers, and in others 12 seers.
[illegible] In the interior retail prices of salt range from 10 to 13 seers.
[illegible] In the interior retail prices of salt are as follow:—Begusarai 11-8 seers and Jamui 11 seers.
[illegible] In the sub-divisions retail prices of salt are as follow:—Banka 11 seers, Muddehpoora 10-8 seers, and Soopole 12 seers.
[illegible] In the sub-divisions retail prices of salt are as follow:—Kissengunge 10 seers and Arrareah (at Raneegunge) 10 seers.
[illegible] In the sub-divisions retail prices of salt are as follow:—Kissengunge 10 seers and Arrareah (at Raneegunge) 10 seers.
[illegible] Retail price of salt at Bhudruck 8 seers.
[illegible] Retail price of salt at Chatra 11 seers.

PRICES CURRENT OF FOOD-GRAINS THROUGHOUT INDIA FOR THE 1st HALF OF OCTOBER 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. Past fortnight.	Great Millet. Corresponding fortnight of 1882.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria Spicata*. Present fortnight.	Bulrush Millet. Past fortnight.	Bulrush Millet. Corresponding fortnight of 1882.
		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
Assam.	Sylhet	12 8	11 4	10 8	...	...	...	11 8	12 8	14 0	17 8	17 8	31 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Cachar	9 6	10 0	10 0	16 0	12 13	20 0	16 0	16 0	21 5	17 12	17 12	22 12	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Goálpárá	17 8	20 0	23 0	...	...	...	15 0	13 0	13 0	17 8	20 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Gáro Hills	4 0	4 0	4 0	...	...	...	5 0	5 0	5 0	20 0	20 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Kámrúp	16 0	15 8	18 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 4	12 0	20 0	20 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Darrang	...	...	..	...	...	...	10 0	12 0	11 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nowgong	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	13 8	16 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sibságar	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 8	6 8	6 8	16 0	14 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Lakhimpur	9 0	8 0	8 0	9 0	9 0	10 0	9 0	8 0	8 0	13 0	13 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Khási & Jaintiá Hills	6 10	...	8 0	...	...	...	9 0	9 8	9 0	10 8	10 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nága Hills	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 0	4 0	6 0	8 0	5 0	8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
N. W. Provinces.	Dehra Dún	18 0	17 8	18 8	26 0	26 0	28 0	6 8	6 8	6 0	10 8	10 8	11 0	26 0	24 0	25 0	20 0	20 0	22 0
	Saháranpur	19 5½	18 13	20 15½	26 14	23 10½	32 4	7 8½	7 8½	10 12	12 14½	10 12	13 15½	26 14	26 14	30 1½	25 13	23 10½	25 13
	Muzaffarnagar	18 2	17 14	19 12	33 0	33 0	30 13	6 9	6 9	6 9	13 12	11 8	14 5	27 8	28 11	33 0	22 0	22 0	24 6
	Meerut	17 8	18 0	19 0	27 8	27 8	27 0	6 0	6 0	5 8	13 0	13 0	15 0	27 0	27 0	27 0	19 0	19 0	23 0
	Bulandshahr	18 0	19 0	20 12	27 0	28 0	24 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	10 0	10 0	10 5	26 0	26 0	25 8	16 0	16 0	23 0
	Aligarh	17 8	17 12	18 4	24 8	24 8	23 0	6 8	6 0	7 0	10 8	10 0	12 8	28 0	24 0	24 0	23 0	16 0	23 8
	Kumaun	15 0	15 0	17 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	13 0	12 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Garhwál	20 0	20 0	24 0	22 0	22 0	27 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	15 0	15 0	17 0	...	...	...	30 0*	30 0*	30 0*
	Bijnor	19 2	19 2	18 0	29 0	29 8	27 0	11 4	10 2	11 8	13 8	12 6	13 12	...	...	21 6	...	...	19 2
	Moradabad	20 0	20 10	19 6	28 2	29 6	23 2	9 4	9 0	9 6	14 0	13 0	14 6	28 0	25 8	26 4	16 4	15 4	18 2
	Budaun	20 1½	20 4	17 13½	29 6	30 0	22 3	6 0	6 0	9 9½	16 12½	16 3	17 11	...	...	...	...	18 0	21 9½
	Bareilly	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sháhjahanpur	20 12	20 8	18 8	34 0	33 8	24 8	10 0	10 0	9 4	17 8	15 12	19 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Tarái Pergunnahs	23 12	24 6	22 0	37 8	40 0	32 0	8 12	8 12	10 0	14 6	14 0	17 0	33 12	40 0	...	25 0	25 0	...
	Muttra	17 4	17 8	17 12	23 8	23 0	25 8	7 0	7 0	...	12 0	11 0	14 0	23 0	22 0	24 0	20 0	18 0	24 0
	Agra	17 8	17 0	17 4	24 8	24 8	25 0	5 8	5 8	6 0	11 8	11 8	14 0	23 0	23 0	26 0	26 8	20 0	24 0
	Farukhabad	18 8	18 11	17 2½	27 10	26 12	22 0	7 4	7 4	6 13	12 11	12 9	14 4	24 13	24 12	24 5	23 6	23 7	22 5½
	Mainpuri	18 0	17 0	18 8	25 0	22 8	23 0	4 0	4 0	5 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Etáwah	17 8	17 0	18 8	22 0	22 8	22 8	6 0	6 0	6 0	12 0	12 0	14 8	24 0	24 0	27 0	19 8	19 8	24 0
	Etah	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Jalaun	19 0	19 0	17 8	20 0	20 0	20 0	9 0	9 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	12 0	25 0	25 0	28 0	20 0	20 0	22 0
	Jhánsi	21 9	21 4½	21 10½	32 6	30 9	30 15¾	7 11½	7 8	8 0	13 0	12 12	15 0	30 0	28 11	28 0	22 8	22 8	...
	Lalitpur	23 8	21 6	20 8	37 8	36 0	35 0	9 0	9 0	11 0	11 0	11 8	13 0	36 0	33 4	28 0	26 0	24 8	26 0
	Cawnpore	18 12	19 0	18 0	29 0	28 8	26 0	10 0	10 0	11 0	13 8	13 8	15 0	30 0	27 0	27 0	26 0	24 0	27 0
	Fatehpur	16 14	16 14	16 10	25 12	25 12	24 8	10 8	10 8	12 12	14 0	14 0	19 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bánda	23 0	23 0	17 8	32 0	32 0	22 0	8 0	8 0	9 0	13 0	12 8	16 0	40 0	36 0	33 0	34 0	33 0	30 0
	Allahabad	17 4	17 8	17 2	28 12	29 0	25 0	11 0	11 0	11 8	16 0	15 0	18 0	30 8	31 0	31 0	29 0	30 0	29 8
	Hamírpur	18 11	18 9	15 14	23 10	...	18 0	9 4	8 4	10 0	13 8	9 4	...	25 14	27 14	27 0	25 14	26 14	27 2
	Jaunpur	18 5	19 0	19 0	24 11	30 5	29 10	7 1	7 12	7 12	12 12	14 2	15 8	...	...	...	...	...	19 11
	Gorakhpur	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Basti	17 0	18 0	18 8	28 0	30 0	28 0	12 0	12 0	13 8	15 0	16 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Azamgarh	16 4	16 10	17 11	22 2	24 12	24 6	10 5	10 5	10 5	14 0	14 0	14 12	31 0	31 0	...	20 10	20 10	27 11
	Mirzapur	17 0	16 0	15 0	26 0	25 0	20 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	13 0	12 0	16 0	26 0	26 0	27 0	24 0	24 0	24 0
	Benares	16 13	16 13	15 11½	23 5	25 12	23 9	10 13½	10 5	11 6	16 13	17 1	17 14	26 0	26 0	26 0	27 2	25 8	24 15
	Gházipur	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Balia	19 5	18 12	16 8	27 0	26 4	25 0	10 4	10 0	10 0	18 0	17 8	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Pilibhít	21 2½	21 14	18 12	37 8	37 8	27 0	15 0	15 0	16 4	17 5	16 4	18 12	...	...	32 0	...	...	...
Oudh.	Sultánpur	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Partábgarh	18 4	20 0	18 11	28 12	32 8	28 1	15 0	16 0	17 4	18 0	18 0	18 10	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Fyzabad	18 0	17 6	17 2	28 0	28 0	26 12	10 0	10 0	11 0	16 0	16 8	19 6	34 8	38 0	35 0	...	...	...
	Kheri	22 4	22 0	19 0	31 0	36 0	25 0	7 0	7 0	8 0	14 0	14 0	18 0	38 0	44 0	44 0	...	...	...
	Lucknow	18 4	17 12	17 12	27 8	27 7	25 2½	6 0	6 0	6 0	13 4	12 14	16 5½	27 0	27 2	24 8	24 0	23 6	24 0
	Bára Banki	18 8	18 8	18 0	28 0	26 0	25 0	10 0	10 0	11 0	14 0	14 0	18 0	34 0	36 0	35 0	20 0	20 0	20 0
	Bahraich	16 0	16 0	17 0	32 0	34 0	29 0	10 0	10 0	12 0	14 0	14 0	18 0	34 0	34 0	52 0	22 0	22 0	13 0
	Rai Bareli	19 0	19 0	18 12	28 0	27 8	27 8	...	...	...	17 8	15 0	17 4	...	...	24 0	22 0	22 0	23 8
	Sitapur	21 14	21 6	19 8	35 8	34 8	25 4	8 0	8 0	8 0	17 0	16 2	21 0	28 0	28 0	...	25 0	25 0	20 0
	Gonda	21 8	21 5	20 4	39 0	39 4	28 0	15 8	15 0	16 4	16 10	15 8	18 12	41 0†	39 12†	40 0†	22 0	21 8	24 0
	Unáo	18 0	18 8	18 0	26 0	27 0	25 0	10 0	10 0	11 0	14 0	14 0	15 0	30 0	28 0	33 0	21 0	21 8	25 0
	Hardui	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Punjab.	Gujránwála (a)	23 0	22 4	26 12	42 0	37 0	50 0	...	...	...	14 0	13 0	14 0	32 0	32 0	35 0	28 0	28 0	25 0
	Lahore (b)	22 0	22 0	26 0	32 0	32 0	48 0	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	13 0	36 0	32 0	30 0	24 0	24 0	27 0
	Ferozepore	21 0	21 0	25 0	36 0	36 8	42 0	...	...	...	11 0	10 8	11 0	36 0	40 0	...	...	...	...
	Sirsa (c)	20 8	21 0	23 0	36 0	35 0	43 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	12 0	35 0	32 0	44 0	28 0	29 0	35 0
	Hissar (d)	19 8	18 8	17 8	30 0	28 0	33 0	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	10 0	29 0	27 0	34 0	25 0	25 0	28 0
	Rohtak (d)	19 0	18 0	18 0	25 0	25 0	25 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	9 0	22 0	22 0	26 0	21 0	21 0	24 0
	Gurgaon	20 0	20 0	20 0	27 0	27 0	28 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	13 0	23 0	25 0	28 0	22 0	22 0	27 0
	Delhi (e)	18 8	18 8	20 0	25 0	24 0	26 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	13 0	26 0	24 0	28 0	22 0	20 0	28 0
	Karnal	18 8	18 8	20 0	27 0	27 8	31 0	...	...	...	12 8	11 0	13 0	23 0	24 0	35 0	21 0	22 0	29 0
	Umballa (f)	20 0	20 8	24 0	28 0	28 0	33 0	...	...	...	11 4	10 0	13 0	30 0	32 0	36 0	16 0	15 0	26 0
	Ludhiána (b)	23 8	23 0	23 0	36 0	34 0	37 0	...	...	...	11 0	10 8	12 8	34 0	33 0	40 0	27 0	25 0	25 0
	Simla (g)	16 0	15 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Provinces.	Districts.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nuglee). *Panicum Miliaceum, &c.* Present fortnight.	Lesser Millets. Past fortnight.	Lesser Millets. Corresponding fortnight of 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.	R a. per md.	R a. per md.	R a. per md.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
Assam.	Sylhet	...	...	...	17 0	16 4	16 12	108 0	108 0	108 0	3 5	3 4	3 2	12 0	12 8	12 12
	Cachar	...	...	...	12 13	12 13	16 13	80 0	80 0	80 0	3 8	3 6	3 4	10 10	10 10	10 10
	Goálpárá	...	...	...	13 4	14 0	14 0	80 0	80 0	120 0	3 4	3 4	3 4	12 8	11 0	12 0
	Gáro Hills	...	...	.	8 0	8 0	8 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	5 0	5 0	5 6	8 0	8 0	6 6
	Kámrúp	...	...	...	14 0	13 4	12 8	200 0	200 0	160 0	3 8	3 8	3 5	11 8	11 0	12 0
	Darrang	...	...	...	9 12	9 12	8 12	160 0	160 0	160 0	4 8	4 8	4 8	8 0	8 0	8 0
	Nowgong	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	120 0	100 0	100 0	4 0	4 0	3 12	9 0	9 0	10 0
	Sibságar	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	10 0	80 0	80 0	80 0	4 8	4 8	4 8	8 0	8 0	8 8
	Lakhimpur	...	...	...	12 0	11 0	10 0	160 0	160 0	200 0	4 8	4 0	5 0	9 0	9 0	8 0
	Khási & Jaintiá Hills	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	...	...	...	4 19	4 12	5 0	8 0	8 0	8 0
	Nága Hills	...	...	...	2 0	2 0	2 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	16 0	16 0	13 0	2 8	2 8	3 0
N. W. Provinces.	Dehra Dún	...	...	...	22 8	22 0	23 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	S. Ch. 11 0	S. Ch. 11 0	S. Ch. 10 8	10 8	10 8	10 0
	Saháranpur	...	...	...	24 11½	24 11½	26 14	129 0	129 0	129 0	13 2½	13 2½	12 1	12 14½	12 14½	11 13
	Muzaffarnagar	...	...	...	24 6	23 2	25 5	110 0	110 0	132 0	12 6	12 6	11 10	11 8	11 8	11 4
	Meerut	...	...	...	23 0	23 0	25 0	110 0	110 0	110 0	12 8	12 8	12 0	12 0	12 0	11 8
	Bulandshahr	...	...	...	23 8	22 0	23 10	140 0	140 0	140 0	11 8	11 8	12 4	...	...	...
	Aligarh	...	...	...	22 0	22 0	23 8	120 0	120 0	130 0	12 8	12 8	13 0	12 4	12 0	12 4
	Kumaun	...	...	...	14 0	12 0	12 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	9 0	9 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	7 0
	Garhwál	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	9 0	280 0	280 0	280 0	9 0	9 0	6 14	8 0	8 2	7 8
	Bijnor	...	...	...	21 6	20 13	22 4	135 0	135 0	135 0	...	...	...	11 8	11 8	11 0
	Moradabad	...	...	...	21 14	21 14	21 14	125 0	125 0	137 8	12 10	12 10	12 0	12 8	12 8	11 14
	Budaun	...	...	...	25 3	24 9½	20 6	192 0	192 0	192 0	11 6	11 6	11 1½	11 1½	10 12½	10 8
	Bareilly	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	No return received		
	Sháhjahánpur	...	...	...	25 12	23 4	21 12	160 0	160 0	160 0	13 0	13 0	12 10	11 0	11 0	10 12
	Tarái Pergunnahs	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	19 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	11 4	11 4	12 0	11 0	11 0	11 8
	Muttra	...	...	...	21 8	21 8	25 0	120 0	120 0	100 0	14 0	13 0	14 0	12 8	12 8	12 0
	Agra	...	...	...	23 8	23 0	25 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	13 8	13 8	12 8	13 0	13 0	12 0
	Farukhabad	...	...	...	24 14	24 12	22 1½	150 0	150 0	156 8	12 4	12 4	12 0	11 9	11 10	11 3½
	Mainpuri	...	...	...	23 0	21 0	24 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	11 8	11 8	12 0	11 0	11 0	11 0
	Etáwah	...	...	...	24 0	24 0	26 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	12 0	12 0	10 8	11 0	11 0	10 0
	Etah	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received		
	Jalaun	...	...	...	29 0	29 0	30 0	140 0	140 0	140 0	11 0	11 0	12 0	10 0	10 0	11
	Jhánsi	...	...	...	30 6½	28 14	28 2½	200 0	200 0	200 0	11 13	11 0	12 8	10 13	10 0	11 8
	Lalitpur	...	...	...	33 0	31 0	29 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	12 0	12 0	11 0	11 6	11 0	11 0
	Cawnpore	...	...	...	29 0	28 8	26 0	140 0	145 0	150 0	13 8	13 8	12 12	13 0	13 0	12 8
	Fatehpur	...	...	...	28 8	29 8	25 12	200 0	200 0	200 0	11 0	11 0	10 4	10 12	10 12	10 0
	Bánda	...	...	...	40 0	37 0	33 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	11 0	11 0	12 0
	Allahabad	...	...	...	29 0	29 12	25 2	120 0	160 0	140 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	11 0	11 0	11 0
	Hamírpur	...	...	...	34 14	32 8	28 0	140 0	140 0	140 0	11 8	11 8	11 4	10 8	10 8	10 0
	Jaunpur	...	...	...	25 6	28 4	22 9	148 12	148 12	120 0	10 12	10 12	9 11	10 10	10 10	9 9
	Gorakhpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received		
	Basti	...	...	...	27 0	27 0	23 0	160 0	160 0	140 0	8 8	8 8	9 8	8 0	8 0	9 0
	Azamgarh	...	...	...	25 1	24 0	20 10	147 8	147 8	147 8	10 8	10 8	10 8	9 14	9 14	9 13
	Mirzapur	...	...	...	25 0	26 0	21 0	70 0	70 0	100 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	9 0	8 0	9 0
	Benares	...	...	...	24 2	24 6	20 13	90 0	90 0	120 0	10 6½	10 6½	11 4	9 13½	10 2	10 2
	Gházipur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received		
	Balia	...	...	...	26 6	25 0	26 4	130 0	90 0	100 0	11 9	11 4	11 4	11 0	11 4	11 4
	Pilibhít	...	...	...	25 0	25 0	18 13	150 0	150 0	150 0	13 0	13 0	12 8	12 8	12 8	11 8
Oudh.	Sultánpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received		
	Partábgarh	...	...	...	27 8	28 0	19 15	200 0	200 0	220 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	10 10	10 10	10 4
	Fyzabad	...	...	...	28 0	26 8	22 4	120 0	120 0	140 0	11 8	11 8	11 0	11 0	11 0	10 0
	Kheri	...	...	...	27 0	26 0	18 0	120 0	120 0	160 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	10 8	10 8	10 0
	Lucknow	...	...	...	24 0	23 3	21 11	115 0	115 0	110 0	11 2½	11 2½	10 8	10 10½	10 10½	10 0
	Bára Banki	...	...	...	26 0	25 0	22 0	130 0	130 0	130 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	11 0	11 0	10 0
	Bahraich	...	...	...	30 0	30 0	23 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	...	...	...	9 8	9 8	9 8
	Rai Bareli	...	...	...	26 8	25 0	20 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	...	...	...	11 0	12 0	9 0
	Sitapur	...	...	...	28 12	27 8	22 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	12 8	12 8	12 0	11 8	11 8	10 8
	Gonda	...	...	...	33 2	32 8	26 12	200 0	200 0	240 0	11 4	11 4	11 4	11 0	11 0	11 0
	Unáo	...	...	...	25 0	26 0	24 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	11 8
	Hardui	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received		
Punjab.	Gujránwála (a)	...	...	...	32 8	32 8	28 4	95 0	95 0	95 0	15 4	15 4	15 4	15 0	15 0	15 0
	Lahore (b)	...	...	...	32 0	31 0	32 0	80 0	80 0	80 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	14 0	14 0	14 0
	Ferozepore	...	...	...	33 0	35 0	37 8	100 0	100 0	90 0	13 12	13 4	12 4	13 8	13 0	12 0
	Sirsa (c)	...	...	...	37 0	35 0	38 8	120 0	120 0	120 0	12 8	12 8	11 8	12 0	12 0	11 0
	Hissar (d)	...	...	...	28 8	27 0	30 0	120 0	120 0	80 0	13 0	12 8	12 0	12 8	12 0	11 8
	Rohtak (d)	...	...	...	24 0	22 8	25 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	12 0	12 8	11 4	10 8	11 8	11 3
	Gurgaon	...	...	...	22 0	22 0	25 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0
	Delhi (e)	...	...	...	22 8	22 0	23 8	80 0	80 0	85 0	13 0	12 8	12 8	12 0	11 8	11 8
	Karnál	...	...	...	24 0	24 0	26 8	140 0	140 0	160 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	11 12	11 12
	Umballa (f)	...	...	...	26 0	26 0	30 0	150 0	160 0	140 0	14 0	14 0	13 11	13 12	14 0	13 8
	Ludhiána (b)	...	...	...	30 0	29 8	31 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	14 0	14 0	14 10	14 0	14 0	14 8
	Simla (g)	...	...	...	20 8	19 4	20 0	80 0	80 0	80 0	11 4	11 4	10 12	10 8	10 8	10 1

* Mandwa. † Maize. (a) Wheat, Barley and rice falling. (b) Prices falling. (c) Barley, jowar and gram falling; wheat and bajra rising. (d) Wheat and gram falling; salt rising. (e) Wheat, barley, bajra, jowar, gram and salt falling. (f) Wheat and jowar rising; rice and bajra falling. (g) Prices have remained pretty steady.

PRICES CURRENT OF FOOD-GRAINS THROUGHOUT INDIA FOR THE 1st HALF OF OCTOBER 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. Past fortnight.	Great Millet. Corresponding fortnight of 1882.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria Spicata*. Present fortnight.	Bulrush Millet. Past fortnight.	Bulrush Millet. 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.*	Kángra	20 0	20 0	24 0	32 0	32 0	40 0	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Jullundur (*a*)	21 8	21 8	26 12	32 0	30 0	38 0	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	8 0	34 0	30 0	35 0	26 0	25 0	20 0
	Hoshiárpur	20 0	20 0	27 8	25 0	25 0	40 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 8	11 0	28 0	29 0	35 0	20 0	20 0	16 0
	Gurdáspur (*b*)	24 8	24 8	30 0	28 0	28 0	45 0	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	16 0	30 0	30 0	28 0	14 0	14 0	14 0
	Amritsar (*c*)	23 8	23 0	25 8	33 4	30 0	43 8	...	...	...	13 8	13 8	14 8	35 0	35 0	31 4	27 8	24 8	23 8
	Siálkot (*a*)	24 8	23 8	29 0	36 0	35 0	50 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	14 0	35 0	32 0	34 0	30 0	30 0	25 0
	Gujrát (*d*)	25 0	23 0	28 8	40 0	37 0	46 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	12 0	40 0	38 0	36 0	40 0	35 8	33 0
	Jhelum (*a*)	25 0	23 0	25 0	32 0	36 0	39 8	...	...	...	8 0	10 0	10 0	34 0	33 0	27 0	38 0	36 0	26 0
	Ráwalpindi (*e*)	25 12	25 0	23 12	40 0	34 0	37 0	...	...	...	7 8	7 8	14 0	40 0	44 0	40 0	45 0	45 0	33 0
	Shahpúr	27 0	27 0	22 12	40 0	41 0	32 0	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	12 0	36 0	36 0	28 0	34 0	34 0	28 0
	Jhang (*f*)	20 8	20 0	19 12	28 8	31 8	36 0	...	...	...	9 0	9 8	10 0	26 0	24 0	22 0	32 0	31 0	14 0
	Montgomery	17 8	17 8	21 0	29 0	30 0	30 0	...	...	...	5 8	5 8	5 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Mooltan (*g*)	16 0	15 8	17 4	28 0	27 0	30 0	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	10 0	28 0	27 0	30 0	24 0	24 0	24 0
	Muzaffargarh (*h*)	17 0	17 0	18 8	26 0	26 0	26 0	...	...	...	5 0	5 0	7 0	21 0	21 0	18 0	17 0	17 0	22 0
	Dera Ghází Khán	18 8	17 8	18 12	27 8	27 8	23 12	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	7 8	32 8	33 12	26 4	30 0	30 0	23 12
	Dera Ismail Khán (*i*)	20 0	20 10	20 8	29 6	32 8	27 10	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	9 3	34 6	40 0	37 1	30 0	30 0	27 15
	Bannu	29 6	28 2	30 10	38 2	35 0	45 0	...	...	...	8 12	8 12	10 0	40 0	37 8	45 0	33 12	30 0	34 6
	Kohát	20 1	19 12	18 8	32 8	33 2	29 5	...	...	...	11 8	11 8	13 0	30 10	30 10	28 0	30 10	30 10	29 5
	Pesháwar (*j*)	21 0	20 5	19 0	32 12	33 0	36 10	...	...	...	11 5	11 5	9 8	26 10	24 0	28 4	29 9	27 12	15 12
	Házára (*k*)	25 0	25 8	25 8	40 0	40 0	41 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	12 0	36 0	38 0	...	28 0	28 0	...
Central Provinces.	Saugor	23 12	23 8	20 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	9 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Damoh	27 0	26 8	22 8	...	...	...	12 8	12 0	14 0	13 8	13 8	14 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Jubbulpore	21 0	20 0	17 8	21 0	22 0	27 0	10 0	11 0	11 0	15 0	16 0	15 0	27 0	24 0	25 0	16 8	17 0	16 0
	Mandla	27 0	26 0	20 0	...	...	...	16 0	15 0	15 8	20 0	19 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Seoni	22 0	21 0	17 8	...	...	...	13 8	12 8	12 8	20 0	18 0	19 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Narsinghpur	17 8	17 8	16 0	...	...	...	9 8	9 0	10 0	12 0	11 8	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Hoshangabad	15 3	15 6	15 7	...	...	...	4 8	4 0	4 8	10 11	9 9	11 4	...	21 0	23 10	...	19 4	23 10
	Nimár	17 0	16 8	16 0	...	...	...	12 9	12 9	...	14 14	14 14	12 8	20 10	20 10	30 0	21 0	20 0	24 15
	Betúl	18 0	18 0	15 0	...	...	...	10 8	10 8	9 0	11 0	11 0	10 0	19 8	19 8	20 0	...	...	...
	Chhindwára	25 8	25 8	17 0	...	...	...	8 8	8 8	9 0	15 8	14 8	13 0	31 0	31 0	23 0	...	...	...
	Wardha	20 0	20 0	18 12	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	8 12	14 0	12 0	14 12	26 0	27 0	23 0	...	...	...
	Nagpur	19 4	18 12	17 12	...	...	...	9 0	8 12	9 12	16 0	16 0	17 4	31 4	29 8	25 12	...	...	...
	Chánda	19 0	19 0	18 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	13 0	27 8	30 8	24 0	...	...	...
	Bhandára	22 0	22 0	19 0	...	...	...	11 0	10 0	10 0	22 0	22 8	22 8	35 0	35 0	22 0	...	...	...
	Bálaghát	20 0	20 0	18 0	...	...	...	18 0	18 0	15 0	27 0	27 0	28 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Raipur	22 0	21 0	28 8	...	...	...	15 8	17 8	21 0	29 8	31 8	41 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Biláspur	26 0	26 0	45 0	...	...	...	44 0	47 8	48 0	54 0	58 0	68 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sambalpur	15 0	15 0	21 0	...	...	...	29 12	27 0	35 0	33 4	32 0	44 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
British Burma.	*Arakan Division.*																		
	Akyab	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Northern Arakan	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	...	9 0	10 0	...	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Kyoukpyoo	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sandoway							...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Pegu Division.																		
	Rangoon Town	15 5	11 2	15 5	...	...	...	11 10	11 4	12 9	12 8	12 8	13 2	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Tharrawaddy	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Prome	9 11	9 11	10 6	...	...	...	11 8	9 9	13 7	13 12	13 1	17 2	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Irrawaddy Division.																		
	Henzada	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 15	11 15	14 5	15 10	15 10	19 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Thonegwa	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 6	9 6	11 9	14 11	14 11	17 7	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Thayetmyo	9 4	9 4	10 15	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	10 8	11 13	11 13	13 13	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Tenasserim Division.																		
	Moulmein Town & Amherst	9 0	12 2	12 2	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	12 2	12 2	12 8	15 5	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Tavoy	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 12	12 6	13 12	17 15	17 15	22 14	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Toungoo	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 13	12 13	16 0	14 8	14 8	18 5	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Shwaygyin	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 13	9 13	12 7	10 6	10 6	13 13	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Salween	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hyderabad Assigned Districts.	Secunderabad	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bolarum																		
	Chudderghat																		
	Amrsóti	15 0	15 8	16 0	10 0	10 0	11 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	28 0	26 0	26 0	16 0	16 0	...
	Akola	17 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	7 0	7 0	8 0	13 0	13 0	12 0	26 0	27 0	26 0	21 0	21 0	21 0
	Ellichpur	16 0	16 0	16 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	27 0	26 0	28 0	22 0	23 0	25 0
	Buldána	18 0	18 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	11 0	24 0	25 0	32 0	22 0	24 0	28 0
	Wún	18 0	18 0	18 0	...	...	...	8 8	8 8	9 0	12 0	13 0	12 8	29 8	30 8	31 8	...	...	...
	Básim	21 8	21 0	21 0	...	...	...	6 0	5 12	5 4	13 0	13 0	13 0	29 0	28 0	26 0	...	...	...

Districts.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragu, Sawee, Cheena, Cornioo, Murhwa, Nuglee), *Panicum Miliaceum, &c.* Present fortnight.	Lesser Millets. Past fortnight.	Lesser Millets. 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.	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.	
Kángra	...	...	...	21 0	21 0	24 0	140 0	140 0	140 0	11 8	10 8	10 8	†	10 0	10 0	Punjab—*continued.*
Jullundur (*a*)	...	...	...	28 0	27 0	32 0	110 0	110 0	110 0	14 8	14 8	14 6	14 0	14 0	14 0	
Hoshiárpur	...	...	...	27 8	25 0	30 0	110 0	110 0	100 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	13 12	13 12	13 8	
Gurdáspur (*b*)	...	...	...	28 0	27 0	31 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	13 4	13 4	13 8	12 8	12 8	13 0	
Amritsar (*c*)	...	...	...	31 12	31 4	35 4	90 0	80 0	80 0	15 6	15 6	14 12	15 0	15 0	14 6	
Siálkot (*a*)	...	...	...	29 8	27 0	27 0	120 0	120 0	130 0	15 8	15 8	15 0	15 0	15 0	14 8	
Gujrát (*d*)	...	...	...	29 8	28 8	25 12	100 0	100 0	100 0	*	*	*	15 4	15 0	15 0	
Jhelum (*a*)	...	...	...	27 0	28 0	25 8	120 0	120 0	160 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	15 0	15 8	15 8	
Ráwalpindi (*e*)	...	...	...	32 8	32 8	24 4	84 0	82 0	85 0	15 4	15 4	14 8	15 0	15 0	14 4	
Shahpúr	...	...	...	38 0	37 0	23 0	320 0	320 0	320 0	17 0	17 0	17 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	
Jhang (*f*)	...	...	...	27 5	26 0	23 12	200 0	200 0	200 0	14 4	13 8	15 0	14 2	13 4	14 12	
Montgomery	...	...	...	32 0	30 0	31 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	12 0	12 0	13 0	11 0	11 0	12 0	
Mooltan (*g*)	...	...	...	25 0	25 0	24 0	90 0	90 0	90 0	14 0	13 12	14 8	13 8	13 8	14 4	
Muzaffargarh (*h*)	...	...	...	21 8	21 8	20 0	90 0	90 0	120 0	*	*	*	13 8	13 8	12 8	
Dera Ghází Khán	...	...	...	21 14	23 12	18 2	125 0	100 0	100 0	30 10	30 10	31 14	27 8	27 8	28 2	
Dera Ismail Khan (*i*)	...	...	...	25 0	26 4	22 15	125 0	125 0	100 0	47 8	47 8	58 0	45 0	45 0	55 0	
Bannu	...	...	...	31 14	30 10	30 0	80 0	80 0	80 0	100 0	100 0	120 0	80 0	80 0	100 0	
Kohát	...	...	...	28 1	28 1	20 6	81 0	102 0	102 0	68 14	68 14	96 15	63 12	68 12	81 0	
Pesháwar (*j*)	...	...	...	26 14	24 10	17 10	105 0	105 0	96 0	39 0	44 3	58 8	38 0	43 0	56 0	
Házára (*k*)	...	...	...	24 0	24 0	...	140 0	140 0	70 0	13 0	...	...	12 0	12 0	11 0	
Saugor	...	...	...	27 8	28 0	25 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	9 12	9 4	8 12	9 8	9 0	8 8	Central Provinces.
Damoh	...	...	...	39 0	39 0	33 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	10 4	9 8	9 12	10 0	9 4	9 8	
Jubbulpore	...	...	...	27 0	26 8	26 0	130 0	130 0	120 0	11 8	11 8	11 10	11 0	11 0	11 4	
Mandla	25 0	25 0	25 0	45 0	47 0	35 0	256 0	256 0	256 0	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	9 8	
Seoni	...	...	...	28 0	25 0	16 0	220 0	220 0	220 0	11 8	11 0	11 8	11 0	10 8	11 0	
Narsinghpur	...	...	...	24 0	24 0	26 0	140 0	140 0	160 0	11 0	11 0	10 8	10 8	10 8	10 0	
Hoshangabad	...	...	...	23 8	23 8	28 10	160 0	160 0	160 0	11 8	11 8	9 8	10 8	10 8	9 0	
Nimár	...	...	...	20 4	20 4	19 0	160 0	160 0	120 0	13 13	13 13	13 0	13 0	13 0	12 12	
Betúl	15 0	15 0	15 0	18 0	18 0	15 0	320 0	320 0	240 0	8 8	8 8	9 0	8 0	8 0	8 8	
Chhindwára	21 0	16 8	18 0	29 0	29 8	20 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	9 0	9 0	10 0	8 0	8 0	9 0	
Wardha	...	...	...	30 0	21 0	24 0	100 0	150 0	125 0	12 0	12 4	12 4	11 0	12 0	12 0	
Nagpur	...	...	...	21 12	20 8	18 4	140 0	140 0	150 0	12 0	12 0	10 12	11 12	11 12	10 8	
Chánda	...	...	...	21 8	21 8	27 0	360 0	360 0	360 0	...	...	...	9 8	9 8	9 8	
Bhandára	...	...	...	23 0	22 0	21 0	96 0	96 0	...	10 4	10 4	11 0	10 0	10 0	10 12	
Bálaghát	...	...	...	27 0	27 0	30 0	275 0	275 0	275 0	9 4	9 4	10 0	9 0	9 0	10 0	
Raipur	...	...	...	28 8	26 8	31 0	64 0	64 0	64 0	11 4	10 0	9 0	11 0	9 0	8 8	
Biláspur	...	...	...	34 0	34 0	52 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	8 0	
Sambalpur	123 4	123 4	150 0	15 8	16 8	24 0	120 0	128 0	110 0	11 0	11 12	11 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	
Arakan Division.																British Burma.
Akyab	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received ...				
Northern Arakan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	... 8 0	...	8 0		
Kyoukpyoo	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received				
Sandoway																
Pegu Division.																
Rangoon Town	...	...	...	12 5	19 2	21 1	320 0	320 0	320 0	50 11	50 11	50 11	22 10	22 10	22 10	
Tharrawaddy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	... No return received ...				
Prome	...	...	...	13 13	15 9	12 7	139 11	139 11	139 11	25 5	25 5	29 9	16 9	16 9	18 10	
Irrawaddy Division.																
Henzada	...	...	...	...	...	...	183 8	183 8	183 8	29 9	29 9	29 9	29 9	29 9	29 9	
Thonegwa	...	...	...	18 6	18 6	14 15	295 3	295 3	184 8	39 6	39 6	37 5	35 7	35 7	35 7	
Thayetmyo	...	...	...	13 13	13 13	17 1	245 0	245 0	245 0	25 5	25 5	26 4	18 15	18 15	18 15	
Tenasserim Division.																
Moulmein Town & Amherst	...	...	...	12 3	12 3	12 2	220 0	220 0	220 0	30 15	35 8	32 5	20 8	25 5	22 12	
Tavoy	...	...	...	...	...	...	399 3	399 3	399 3	24 2	24 2	24 2	16 1	16 1	16 1	
Toungoo	...	...	...	12 8	12 8	12 9	24 0	24 0	24 0	22 0	22 0	30 12	14 1	14 1	18 12	
Shwaygyin	...	...	...	...	...	...	250 0	250 0	250 0	35 6	35 6	32 3	18 14	18 14	18 4	
Salween	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	... No return received ...				
Secunderabad	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	... No return received				Hyderabad Assigned Districts.
Bolarum																
Chudderghat																
Amrsóti	...	...	...	17 0	17 0	21 0	64 0	64 0	70 0	12 8	12 8	12 0	12 0	12 0	11 8	
Akola	8 0	8 0	[illegible]	[illegible] 0	16 0	20 0	64 0	64 0	64 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	
Ellichpur	...	...	...	[illegible] 0	15 0	17 0	64 0	64 0	64 0	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	9 0	
Buldána	...	...	...	[illegible] 0	16 0	22 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	11 0	10 0	
Wún	...	...	...	[illegible] 0	18 0	27 0	200 0	200 0	100 0	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	11 8	
Básim	...	...	...	19 0	20 0	26 0	64 0	64 0	64 0	10 0	10 8	9 8	9 0	10 0	9 0	

(*a*) Wheat falling. (*b*) Gram falling. (*c*) Wheat, barley, bajra, and gram falling. (*d*) Wheat, barley, bajra, jowar and gram falling. (*e*) Wheat, barley, and fire wood falling; jowar rising. (*f*) Wheat bajra, jowar, gram and salt falling; barley and rice rising. (*g*) Wheat, barley, and jowar falling. (*h*) Barley, bajra and gram falling. (*i*) Wheat, barley, jowar and gram rising. (*j*) Wheat, bajra and gram falling. (*k*) Prices steady.

* No wholesale salt sold. † Not stated by Deputy Commissioner.

PRICES CURRENT OF FOOD-GRAINS THROUGHOUT INDIA FOR THE 1st HALF OF OCTOBER 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. Past fortnight.	Great Millet. Corresponding fortnight of 1882.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria Spicata.* Present fortnight.	Bulrush Millet. Past fortnight.	Bulrush Millet. 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	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Kolar																		
	Túmkúr																		
	Mysore																		
	Hassan																		
	Shimoga																		
	Kadur																		
	Chitaldroog																		
Coorg	Coorg	8 9	8 11	9 3	10 4	9 14	8 2	15 9	15 3	10 2	20 10	19 14	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rajpootana.	Jeypore	17 0	17 0	17 0	25 0	24 0	24 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	8 8	8 0	9 0	25 0	23 0	20 0	21 0	21 12	21 0
	Kishengurh	17 8	17 4	17 8	24 0	22 0	26 0	8 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	10 0	10 0	23 8	22 8	26 0	19 8	17 8	21 4
	Kerrowlee	18 7	18 7	18 8	26 4	27 8	27 10	10 0	10 0	13 0	11 4	11 4	14 4	26 4	27 8	26 12	21 15	23 12	26 4
	Ulwur	18 4	18 6	20 11	23 10	24 10	31 7	8 10	8 10	9 0	10 8	10 8	12 8	24 0	23 7	27 0	21 15	23 0	27 10
	Bhurtpore (City)	16 7	*	19 0	22 15	*	28 0	7 12	*	6 8	9 6	*	11 0	22 7	*	22 8	20 8	*	17 8
	Ajmere	16 0	16 0	16 8	25 0	23 8	24 0	5 0	5 0	5 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	19 0	20 0	22 0	20 0	18 0	19 0
	Deoli Cantonment	20 14½	17 3	18 2	29 1	24 15	22 4	...	...	...	9 11	8 4	10 13	23 13	20 13	20 0	18 0	18 0	20 13
	Erinpura	15 9	15 9	17 4	23 13	23 13	28 9	...	...	...	7 11	7 11	8 7	19 11	19 11	20 9	19 0	19 0	20 7
	Sirohee	13 8	13 0	...	21 0	20 0	...	7 0	6 8	...	8 0	7 8	...	14 0	14 0	...	16 0	16 0	...
	Abu	12 12	12 9	14 12	18 8	18 12	22 12	6 8	6 8	6 8	8 0	8 0	8 0	...	...	...	13 12	13 12	18 0
	Anadra	14 0	13 12	16 8	21 0	20 12	25 12	7 0	7 0	7 0	8 8	8 8	9 0	...	...	...	15 8	14 12	20 8
	Hilly Tracts of Meywar	21 0	21 0	22 0	25 0	25 0	30 0	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Meywar (Oodeypore)	15 6½	14 7½	14 7½	21 14	18 12	20 5	9 6	8 15½	10 2½	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bánswára (Meywar Agency)	21 4	21 4	21 14	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	7 8	16 4	15 0	17 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Partábgarh („)	17 3	17 15	20 3	...	...	...	8 12	8 12	10 5	11 14	11 14	14 7	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Marwar (Jodhpore)	16 8	...	...	21 4	...	...	6 4	...	...	7 8	...	...	20 0	...	...	20 10	...	...
	Bikaneer	10 4	10 8	13 14	...	...	...	3 6	3 8	3 4	6 0	5 12	6 8	...	...	...	18 0	18 0	23 0
	Boondee	23 12	24 0	17 0	38 4	36 0	27 0	10 8	10 0	10 0	11 8	11 0	10 10	36 4	34 8	38 0	...	...	...
	Kotah	24 0	22 8	18 4	25 0	25 0	14 0	8 0	8 0	10 0	11 0	11 0	13 4	30 0	28 0	25 0	12 8	12 8	15 0
	Tonk	21 0	20 0	14 9	31 0	29 0	22 6	6 8	6 8	7 0	8 8	8 8	10 0	30 8	28 12	24 7	...	...	21 4
	Jhallawar	18 13	18 4	14 2½	20 0	20 0	15 15	...	...	...	7 14	7 1	10 2	27 11	25 0	19 8	17 1	17 1	17 15
	Shahpoora	20 4	20 1	16 14	26 8	25 8	21 12	10 0	10 0	11 12	15 0	15 0	14 8	28 4	23 0	18 6	16 0	15 0	18 4
	Dholpur	16 12	17 0	18 11	23 10	24 12	28 11	9 13	10 2	12 6	10 9	10 11	10 2	28 10	23 5	24 6	21 12	21 10	23 2
Central India.	Indore	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Gwalior																		
	Goona																		
	Baghelkhand (Sutna)																		

* Not received.

Districts.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragu, Sawee; Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nuglee), *Panicum Miliaceum, &c.* Present fortnight.	Lesser Millets. Past fortnight.	Lesser Millets. Corresponding fortnight of 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.	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.	
Bangalore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received			Mysore.
Kolar																
Túmkúr																
Mysore																
Hassan																
Shimoga																
Kadur																
Chitaldroog																
Coorg	31 0	31 0	20 4	30 9	29 14	22 12	110 0	110 0	110 0	10 3	10 3	8 7	9 12	9 11	8 7	Coorg
Jeypore	...	...	...	23 0	22 0	21 8	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	14 4	14 12	14 12	14 0	Rajpootana.
Kishengurh	...	...	...	24 0	23 12	21 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	16 0	
Kerrowlee	...	...	...	27 8	30 0	27 8	...	...	...	13 6	13 5	14 2	13 0	13 0	14 0	
Ulwur	...	...	...	23 8	24 0	27 6	...	...	...	15 7	15 7	15 13	14 12	14 12	15 6	
Bhurtpore (City)	...	...	...	22 5	*	24 8	...	...	...	12 4	*	12 5	12 0	*	11 13	
Ajmere	...	...	...	26 0	24 0	23 0	80 0	80 0	70 0	17 0	17 0	...	15 0	15 0	15 0	
Deoli Cantonment	...	...	...	28 8	25 8	22 10	...	...	...	13 8	13 6	13 8	12 12	12 12	12 12	
										R a. p.	R a. p. per md.	R a. p				
Erinpura	...	...	...	21 4	21 4	23 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	3 1 3	3 1 3	3 1 3	12 0	12 0	12 0	
Sirohee	...	...	...	20 0	18 0	...	160 0	160 0	...	3 0 0	3 0 0	...	12 5	12 5	...	
Abu	...	...	...	16 0	15 12	21 6	160 0	160 0	160 0	3 8 0	3 8 0	3 8 0	11 8	11 8	11 8	
Anadra	...	...	...	18 0	17 12	24 6	...	...	...	3 4 0	3 4 0	3 4 0	12 4	12 4	12 4	
Hilly Tracts of Meywar	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	24 0	†	†	†	3 10 0	3 10 0	...	11 0	11 0	9 0	
										S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.				
Meywar (Oodeypore)	...	...	...	16 12½	15 3½	16 0½	200 0	200 0	200 0	10 15	10 8½	9 15½	10 8½	10 2½	9 12½	
										R a. p.	R a. p. per md.	R a. p.				
Bánswára (Meywar Agency)	...	...	...	27 8	25 0	35 0	...	...	...	3 13 0	...	...	10 10	10 10	11 4	
Partábgarh („)	...	...	...	19 11	23 5	24 8	...	...	...	3 7 0	...	...	16 4	16 7½	15 12	
Marwar (Jodhpore)	...	...	...	25 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 4	...	...	
										S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.				
Bikaneer	...	...	...	17 8	18 0	18 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 8	11 8	11 8	
Boondee	...	...	...	26 0	24 8	28 0	140 0	160 0	160 0	12 4	11 8	12 8	12 0	11 4	12 4	
Kotah	...	...	...	20 0	28 0	27 8	240 0	240 0	240 0	13 8	12 8	12 12	13 0	12 0	12 4	
Tonk	...	...	...	21 0	29 4	22 2	100 0	107 0	160 0	13 8	13 8	12 6	13 4	13 4	11 12	
Jhallawar	...	...	...	23 4	25 5	20 8	...	...	...	10 2	10 2	10 14	9 14	9 14	10 10	
Shahpoora	...	...	...	23 8	23 8	21 0	160 0	160 0	120 0	12 14	12 14	12 14	12 12	12 12	12 10	
Dholpur	...	...	...	24 3	24 12	27 9	...	...	...	13 8	13 8	13 3	12 10	12 10	12 6	
Indore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received			Central India.
Gwalior																
Goona																
Baghelkhand (Sutna)																

† Eight pies per bundle.

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

D. BARBOUR,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

RAILWAY TRAFFIC.

No. XL OF 1883.

APPROXIMATE STATEMENT OF GROSS RECEIPTS AND EXPENSES OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

Latest return received.	Railways.	Total mean length open.	Receipts for week ending 14th October 1882. Total.	Per mile open.	Total mean length open.	Receipts for week ending 13th October 1883. Total.	Per mile open.	Total Receipts from 1st April to 14th October 1882. Total.	Per mile open per week.	Total Receipts from 1st April to 13th October 1883. Total.	Per mile open per week.	Total Increase in 1883-84.	Total Decrease 1883-84.
			R	R		R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
	Guaranteed.												
20th Oct. 1883	Eastern Bengal	172	1,84,214	1,071	172	(a)90,758	528	30,65,931	634	(a)25,14,892	522	. . .	5,51,039
13th ditto	Oudh and Rohilkhand	547	86,830	159	547	84,339	154	25,99,664	169	30,62,883	200	4,63,219	. . .
13th ditto	Sind, Punjab & Delhi	676	1,72,676	255	735	2,23,305	304	49,12,505	258	61,86,524	299	12,74,019	. . .
13th ditto	Madras	861	1,12,046	130	861	1,04,760	122	38,20,450	158	35,68,048	148	. . .	2,52,402
13th ditto	South Indian	655	64,667	99	655	78,836	120	20,86,900	113	21,83,229	119	94,329	. . . .
20th ditto	Great Indian Peninsula	1,458	4,71,320	323	1,451	3,84,468	265	1,66,06,217	407	1,73,07,921	425	7,01,704	. . .
13th ditto	Bombay, Baroda and Central India	461	1,50,354	326	461	1,77,141	384	50,92,264	393	58,98,016	457	8,05,752	. . .
	TOTAL	4,830	12,42,107	257	4,882	11,43,602	234	3,81,85,931	281	4,07,21,513	298	25,35,582	. . .
	State.												
20th Oct. 1883	East Indian	1,507	8,74,863	581	1,509	6,22,964	413	2,30,59,958	544	2,68,46,641	635	37,86,683	. . .
13th ditto	Calcutta and South-Eastern	33	2,940	89	56	5,010	89	1,04,106	119	1,59,629	106	55,523	. . .
20th ditto	Nalhati	27	1,930	71	27	964	35	37,480	49	43,736	58	6,256	. . .
13th ditto	Northern Bengal	230	46,534	202	239	38,300	160	10,44,860	160	11,09,859	169	64,999	. . .
13th ditto	Tirhoot	75	11,331	151	166	17,064	103	3,39,364	149	4,65,215	101	1,25,851	. . .
25th Aug. 1883	Patna-Gya	57	20,469	359	. .	(b)	.	(c)1,82,944	152	(d)1,64,232	137	. . .	18,712
13th Oct. 1883	Cawnpore-Achnera	138	8,803	64	138	9,307	67	2,76,652	71	2,91,290	75	14,638	. . .
20th ditto	Dildarnagar-Ghazipur	12	687	57	12	636	53	23,926	71	24,766	74	840	. . .
20th ditto	Rajputana-Malwa	1,116	1,78,952	160	1,117	1,95,590	175	53,07,183	169	63,71,495	204	10,64,312	. . .
20th ditto	Wardha Coal	45	9,684	215	45	11,107	247	2,77,164	219	3,68,999	293	91,835	. . .
20th ditto	Nagpur & Chattisgarh	98	4,505	46	149	9,437	63	2,74,889	100	6,60,007	158	3,85,118	. . .
13th ditto	Rangoon and Irrawaddy Valley	161	22,743	141	161	21,018	131	7,17,874	158	7,20,127	160	2,253	. . .
20th ditto	Sindia	75	4,603	61	75	4,527	60	1,61,249	76	1,59,986	76	. . .	1,263
13th ditto	Punjab Northern	409	73,753	180	421	50,138	119	15,67,646	138	16,40,185	139	72,539	. . .
20th ditto	Indus Valley and Kandahar	660	1,00,352	152	660	1,07,027	162	22,52,893	121	39,61,532	214	17,08,639	. . .
13th ditto	Kaunia-Dhurla	32	1,834	57	32	3,078	96	42,507	47	55,951	62	13,444	. . .
20th ditto	Rewari-Ferozepore	. .	. . .	.	89	7,150	80	. . .	. .	2,21,812	69	2,21,812	. . .
	TOTAL	3,168	4,89,120	154	3,387	4,80,348	142	1,26,10,737	141	1,64,18,821	171	38,08,084	. . .
	Assisted Company.												
20th Oct. 1883	Bengal Central	. .	. . .	.	35	2,188	63	. . .	. .	59,154	69	59,154	. . .
	Native States.												
13th Oct. 1883	Bhavnagar-Goondal	193	11,910	62	193	14,086	73	4,74,514	67	5,16,416	95	41,902	. . .
13th ditto	Nizam's	121	17,598	145	121	15,757	130	4,68,646	138	4,29,016	127	. . .	39,630
13th ditto	Mysore	86	8,066	94	86	14,151	165	1,54,637	64	1,54,819	64	182	. . .
20th ditto	Jodhpore	19	508	26	19	580	31	(f)8,443	37	20,400	38	11,957	. . .
	TOTAL	419	38,077	91	419	44,574	106	11,06,240	96	11,20,651	96	14,411	. . .
	GRAND TOTAL	9,924	26,44,167	266	10,332	22,93,676	224	7,49,62,866	2[illegible]	8,51,63,780	296	1,02,03,914	. . .
	GROSS ESTIMATED EXPENSES	. .	. . .	.	. .	. . .	.	3,90,16,734	140	4,32,06,936	150	. . .	. . .
	NET RECEIPTS	. .	. . .	.	. .	. . .	.	3,59,46,132	129	4,19,59,844	146	60,13,712	. . .

(a) Exclusive of the Company's share of the earnings of the Bengal Central Railway.
(b) Return not received.
(c) Total Receipts from 1st April to 26th August 1882.
(d) Total receipts from 1st April to 26th August 1883.
(e) Excludes mileage of Patna-Gya State Railway (57).
(f) Total receipts from 24th June to 14th October 1882.

R. A. SARGEAUNT, *Major, R.E.,*
Offg. Under-Secretary.

Simla,
The 3rd November 1883.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

DESTRUCTION OF WILD ANIMALS AND VENOMOUS SNAKES IN BRITISH INDIA.

No. $\frac{48}{1618-1628}$.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of India in the Home Department (Public),—dated Simla, the 3rd November 1883.

Read—

Resolution of the Home Department, No. 48—1780-90, dated 8th November 1882, reviewing the reports on the results of the measures adopted for exterminating wild animals and poisonous snakes in British India during the year 1881.

Read also the following letters from the Local Governments and Administrations submitting returns for the year 1882, and reports of special measures adopted in some cases:—

From the Government of Madras, No. 738A., dated 14th June 1883.
" " Bombay, No. 3052, dated 21st August 1883.
" " Bengal, No. 2531, dated 18th September 1883.
" " North-Western Provinces and Oudh, No. 2725, dated 1st August 1883.
" " Punjab, No. 1512, dated 29th June 1883.
" Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces, No. 1508-81, dated 12th April 1883.
" " British Burma, No. 482-66N., dated 19th March 1883.
" " Coorg, No. 2-1, dated 2nd April 1883.
" " Assam, No. 742, dated 25th May 1883.
" Resident at Hyderabad, No. 258, dated 27th June 1883.
" Chief Commissioner, Ajmere and Mhairwarra, No. 399, dated 16th May 1883.

RESOLUTION.

The Statement appended to this Resolution shows in detail for each Province the number of persons and cattle killed by wild animals and snakes, and the number of wild animals and snakes destroyed, with the rewards paid for their destruction during the year 1882, as compared with the previous year.

2. The following tables compare the general results of the year under report with those of the previous year:—

Number of human beings and cattle reported killed.

	Persons killed.						Cattle killed.					
	By wild animals.		By snakes.		Total.		By wild animals.		By snakes.		Total.	
	1881.	1882.	1881.	1882.	1881.	1882.	1881.	1882.	1881.	1882.	1881.	1882.
Madras	268	275	1,064	927	1,302	1,195	8,669	9,374	270	329	8,938	9,703
Bombay	141	75	1,024	1,190	1,165	1,265	2,398	2,967	191	131	2,589	3,098
Bengal	1,367	1,267	9,268	9,191	10,635	10,458	8,423	8,332	154	228	8,577	8,560
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	476	393	5,010	5,680	5,486	6,073	7,971	8,286	317	318	8,288	8,604
Punjab	[illegible]	28	744	909	771	935	4,089	2,793	63	126	4,152	2,919
Central Provinces	844	826	985	1,063	1,829	1,889	[illegible]	3,835	28	54	2,965	3,889
British Burma	54	37	135	145	189	182	864	969	184	360	1,048	1,329
Coorg	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	191	288	Nil	Nil	191	288
Assam	211	214	189	167	400	381	2,802	3,972	16	30	2,818	4,002
Hyderabad Assigned Districts ...	18	25	197	190	215	215	3,[illegible]	2,170	338	569	3,849	3,739
Ajmere and Mhairwarra ...	3	9	54	39	57	48	264	[illegible]	Nil	22	264	576
TOTAL ...	2,757	2,606	18,[illegible]	19,[illegible]	21,497	22,125	41,649	44,545	2,0[illegible]9	2,169	43,669	46,707

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Number of wild animals and snakes reported destroyed, and amount of rewards paid.

	Wild Animals.				Snakes.			
	Destroyed.	Rewards.	Destroyed.	Rewards.	Destroyed.	Rewards.	Destroyed.	Rewards.
	1881.		1882.		1881.		1882.	
		Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.
Madras ...	1,429	20,251 5 0	2,055	44,111 9 0	*Nil*	*Nil*	*Nil*	*Nil*
Bombay ...	1,367	4,965 13 0	1,824	4,882 15 0	207,113	6,214 0 0	262,348	5,125 2 0
Bengal ...	4,213	23,316 3 0	5,867	26,036 1 0	19,282	3,430 5 0	32,187	6,417 13 0
North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	3,037	8,434 14 0	2,932	8,235 12 0	1,142	56 5 3	16,389	2,022 14 4
Punjab ...	1,411	4,856 3 0	1,519	5,083 6 0	22,279	1,587 4 0	6,065	534 9 6
Central Provinces...	1,351	15,842 0 0	1,608	19,161 8 0	1,493	562 8 0	1,853	681 11 0
British Burma ...	1,059	4,260 8 0	1,379	8,836 0 0	2,990	27 0 0	2,681	1 0 0
Coorg ...	15	215 0 0	27	240 0 0	16	4 0 0	114	11 4 0
Assam ...	1,176	7,552 2 0	1,093	7,853 8 0	300	34 0 0	313	33 10 0
Hyderabad Assigned Districts.	216	2,156 0 0	253	2,320 8 0	332	45 8 0	353	44 14 0
Ajmere and Mhairwarra.	5	*Nil*	5	20 0 0	21	*Nil*	110	*Nil*
TOTAL ...	15,279	90,850 0 0	18,591	1,26,781 3 0	254,968	11,960 14 3	322,421	14,872 13 10

3. These figures show that the number of human beings killed has risen from 21,427 to 22,125, and of cattle from 43,669 to 46,707. If the cattle be valued at Rs. 20 per head, the actual money loss to the cultivators was Rs. 9,34,140. The largest mortality, as in the previous year, occurred in Bengal and in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, in which Provinces 16,531 persons were returned as killed :—

	Bengal.	N. W. P. & Oudh.
By wild animals	1,267	393
„ snakes	9,191	5,680
	10,458	6,073

Snake-bite caused 19,519 of the total number of deaths. Of the remaining deaths, 895 were caused by tigers, 278 by wolves, and 207 by leopards. Under the head caused by "other animals" 1,037 deaths are shown, of which 661 occurred in Bengal and 143 in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh. Of the 661 deaths in Bengal, 359 were by jackals and 202 by alligators. No details are given in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh returns of the "other animals" which caused 143 deaths in those Provinces. Nor are the details under this head given in the returns of the Provinces of Madras, Punjab, Central Provinces, and British Burma.

It is noticed that in some cases deaths caused by domesticated animals and by hornets, bees, wasps, poisonous lizards, scorpions, and the like, are entered. Such deaths should not be shown in these returns.

4. The loss of cattle by wild animals and snakes amounted to 46,707 head, an increase of 3,038 over the figures of last year. The heaviest loss is reported from the Madras Presidency, *viz.*, 9,703 head. Bengal and the North-Western Provinces and Oudh were the next heaviest sufferers in this respect, the loss in these Provinces having amounted to 8,560 and 8,604 respectively. Tigers, leopards, and wolves were most destructive and account for 40,788 deaths, as under—

Tigers	16,157
Leopards	15,970
Wolves	8,661

Tigers and leopards were particularly destructive to cattle in the Central Provinces, the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, and wolves in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh and the Hyderabad Assigned Districts.

It is noticed that the Government of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh has directed the inclusion in the returns of sheep and goats under the heading "cattle." The attention of that Government is invited to paragraph 2 of the Resolution of this Department No. 48—1585-95, dated the 4th October 1881, which ordered the exclusion of sheep and goats from these returns.

5. The number of wild animals destroyed has increased from 15,279 to 18,591. The most satisfactory increase occurred in the Madras Presidency, where under the orders of the Local Government the full amount of the sanctioned reward is now given in every case, the practice hitherto having been to pay the full amount only in special cases. The number of wild animals destroyed in Bengal was 5,867 against 4,213 in the previous year; but the figures for the year under report erroneously include 879 dogs killed at Barrackpore, and also apparently a number of jackal cubs, for which rewards were paid in the belief that they were wolf cubs. The increase in this respect in the Central Provinces from 1,351 to 1,608 and in British Burma from 1,059 to 1,378 is satisfactory. In the North-Western Provinces and Oudh and Assam there was a decline in the number of wild animals destroyed, while the rise in the Bombay Presidency from 1,367 to 1,824 in the year under review was chiefly due to 870 animals being shown under the head "other animals" against the Thar and Parkur districts. No details of how this number is composed are given. In the other Provinces no appreciable increase has taken place.

6. The only Provinces which show a large destruction of snakes are Bombay, Bengal, the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, and the Punjab. The first mentioned Province returns 262,348 out of a total of 322,421 shown as destroyed throughout British India. In the other three Provinces the figures respectively stand at 32,187, 16,389, and 6,065. The large number of snakes killed in the Patna Division is explained to be mainly due to the prompt payment of rewards. Under the system sanctioned by the Local Governments last year, rewards are paid on the authority of certificates granted by selected indigo-planters, who not only grant certificates, but are also generally empowered to pay the rewards, and recoup themselves by bills, supported by the certificates as vouchers. This system meets with the entire approval of the Government of India. The Governor General in Council trusts that Municipalities will continue to pay attention to this matter, as it is chiefly in such places that measures of extermination are likely to prove most successful. At the same time Local Authorities should not fail to remember that one of the most effectual practical means of diminishing the danger to human life from venomous snakes is the removal from town or village sites or their vicinity of aloe, cactus or thorn hedges, ruined houses and walls, and the like, which harbour and afford cover to these reptiles.

7. The total amount paid in rewards compared with the preceding year was as follows :—

	For the destruction of— Wild animals.	Snakes.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1881 ...	90,850 ...	11,961 ...	1,02,811
1882 ...	1,26,781 ...	14,873 ...	1,41,654
Increase ...	35,931 ...	2,912 ...	38,843

There was thus an increase of Rs. 35,931 in the expenditure incurred in the destruction of wild beasts and Rs. 2,912 in killing snakes. This result is principally due to increased rates of rewards given in Madras and British Burma, as well as to the larger number of animals destroyed in these Provinces.

8. The special measures adopted in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, to which reference was made in paragraphs 6 and 7 in the Home Department Resolution of the 8th November 1882, have not proved satisfactory. In place of those measures the Local Government has sanctioned the grant of more liberal rewards in the divisions and districts which have been specially exposed to the ravages of wolves; and of a reward of 2 annas per head for all venomous snakes killed outside of municipal limits.

9. The results are, on the whole, slightly more satisfactory than in the previous year, so far as the returns relate to persons killed by wild animals; but cattle deaths and the mortality caused by snake-bites are considerably in advance of the previous year's figures. The Government of India again desire to express an earnest hope that practical measures to reduce the lamentable loss of life caused by wild animals and snakes will be energetically prosecuted by all Local Governments and Administrations.

ORDER.—Ordered, that this Resolution, with the appended Table, be forwarded to Local Governments and Administrations for information and guidance, and that it be published in the Supplement to the *Gazette of India*.

Statement showing the results of the measures adopted in British India with the view of exterminating wild animals and venomous snakes during the year 1882.

1		2									3									4																		5
		Number of persons killed by									Number of cattle killed by									Number of animals and snakes destroyed and amount of reward paid for their destruction.																		
Province.		Elephants.	Tigers.	Leopards.	Bears.	Wolves.	Hyenas.	Other animals.	Snakes.	Total number of persons killed.	Elephants.	Tigers.	Leopards.	Bears.	Wolves.	Hyenas.	Other animals.	Snakes.	Total number of cattle killed.	Elephants.	Amount of reward.	Tigers.	Amount of reward.	Leopards.	Amount of reward.	Bears.	Amount of reward.	Wolves.	Amount of reward.	Hyenas.	Amount of reward.	Other animals.	Amount of reward.	Snakes.	Amount of reward.	Total number, excluding snakes destroyed.	Total amount of reward, including snakes.	Remarks.
																					Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.	C.	Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.	
Madras	1881	3	135	47	1	...	...	52	1,064	1,302	...	3,328	3,214	65	1,709	149	203	270	8,938	...	.....	189	5,965 2 0	837	12,766 15 0	149	802 12 0	26	90 0 0	166	621 0 0	62	5 8 0	...	.....	1,429	20,251 5 0	
	1882	5	206	28	11	...	...	25	920	1,195	...	3,271	3,839	23	1,714	167	360	329	9,703	3	200 0 0	278	13,240 1 0	1,205	27,931 8 0	215	1,358 8 0	24	110 0 0	289	1,256 0 0	41	6 8 0	...	.....	2,055	44,111 9 0	
Bombay	1881	...	11	23	...	12	...	95	1,024	1,165	...	731	479	...	928	98	162	191	2,589	...	.....	91	1,248 0 0	244	2,450 0 0	21	196 0 0	243	1,046 0 0	11	.....	787	65 13 0	207,113	6,214 0 0	1,367	11,179 13 0	Bombay.
	1882	...	10	7	3	3	...	52	1,190	1,265	...	1,277	595	...	1,020	69	6	131	3,098	...	.....	91	1,336 0 0	220	1,905 0 0	16	132 0 0	394	1,381 0 0	31	72 0 0	1,092	66 15 0	262,348	5,125 2 0	1,824	10,008 1 0	
Bengal	1881	20	378	137	40	41	4	747	9,268	10,635	87	3,791	2,996	85	428	258	778	154	8,577	...	.....	640	11,211 13 0	981	3,776 4 0	147	323 12 0	898	5,960 12 0	276	525 0 0	1,269	518 10 0	19,282	3,430 5 0	4,213	25,74 8 0	Bengal.
	1882	21	355	111	47	62	10	661*	9,191	10,458	5	4,071	3,370	45	487	134	220	228	8,560	1	.....	574	11,084 0 0	890	3,559 0 0	258	593 4 0	1,231	9,320 8 0	449	896 8 0	2,464	582 13 0	32,187	6,417 13 0	5,867	32,453 14 0	
North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	1881	8	45	8	7	192	2	208	5,010	5,480	...	1,244	4,381	150	1,375	139	682	317	8,288	...	.....	82	846 0 0	372	1,762 8 0	348	975 0 0	1,829	4,341 6 0	258	472 8 0	148	37 8 0	1,142	56 5 3	3,037	8,491 3 3	North-Western Provinces and Oudh.
	1882	4	23	13	14	193	2	143	5,680	6,073	7	1,307	3,487	122	2,092	369	902	318	8,604	...	.....	92	875 0 0	327	1,551 0 0	429	1,193 8 0	1,798	4,107 8 0	254	459 12 0	32	49 0 0	16,389	2,022 14 4	2,032	10,258 10 4	
Punjab	1881	...	3	...	3	4	1	16	744	771	...	24	1,992	9	1,787	265	6	69	4,152	...	.....	1	15 0 0	138	840 8 0	5	.....	1,238	3,972 3 0	3	.....	26	28 8 0	22,279	1,587 4 0	1,411	6,443 7 0	Punjab.
	1882	1	...	...	1	5	...	19	939	965	...	41	1,797	83	766	103	3	126	2,919	...	.....	24	200 0 0	171	1,022 8 0	22	.....	1,285	3,822 8 0	3	.....	44	38 6 0	6,065	534 9 6	1,549	5,617 15 6	
Central Provinces	1881	2	166	15	10	2	1	52	985	1,233	...	1,602	1,018	15	33	38	223	26	2,955	...	.....	195	9,370 0 0	445	4,002 0 0	197	892 0 0	259	1,088 0 0	254	488 0 0	1	2 0 0	1,493	562 8 0	1,351	16,404 8 0	Central Provinces.
	1882	...	156	30	8	6	...	85	1,058	1,343	...	2,068	1,170	6	82	24	485	54	3,889	...	.....	256	11,400 0 0	517	4,860 0 0	216	972 0 0	296	1,309 0 0	323	620 8 0	...	.....	1,853	881 11 0	1,608	19,843 8 0	
British Burma	1881	3	13	1	...	...	...	17	135	169	1	720	129	...	18	...	30	150	1,048	2	200 0 0	81	1,380 0 0	63	599 0 0	46	305 0 0	...	.....	...	.....	867	1,776 8 0	2,990	27 0 0	1,059	4,287 8 0	British Burma.
	1882	1	10	12	2	...	...	12	145	182	...	731	195	2	6	...	35	360	1,329	2	.....	93	3,085 0 0	123	1,895 0 0	99	825 0 0	...	.....	...	.....	1,062	3,081 0 0	2,691	1 0 0	1,378	8,837 0 0	
Coorg	1881	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	37	154	...	...	...	...	...	191	...	.....	6	155 0 0	7	60 0 0	...	.....	2	.....	...	.....	...	.....	16	4 0 0	15	219 0 0	Coorg.
	1882	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	68	220	...	...	...	...	...	288	...	.....	8	195 0 0	19	45 0 0	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	114	11 4 0	27	251 4 0	
Assam	1881	22	131	4	13	3	...	38	189	400	...	2,274	408	...	8	4	108	16	2,818	...	.....	289	6,031 0 0	192	913 8 0	76	556 8 0	...	.....	...	.....	619†	61 2 0	300	34 0 0	1,176	7,586 2 0	Assam.
	1882	28	129	5	22	...	...	30	167	381	5	3,033	730	11	116	38	39	30	4,002	2	150 0 0	316	6,375 0 0	157	725 0 0	73	552 8 0	...	.....	...	.....	545	51 0 0	313	33 10 0	1,093	7,887 2 0	
Hyderabad Assigned Districts.	1881	...	7	4	1	2	...	4	197	215	...	709	386	18	1,689	126	85	836	3,849	...	.....	12	210 0 0	116	1,522 8 0	1	5 0 0	43	198 8 0	44	220 0 0	...	.....	332	45 8 0	216	2,201 8 0	Hyderabad.
	1882	...	6	1	6	9	2	1	190	215	...	484	481	3	2,098	103	1	569	3,739	...	.....	14	270 0 0	104	1,377 8 0	1	5 0 0	91	453 0 0	43	215 0 0	...	.....	353	44 14 0	253	2,865 6 0	
Ajmere-Merwara	1881	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	54	57	...	36	124	...	101	1	2	...	264	...	.....	1	.....	3	.....	1	.....	...	.....	...	.....	1	.....	21	.....	5	.....	Ajmere.
	1882	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	39	48	...	166	86	...	280	...	25	22	576	...	.....	...	.....	4	20 0 0	...	.....	...	.....	1	.....	...	.....	118	.....		20 0 0	
Total for 1882		60	895	207	114	278	14	1,037	19,519	22,125	17	16,517	15,970	295	8,661	1,007	2,076	2,167	46,707	8	350 0 0	1,726	48,009 1 0	3,736	44,881 8 0	1,329	5,641 12 0	5,119	20,503 8 0	1,393	3,519 12 0	5,280	3,875 10 0	322,421	14,872 13 10	16,591	1,41,654 0 10	
Total for 1881		58	889	239	75	256	8	1,232	18,670	21,427	88	14,496	15,281	342	8,076	1,078	2,279	2,029	43,669	2	200 0 0	1,557	36,421 15 0	3,307	26,693 3 0	961	4,016 0 0	4,538	16,696 13 0	1,014	2,326 8 0	3,780	2,495 8 0	254,968	11,960 14 3	15,279	1,02,810 14 3	

* 359 by jackals.
202 by alligators.

† 555 Boars.
64 Other animals. } 1881.
523 Boars.
20 Buffaloes.
2 Rhinoceros. } 1882.

IMPORTATION OF PETROLEUM INTO INDIA.

No. 934, dated Calcutta, the 16th July 1883.

From—C. MACAULAY, Esq., Secretary to the Government of Bengal,

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

With your letter No. 891, dated the 26th June 1882, were forwarded two sets of rules framed by the Government of India under sections 7 and 9 of the Petroleum Act, VIII of 1881, and it was stated that if the Lieutenant-Governor found them sufficient for the purpose of controlling the petroleum trade in Bengal, and was prepared to accept them as they stood, they might be taken as sanctioned by the Government of India, and published under section 18 of the Act. If, on the other hand, they were found to be incomplete or inaccurate, it was requested that they might be resubmitted with the necessary explanations and amendments as soon as practicable.

2. As it was urgently necessary that Government should have legal power to stop cargoes of "dangerous petroleum" before their arrival within the port of Calcutta, the rules under section 7 were published under the notification of this Government, dated the 18th July 1882, in the form in which they had been received from the Government of India. They were, however, only intended to be merely provisional to obviate immediate inconvenience, and they were therefore simultaneously referred to the Bengal Chamber of Commerce for such modifications as they might desire to suggest. The publication of the rules under section 9 was postponed pending the receipt of the opinion of the Chamber as to their general applicability. The Chamber, however, expressed no opinion of their own in the matter. Meanwhile proposals were received from merchants interested in the petroleum trade for the establishment of a depôt for the landing and storage of oil at Mateabrooj. As these proposals opened up other questions connected with the rules to be adopted, it was considered desirable that the subject should be considered as a whole. The Lieutenant-Governor therefore referred the question of the rules to be issued under section 9, and the measures to be taken to facilitate the storage, testing, and passing of oil, to a Committee specially appointed for the purpose. As the result of their deliberations, the Committee have submitted certain proposals which, if adopted, will necessitate considerable modifications in the rules under both section 7 and section 9. I am accordingly directed to submit, for the consideration of the Government of India, the accompanying copy of the Committee's report, and the dissents which have been recorded by some of their number, together with the following remarks of the Lieutenant-Governor.

3. Among other proposals, the Committee have, in paragraphs 9 to 18 of their report, recommended the adoption of a certain procedure in dealing with the case of oils either covered by a recognised certificate or not so covered, which, on arrival in India, and after landing is permitted, are found not to satisfy the test required by the Act; or, in other words, come under the definition of "dangerous petroleum." It appears to the Lieutenant-Governor, however, that before the course proposed by even the majority of the Committee can be adopted, and indeed before such measures as have already been adopted under the orders of Government during the past twelve months can be legally taken, it is necessary that the law should be amended. The word "import" is defined to mean "to bring into British India by sea or land." Any petroleum having its flashing point (*i.e.*, the *lowest* temperature at which it flashes) below 73° is "dangerous petroleum," and the law only provides for the import of dangerous petroleum under certain conditions, one of which is that it be declared that only dangerous petroleum can be used for the purpose for which the petroleum is intended. The law clearly contemplates proof that petroleum flashes at or above 73° before it can be landed [*vide* section 7, clause (*b*)] except as dangerous petroleum under license. The procedure recommended cannot therefore be prescribed by rules under the existing law. The proposals of the Committee can only be considered on the understanding that the law will be amended so as to render their adoption legal.

4. The principal points in the Committee's report which require consideration are—(1) whether American certificates should, under any circumstances, be accepted as conclusive, rendering a further test in this country unnecessary; and (2) whether the present definition of "dangerous petroleum" should be rigidly adhered to, and any oil which gives a single flash below 73° be considered dangerous.

As regards the first point, the Lieutenant-Governor agrees with the majority of the Committee in thinking that neither the American certificates nor any other well-recognized certificates can be accepted as obviating the necessity for testing the oil in India. The question is not whether the certificates which accompany the oil are reliable or not. Such certificates are possibly sufficient to prove that the oil, when tested at the port of shipment, gave a *bonâ fide* flash at or above 73° as certified; but experience has shewn that the same oil, on arrival in India, sometimes flashes at a lower temperature, and it is to avoid the risk of oil below the prescribed limit coming into the Indian market that the test in this country is necessary. The object is to provide, not against explosions in America or elsewhere, but against explosions in India. The Committee have recorded their opinion that, so far as they are aware, "in no country where oil is imported, and where a standard exists, is the American certificate accepted as being conclusive," and the Lieutenant-Governor thinks that in India the Government can place itself in no more advanced position in this matter than other countries, which enforce a test. Indeed, in India there is all the stronger reason for enforcing a test on account of the great climatic differences, and the results of the experiments conducted last year by Mr. Redwood and the Government Chemical Analysts in Calcutta. The arguments put forward by Mr. Libby, of New York, in his letter of the 21st December last, a copy of which was received with your endorsement No. 111 of the 26th January last, in support of the proposal to accept the American certificates as conclusive, are therefore inconclusive, and the Lieutenant-Governor would not attach any importance to them.

5. As regards the second point, the Lieutenant-Governor thinks it is incumbent on Government to guard especially against any tendency to introduce inferior and more dangerous oils into Indian consumption. The question of limit of standard was fully considered before the Act of 1881 was passed; and after the fullest enquiry and consideration, in the course of which different standards were suggested, it was eventually decided that 73° was the lowest limit which could possibly be allowed. Though the importation and landing of all cargoes of oil for the purposes of testing in the manner proposed by the Committee might be legalised, the Lieutenant-Governor is of opinion that Government should adhere to the present legal standard of 73°, below which no oil should pass into use; and that, instead of the discretionary power which it is proposed should be exercised by Government in passing oil slightly below the standard, a provision should be made that, in the event of a flash, other than the first flash,—which should be disregarded,—being obtained below 73°, while if the average result of a number of samples does not fall below 70°, it shall devolve upon the consignee to pay a penalty of (as Messrs. Schroder, Smidt and Company suggest) three annas a case to Government, and to bear all the expenses of exposing such oil till its quality is improved so as to reach the legal standard. The result of such a procedure, which legislation could secure, would be to induce a careful exportation from America; to maintain the legal standard; and to ensure, as far as India is concerned, that no dangerous oil passed into consumption.

6. With reference to paragraphs 19 to 25 of their report, the Lieutenant-Governor agrees with the Committee in thinking that the establishment of a depôt of the kind described by them for the landing and storage of petroleum is desirable. It is not clear, however, that Mateabrooj would be the best site for it. A scheme is now under consideration for improving the port accommodation by constructing docks and jetties at or near Garden Reach, and this may interfere with the selection of Mateabrooj. Moreover, the Lieutenant-Governor does not see why, with the railway completed to Diamond Harbour, the depôt should not be placed there; but if this is to be done, it will be necessary to indent for a competent Examiner from England for this particular duty, and to fix his residence at Diamond Harbour. The rapid expansion of the trade appears to justify this course, and it is unlikely that the Chemical Examiner to Government, with all his other duties, would be equal to the requirements of the petroleum business.

7. The Lieutenant-Governor agrees with the Committee in the recommendations made by them in paragraphs 26 and 27 of their report regarding oil intended for batching and lubricating purposes, and small quantities of oil imported from the United Kingdom in iron drums, and in the rules proposed by them under section 9 of the Act.

No. 2621, dated Calcutta, the 8th June 1883.

From—H. J. REYNOLDS, Esq., President of the Petroleum Committee,

To—The Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

With reference to Mr. Baker's endorsement No. 393, dated the 19th February, I have the honour to submit, for the consideration and orders of Government, the report of the Committee appointed to report on the measures to be taken to facilitate the storage, testing and passing of oil, and the rules to be issued under section 9 of the Petroleum Act VIII of 1881.

REPORT.

The Members of the Committee appointed by the Resolution of the Government of Bengal in the Municipal Department, dated the 19th February 1883, to consider certain questions relating to the trade in petroleum, beg to submit the following report for the consideration and orders of the Government.

2. Meetings of the Committee were held at the office of the Port Commissioners on the 2nd, 9th, 16th and 30th of March. The papers forwarded with the Government Resolution were fully considered, and the Committee had also before them the correspondence relating to oil used for lubricating purposes, which was forwarded with Mr. Bayley's letter No. 513 of the 3rd March 1883; and the memorial from Mr. Gregory, which was sent under Mr. Baker's endorsement No. 571 of the 9th idem.

To the report thus drafted, a dissent was recorded by Mr. O'Keefe on behalf of himself and Mr. Bleeck, which supplied fresh information regarding the New York procedure. As

this appeared to be the most correct information that had been obtained, the Committee considered it right to reconsider that part of their report which was based on incomplete data and held another meeting on the 3rd May for this purpose. The report, as then amended, is that which is now submitted.

3. We desire to preface our report by saying that, while we fully recognise the necessity of legislating regarding the importation of petroleum, we are disposed to think that the dangers supposed to attend the storage and transport of the ordinary petroleum of commerce have been exaggerated. The importations into Calcutta alone were 5¾ millions of gallons in 1881-82, and the trade has since been increasing with startling rapidity, the quantity imported during the first eleven months of 1882 having exceeded 12 millions of gallons. Yet, in the handling of these enormous stocks, we can call to mind only one serious accident, which occurred when a cargo boat laden with oil caught fire in consequence of the oil which had escaped from a leaking case coming in contact with the fire used by the boatmen for cooking on board. This accident would not have happened if anything like reasonable care had been used, and we are therefore inclined to think that the past history of the trade does not show any urgent necessity for extraordinary precautions. Besides this, a few minor accidents have occurred, but of a kind which might have happened with any other inflammable substance; and we believe that it is unnecessary for us to point out that petroleum cannot explode or ignite spontaneously. The trade is of much commercial importance, and we should be unwilling to see it hampered by any kind of interference not really required for the protection of the public.

4. The orders under which we were appointed instruct us to report on the question of the rules to be issued under section 9 of the Act, and the measures to be taken to facilitate the storage, testing and passing of oil. We observe that no direct reference is made to rules under section 7; but as that section refers to the importation, testing and landing of petroleum, we do not understand ourselves to be precluded from offering suggestions connected with these matters. We have not, however, gone into the question (which is raised in some of the papers before us) of altering the standard of 73° Fahr., as that standard is fixed by the Act and cannot be modified without legislation.

5. The following remarks are intended to explain the system under which American petroleum is imported into Calcutta by sea, and at present this is almost the only* description of oil which enters the Hooghly. This oil is shipped from New York, and is imported in tins enclosed in wooden cases, the tins being assumed to be air-tight. A case contains 2 tins, each holding 5 American gallons, the net weight of the oil in a case being about 65 lbs. An oil vessel ordinarily brings no other cargo, and the number of cases sent by a single vessel is often from 40,000 to 50,000 and is sometimes as high as 70,000. The whole of the cargo of a vessel is usually consigned to a single Calcutta firm.

6. The oil is tested before shipment, and a certificate of its quality as ascertained by the test is sent by the shippers to the consignee. The method of testing as ascertained by Mr. O'Keefe is stated to be as follows. As the oil leaves the refining stills, it is run into large receiving tanks, some of which will hold several hundred thousand gallons of oil. While the oil is being run into these tanks, it is tested by the refiners' own people, who add oil of an inferior or superior quality, or adopt other means to bring it up to such a standard as will pass the inspector's tests when it is required to be shipped. It is only run into the export tanks when actually sold and about to be shipped. It is at this stage that the duties of the inspectors commence. They are nominated and paid by the buyers, not by the refiners, and their duty is to prevent the shipment of any oil in the buyers' vessel that does not comply with the conditions of the contract made with the sellers.

7. The mode in which the testing is conducted is as follows. Certain export or filling tanks are told off to the cargo about to be packed and shipped, and these tanks are filled from the large storage tanks. The inspector then draws samples from the top, middle, and bottom of each filling tanks, and at once tests the samples so drawn. If the tests are in accordance with the terms of the contract, the oil in the filling tanks is passed, and packing and exporting at once commence. From time to time during the filling of the tins the inspectors draw samples from the taps through which the oil is being run from the filling tanks into the tins, and these samples are tested to eliminate any chance of the contents of the filling tanks being inferior. As fast as the tins are filled they are soldered, packed in wooden cases, and sent direct on board the ship; and one of the duties of the inspector is to satisfy himself that the oil he has tested is actually placed on board the buyer's vessel.

8. The question then arises, with reference to this procedure, whether the New York certificates might be accepted as final, as urged in Mr. Libby's letter to the Governor General. The majority of the Committee cannot recommend this. It should be placed on record that, so far as we are aware, in no country where oil is imported, and where a standard exists, is the American certificate accepted as being conclusive. On the contrary, in those places in which the question of the testing of oil has been carefully worked out, the American certificates have ceased to be accepted. We therefore find ourselves unable to recommend that the American certificate should be accepted as conclusive, and that a second test in this country should be dispensed with. It seems to us that the check of an Indian test is precisely what is required

* This was written before the recent information was received that there is a probability ere long of a large trade springing up in Rangoon and other oils.

to guarantee that no oil below 73° is imported. It is evident from the dissent of the minority of the Committee that every effort will be made to import oil as near the margin as possible, and this, if the New York tests are accepted as final, will infallibly result in some oil below the limit being imported into Calcutta.

9. The next point to be considered is when and where this test should be applied. Shall the oil be tested before the cargo is landed or afterwards? On this point we have no hesitation in recommending that all oil which purports to be covered by an American (or other recognised) certificate should be landed first and tested afterwards. The only argument in favour of testing the oil before it is landed is that if the oil turns out to be "dangerous," it is difficult to know what to do with it. It cannot be reshipped, for no ship will take it, and it cannot be allowed to pass into consumption. This objection is not, we believe, of any great practical importance. In the great majority of cases oil covered by an American certificate will be found to pass the test in this country. In a few exceptional cases, it may prove to be below the standard, but its quality can be improved by exposure, and it will never be necessary to reship it. On the other hand, the arguments in favour of applying the test after the oil is landed are practical and forcible. When oil is tested before landing, it is impossible to get an average sample of the cargo. The examiner must take a case from the limited number of cases to which alone access can be obtained, and there in no security that this really represents the quality of the entire shipment.

10. The American certificate is ordinarily sent to the consignee; but we understand that there would be no difficulty in having it, or a copy of it, appended to the captain's copy of the bill of lading. On the production of this certificate, whether by the captain or the agent, the oil would be allowed to be landed at the authorised place of import, and sample cases would be selected by the river police, or by the godown officers, and sent to the Chemical Examiner to be tested. One case in every 10,000 of the cargo should be selected for this purpose. The oil should not be removed from the godown till the Chemical Examiner has certified it not to be "dangerous" within the meaning of the Act; but as soon as this certificate has been received, the portion of the cargo which it covers may be removed.

11. Cargoes not protected by an American or other recognised certificate should not be allowed to be brought above Budge-Budge in the first instance. A sample case should be taken from the ship at Budge-Budge, and sent to the Chemical Examiner to be tested. If this sample passed the test, the vessel might then be brought up, and the oil landed under the same conditions as in the preceding paragraph.

12. It may be thought that this proposal is inconsistent with the remark which we have made above, that a sample taken from the ship affords no guarantee of the quality of the entire cargo. But the truth is that while we attach little or no value to the examination of this sample case, we attach very great importance to the detention of the vessel at Budge-Budge. The practical effect of our proposals would probably be that no vessel would ever come unprovided with the necessary certificate. An instance has been brought to our notice in which a Calcutta firm desired to import 2,000 gallons of highly refined oil from the United Kingdom. The firm had to wait nearly three months before they could obtain a shipping order, as there is no official in England authorised to give a certificate, and no ship would take the oil at the risk of detention in the Hooghly. We should wish to make it the interest of the vessel to bring a certificate, and we would give such a vessel every facility in landing its cargo as speedily as possible. These facilities would be denied to vessels not bringing such certificates, and the result would be that the certificate would always be brought.

13. It will be asked, what procedure we propose for adoption in the event of a cargo, or part of a cargo, being unable to pass the test, after authority has been given for landing it. In deciding this question, we think that a marked distinction should be made between samples which are only slightly below the test and those which are decidedly and dangerously below it. In testing a case, the Chemical Examiner will generally take the mean results obtained from six samples. If this result shows a flashing point of not less than 70°, we think the importer should be authorised to demand that five more cases should be similarly tested, and if none of these should give results below 70°, and the general average of all the six cases is not less than 73°, we would allow the oil to be passed, the average being taken as representing the quality of the cargo. But if the mean of the tests of any one case should give results below 70°, we think that this would afford *prima facie* evidence that part of the oil is of decidedly inferior quality and that the cargo is of a mixed character, and we would lay down a rule that no part of it should be removed from the godown till it has been surveyed in the presence of a committee. The committee should consist of the Chemical Examiner, of one member to be nominated by the consignee, and one to be nominated by Government. The cargo should be examined in their presence, and if the result of the examination confirms the previous testing and shows that part of the oil flashes below 70°, we consider that no part of the cargo should be removed from the godown till the oil has been exposed, and its quality sufficiently improved to allow of its passing the test of 73°.

14. It seems desirable to explain somewhat more fully our reasons for drawing this distinction. We should not generally be in favour of the principle of allowing the average results of a number of cases to be taken into account, and thus permitting bad cases to be [illegible] by good ones. But in view of the evidence which shows the variable results of the test [illegible] extent of 2 or 3 degrees, we think there can be no serious danger in allowing an average

to be taken, so long as no case on which the average is based tests below 70° and the average of the whole together amounts to 73°. But if the mean testing of any case shows a figure below 70°, this implies an element of danger which ought not to be disregarded. It will have been seen from what has been said in paragraph 7 that the oil is tested by tanks, and therefore the fact of the oil in a single case being of a quality which flashes below 70° is sufficient to show that one whole tank, or, say, at least about 1,000 cases, a material proportion of the cargo, is of a kind which ought not to be permitted to pass. We are of opinion that the risk which would attend the passing of such oil into consumption is sufficient to justify the precautions which we have recommended to be taken. It must be remembered that cases of a bad quality mixed with cases of good quality are more likely to cause an accident owing to the purchasers being less on their guard than a cargo of uniformly inferior oil.

15. We have considered the case in which the general average of the samples examined proves to be not less than 73° and no sample falls below 70°. But suppose the general average to lie between 70° and 73°, no sample being below 70°. We find that some difference of opinion exists in this case upon the point whether any discretion shall be exercised in granting a certificate that such oil is not "dangerous." In testing a case the Chemical Examiner would perhaps take six samples, and would enter the mean of the results as the true figure. Suppose this average spread over 5 or 6 cases to give a flashing point of 72°. Is it desirable to allow a discretion that the oil should nevertheless be passed as being practically safe, and if so, by what authority is this discretion to be exercised?

16. In a paper of questions circulated by the Chamber of Commerce to the principal firms interested in the trade, question 15 ran as follows: Is it desirable that Government should have a discretionary power as to the admission of petroleum which, though slightly under the test required by the Act, may yet in their opinion be imported and used without danger to the public? To this question Messrs. Beer and Company say: "Certainly not, as this would interfere with the importation of high class oil." Messrs. Kettlewell, Bullen and Company, Messrs. Ernsthausen and Oesterley, and Messrs. Hobson and Connor all say—"Yes; the Government of India should have this discretionary power." Messrs. Hobson and Connor add that there should be no hard-and-fast rule; and that though in England the legal standard is 73°, the London Examiners practically pass oil which flashes at 70°. Messrs. Ralli Brothers say that if any discretionary power is left to Government, it should be as small as possible, and very strictly defined. Messrs. Schroder, Smidt and Company recommend that, if the oil is not below 72°, consignees should be allowed to import it on paying a fine of (say) 3 annas a case to Government.

17. On this it is to be observed that, although this last proposal would probably have a good practical effect, it is doubtful whether it could legally be carried out. Moreover, it does not allow any discretion to be used if the oil is below 72°. But if a rigid standard of 72° is to be adopted, or if (as Messrs. Ralli recommend) the limit of variation is to be strictly defined, we might as well keep to the rigid legal standard of 73°. It is said that every degree by which the flashing point is raised adds 1 per cent. to the cost price of the oil: and the danger of allowing any discretionary power lies (as Messrs. Beer have pointed out) in the fact that shippers will be tempted to send oil of the lowest quality which may be expected to have a fair chance of being passed. On the other hand, in view of the evidence which shows that two samples of oil from the same case have been known to give results differing by three or four degrees, we think it impossible to say that the fact of a sample flashing at 72° shows conclusively that the cargo of which it forms a part is in any degree more dangerous than another cargo which was found to flash at 74°.

18. On the whole, however, we are disposed to recommend that no discretionary power should be given. The standard of 73° was adopted after very full consideration. The Bengal Committee recommended 83°; the Government of Bengal proposed 78°; and the Select Committee eventually fixed on 73° as the minimum which could safely be allowed. It is also to be remembered that in paragraph 13 we have recommended that an importer should have the benefit of the average results of a number of samples, so long as no sample falls below 70. If this average does not reach the standard of 73°, it will only be necessary to keep the oil exposed till its quality is sufficiently improved. It is possible that a standard of 72° would practically be equally safe, but we should not wish to encourage the importation of oil which hovers upon the debateable ground between danger and safety. If it is known that the standard will be rigidly adhered to, consignees will be careful to import, not oil which may possibly pass the test, but oil which is certain to pass it. If it should be still thought however that a discretion should be permitted, we would allow it only in cases of cargoes covered by an American or other recognised certificate showing a flashing point of not less than 73°, and we would require the orders in each case to be issued by Government.

19. We are of opinion that Mateabrooj is the most suitable locality for a petroleum depôt, and we consider that with the exception mentioned in paragraph 27 no oil should be landed on the Howrah side of the river, nor on the Calcutta side at any other ghât than Mateabrooj. The Port Commissioners have lately had this question under their consideration, and they came to the conclusion that in view of the probable construction of additional jetties in the neighbourhood of Garden Reach, there would be some danger in establishing a petroleum depôt at Matteabrooj, and that it would be better to select a site about a mile lower down the river. We are quite prepared to admit that a petroleum depôt could not suitably be

placed in the immediate neighbourhood of jetties and shipping. But we see no objection to the selection of this site, at any rate as a provisional arrangement. It is important that the place of landing and storage should be as near the town as considerations of safety will permit: and it is to be remembered that while the construction of jetties at Garden Reach is a contingency still future, the requirements of the petroleum trade are immediate and pressing. There will be no insuperable difficulty in shifting the site of the depôt hereafter, if circumstances should make it necessary to do so.

20. The plot of ground immediately below Mateabrooj ghât is occupied by Messrs. Cook and Company, who have erected temporary stables there. This land has also been used of late for the storage of petroleum. The land further to the west belongs to Mr. Gregory, and is already used for landing and storing petroleum, and some pucka sheds have been erected on it. We think that the whole or a sufficient part of these two plots should be acquired by Government and made over to the Port Commissioners, who are the most suitable body to be entrusted with the regulation of the petroleum traffic. It would perhaps be found an economical arrangement in the end to take up at once the whole of both the above plots, as land in that neighbourhood is sure to rise greatly in value. There should be three (or possibly four) floating pontoons (which we should be inclined to prefer to fixed jetties), placed at a sufficient distance from each other to allow a ship to lie alongside each pontoon, and to discharge overside at all states of the tide. Each pontoon should be connected by a double line of tram rails with a godown behind. These godowns should be substantially but inexpensively built of brick and corrugated iron, should be well ventilated, and each of them should be large enough to contain a full cargo of petroleum, say 70,000 cases. The godowns should be at some distance from the river-bank, in order both to facilitate the removal of the cases by road, and to avoid the risk of oil escaping into the river. To each godown should be attached a shed, in which the work of repairing tins and cases might be carried on; and it would be advisable to have one or two separate godowns for the storage of oil which might be unable to pass the test. We do not think it would be necessary to have an office or laboratory for the Chemical Examiner at the depôt. The work of testing could be better done at his office at the Medical College.

21. The course of procedure would then be as follows: The vessel on arrival would take up her station at one of the pontoons under the directions of the Harbour Master. On the production of the required certificate, the work of landing would begin at once, the cases being delivered overside into the trucks, which would be run along the rails into the godown. Out of every 10,000 cases landed, a sample would be taken and sent to the Chemical Examiner to be tested. The landing and storing of a cargo of 50,000 cases could probably be completed in 12 to 15 days, and the Chemical Examiner's certificate would be ready for each 10,000 cases by the time the landing was completed, so that the oil could, if necessary, be transported at once as passed. At present a ship takes from 30 to 40 days to discharge a cargo of petroleum, and the time which would be saved represents a great saving of expense. We think that no special regulations would be necessary under clause (*d*) of section 7 of the Act. The arrangements for landing and storing the oil might safely be left to the discretion of the Port Commissioners and their officers.

22. It will be understood from what we have said that we desire to recommend that the discharge of cargoes of petroleum should be absolutely prohibited except at the authorised depôt; and the charges for landing and storing the oil must therefore be regulated in such a manner as not to lay any unreasonable burden on the trade. Neither the Government nor the Port Commissioners would desire to make any large profit out of the traffic; and it would only be necessary to fix such fees as would cover the interest on the capital outlay, and the cost of establishment and maintenance. If, however, the Port Commissioners are to be responsible for the oil, some thing must be added for insurance.

23. With regard to the expenditure required, we can give nothing more than a very vague estimate. We have no sufficient data for calculating the cost of acquiring the land. The valuations given in the Board of Revenue's letter No. 795A. of the 4th December 1882 are avowedly of the most approximate character; and an estimate which was prepared by Mr. Heysham at the request of the Port Commissioners gives very different results. The pontoons are estimted by the Port Commissioners to cost Rs. 36,600 each, and the total cost of three pontoons, complete with bridges and gangways, would be nearly two lakhs of rupees. The estimate of the Port Commissioners for each of the godowns (to contain 50,000 cases) is Rs. 55,560; but we consider that the proposed style of the godowns is needlessly expensive, and that a godown to hold 70,000 cases might be built for Rs. 20,000, or Rs. 25,000. There would be some further expenditure for roads, filling up tanks, laying rails, making up the river bank, &c.; and possibly the total capital expenditure might be represented by a sum of seven lakhs, which (at 6½ per cent. for interest and sinking fund) implies an annual charge of Rs. 45,500. The Port Commissioners estimate the necessary establishment at Rs. 58,920 annually, an estimate which we are inclined to think unnecessarily high; and the charges for repairs, municipal taxes and contingencies would perhaps bring up the total to Rs. 1,00,000, or possibly to Rs. 1,20,000 a year.

24. We find that 24 oil vessels arrived in the first 11 months of 1882, bringing 1,201,341 cases of oil. As the trade is still rapidly expanding, we may fairly estimate for 30 vessels and 1,500,000 cases. We have little doubt that the ships would be willing to pay Rs. 30 per diem for the use of the pontoons; and, taking 12 days as the minimum for each ship,

this would give 360 days' pontoon hire, and the actual amount would probably be more. A charge of one anna per case might be made for landing. This charge to include repair of leaky cases, storage in the godown for any period not exceeding one month, and delivery from the godown into carts. The receipts from this would be Rs. 93,750. Godown rent at the rate of 3 pie per month might be charged for all cases left in the godowns for more than a month; and we think it would be reasonable to estimate that there would always be 1,00,000 cases paying this rent. The receipts according to this estimate would be Rs. 10,800 + 93,750 + 18,750 = Rs. 1,22,300.

25. It will be clear that these estimates are little more than conjectural; and we merely put them forward as tending to show that, as far as it is possible to judge at present, a petroleum depôt at Mateabrooj might be worked on conditions which would be satisfactory to the trade, and at a cost lower than the charges now incurred. But it must be evident that no guarantee can be given to the importing firms that the charges will be upon the scale above suggested. The only pledge which Government can give would be that the charges shall be regulated by the expenses, and not with the view of making the trade a source of public revenue. In the general interests of the port it would be reasonable to allow the Port Commissioners to make some margin of profit, but a small percentage would be sufficient for this.

26. With regard to oil intended for batching and lubricating purposes, we do not think that any other orders are necessary than those already issued by the Government notification of the 19th February 1883.

27. We understand that two or three Calcutta firms are in the habit of importing from the United Kingdom small quantities of oil of a superior quality in iron drums for the purposes of their own business. The fact that the oil is imported in iron drums is alone a sufficient guarantee of its quality, as the drums are expensive, and are of little value when empty. This oil is imported as part of a general cargo, and we learn that the importing firms are put to much inconvenience by the application of the ordinary petroleum rules to these imports. We fully accept the principle that the trade should be left as free as is compatible with the provision of precautions necessary for the public safety; and we do not think that the public safety is in any way compromised by these small importations of highly refined oil. We are therefore disposed to recommend that the rules should be declared not to apply to importations from the United Kingdom of petroleum in iron drums in quantities not exceeding 2,000 gallons by one vessel, but that such petroleum may be brought up and landed in the same manner as ordinary cargo. We believe that there could be no possible element of danger in this relaxation of the rule, as it is practically certain that no dangerous petroleum would ever be imported as part of a general cargo.

28. The foregoing paragraphs sum up the recommendations which we desire to make regarding the importation, testing and landing of petroleum, and its storage at the depôt. We now proceed to consider the question of the rules to be passed under section 9 of the Act, for the grant of licenses for the possession and transport of petroleum.

29. The draft rules framed by the Government of India and forwarded to the Government of Bengal with Mr. Mackenzie's letter No. 891 of the 26th June 1882 are objected to in several particulars by the firms engaged in the trade, as involving unnecessary interference with the course of business, and containing some stipulations which it will be practically impossible to comply with. We have examined the rules, and we think that these objections are not altogether without reason.

30. The transport of oil is effected either by carts, by rail, or by boats. We are of opinion that no restrictions need be put on the removal of oil by carts (that is to say, by ordinary country carts); indeed we doubt whether the wording of the law would justify any such restrictions. The transport of non-dangerous petroleum in quantities not exceeding 500 gallons cannot legally be interfered with, and no cart will take more than 20 cases, or 200 gallons. We are of course aware that it is a common practice to send off a string of carts at the same time; but we think that each cart should be treated as a separate item of transport, and we are satisfied that the removal of petroleum during the daytime by ordinary country carts is not attended with any danger which calls for special orders for its regulation. The transport of petroleum in carts by night is dangerous, owing to the practice of carrying a lighted lantern under the the body of the cart. Oil from a leaking case may fall upon this lantern, and may cause a conflagration. We think, therefore, that petroleum should not be removed in carts except between sunrise and sunset; but this would seem to be more properly a matter for regulation by the police, and we doubt whether any rule on the subject could legally be issued under the Petroleum Act.

31. It also appears to us to be unnecessary that the Government should lay down rules under the Act for the transport of petroleum by railway. This is a matter which may safely be left to the Railway Companies, and on the State Railways it would be open to the Superintendent to make any regulations which might be thought proper.

32. The main difficulty is in regulating the transport of petroleum by boat. Boats are loaded at Cossipore for Lower Bengal and Midnapore. These are open *dinghees*, carrying perhaps 50 or 60 cases each. There is a large trade with Eastern Bengal, carried on in covered boats, which start from Kidderpore or Balliaghatta, and take up to 1,000 cases each. The draft rules prescribe that the oil is to be taken in covered boats, that no fire or light is to be allowed on board, and that the route and the place of destination are to be specified in the license. Petroleum in quantities exceeding 500 gallons will generally, though not always, be taken in covered boats; but we are not aware that any special advantage or security is obtained by the use of covered boats, and the stipulation seems to us to be unnecessary. The rule that no fire or light shall be allowed on board the boat would, no doubt, be a useful safeguard, but the objection to it is that it is impracticable to enforce it. There is of course a certain element of danger in allowing fire on board a boat laden with inflammable oil; but the draft rule seems to treat petroleum as if it were much on the same level as gunpowder, and we think that such stringent precautions are not required by the real necessities of the case. The clauses requiring the route and the place of destination to be specified on the license seem to have been modelled on the rules of the Salt Department. The dealers object to them as unnecessarily hampering their business, and we see no sufficient reason for retaining them. We are inclined, however, to think it desirable that a boat laden with petroleum (in any quantity exceeding 500 gallons) should be required to carry a distinctive flag, which would indicate the nature of its cargo. This rule would not only warn other boats of the nature of the cargo, but also the necessity of carrying this flag would serve to impress upon the boatmen the fact that they were bound to use more than ordinary precautions against fire. We consider that the license need only state the place from which the petroleum is to be conveyed, the fact that it is to be conveyed by boat, the quantity of petroleum covered by it, and the time for which the license is to be in force. The fee for the transport of petroleum by boat we would recommend to be fixed at one rupee for every thousand gallons or part thereof, no license being, of course, required for the transport of a quantity not exceeding 500 gallons. A license should be in force for six months. We would not require licenses to be taken for the transport of petroleum by cart or by railway.

33. With regard to the possession of petroleum, we are disposed to think that if a strict rule were made (as we recommend should be done) that within the town of Calcutta no license shall be granted for the storage of more than 5,000 cases in one place, some of the conditions provided by the draft rules might be dispensed with. In the suburbs, this limitation to 5,000 cases would be less necessary, and we should not object to the grant of licenses up to 50,000 cases, if it were desired to have them. But we doubt whether there would be any real occasion for the grant of licenses for more than 5,000 cases. Such a quantity would be quite sufficient for purposes of retail sale; and for other purposes it would be just as convenient, and much safer, to take the oil direct from the depot at Mateabrooj, which would in effect be a kind of bonded warehouse for petroleum. While, therefore, we would not absolutely prohibit the grant of licenses outside Calcutta for quantities in excess of 5,000 cases, we should be inclined to discourage them by requiring a considerable increase in the fee. We would suggest that the fee for a license not exceeding 1,000 cases should be Rs. 12 per annum, that an additional two rupees should be charged for each thousand cases, or part of a thousand cases, between 1,000 and 5,000, and that an additional fee of Rs. 4 should be charged for every thousand cases above 5,000. With these limitations as to the quantities to be stored in one place, we think it would only be necessary to provide further that the building shall be of masonry with a terraced or iron roof, and that either the doors and other openings shall be built up to a height of two feet, or the floor shall be sunk to that depth. The condition in draft rule 4, which requires the building to be surrounded by an embankment and trench, need only be enforced in the case of premises situated within 100 yards of the river, or Tolly's Nullah, or the Circular Canal, and even in these localities we are not inclined to attach much value to the condition, as the trench, when filled with water, would be an element of danger rather than of security.

34. As to the forms of licenses, we think that the license for possession should be in the form C appended to the draft rules, and that the condition should be those proposed in the draft. Licenses for the transport of petroleum by boat might be in the following form, no conditions being endorsed on them, except the regulation which we have suggested, requiring the boat to carry a distinctive flag :—

License is hereby granted to *A. B.* to transport by boat from petroleum not exceeding cases of 10 gallons each, and the undersigned hereby acknowledges to have received a fee of Rs. on account of this license.

This license shall be in force until the day of 18 Dated

For Calcutta and the suburbs the license (whether for possession or transport) might be granted by the Commissioner or Deputy Commissioner of Police, and elsewhere by the District Magistrate or Joint Magistrate.

35. We would ask that it may be understood that our proposals in this report are intended to apply to the ordinary petroleum of commerce, that is to say, to petroleum which is, or purports to be, of a "non-dangerous" character. "Dangerous" petroleum is of two kinds,—imported cargoes which do not purport to be dangerous, but which may be unable to pass the test, and petroleum of an avowedly dangerous character imported in small quantities for special purposes. It will have been seen from the preceding paragraphs of this report how we propose to deal with the former of those classes. If it is covered by an American or other authorised certificate, we would allow it to be landed; but we would not permit it to be removed from the godown till it had passed the test. If no certificate is furnished, we would not permit the oil to be landed at all, unless a sample case of it passed the test. We do not believe that

oil of this class will be found to present any practical difficulties. We do not think that the orders under which we were appointed require us to submit any suggestions for the treatment of petroleum of an avowedly dangerous character.

H. J. REYNOLDS, *President.*

H. L. HARRISON,
HENRY PRATT,
C. J. H. WARDEN,
(Dissent, paragraph 13.)
J. W. O'KEEFE,
(Dissenting from paras. 8 and 15 to 18.)
WM. BLEECK,
(Dissenting from paras. 8 and 15 to 18, and also 13.)
} *Members.*

In signing this report, I wish to add that the compulsory testing of oil in this country makes it impertative upon the Government to provide the Chemical Examiner with thoroughly reliable testing instruments, which, it is evident from the report of the Board of Analysts, he does not at present possess.

HENRY PRATT.

The 2nd June 1883.

I dissent from the views of my colleagues as expressed in paragraph 8 of the report that a cargo of petroleum cannot be identified as that tested in New York. Importers receive—

1st.—The refiner's invoice or bill of parcels.

2nd.—The Inspector's certificate of testings.

3rd.—The certificate of the loading of the cargo.

4th.—The bill of lading and policy of insurance.

These documents go to prove that the oil is that originally tested and no other. A further certificate of the discharge of each cargo has to be given by importing firms, Collectors of Custom and United States Consuls in Indian ports on the discharge of each cargo. What further identification is necessary, I am at a loss to conceive. To suppose that the oil cannot be identified is to discredit the several documents on which the business is based.

I also dissent from the paragraphs 15 to 18 of the report in so far as a discretionary power is not recommended to be given to the Local Governments of the three presidencies. Against the views of Messrs. Beer & Co. (who are brokers and not importers) the views of four extensive importing firms are stated, and three of these firms agree that a discretionary power should, in certain extreme cases, vest in the Local Governments. To put a case in point, an importer buys in good faith a cargo of 60,000 cases refined petroleum for Calcutta properly vouched for as 73° in accordance with the Indian law. The cargo arrives here, is tested, and is found to be 72° or 72·5°, or half to one degree under the standard. Under the recommendation of my colleagues, the whole of this cargo would have to be exposed and improved at a first cost of Rs. 15,000 to Rs. 20,000. This loss would be increased materially if the cargo had been sold "to arrive" as is the custom, and the contract was cancelled by the buyer. Besides there would be the disrepute attaching to such a cargo owing to its having been pronounced "dangerous" on landing. When it is considered, *vide* paragraph 14 of the report, that there is frequently found to be a variation of 2° to 3° in the test of a sample of oil, taken from the same tin, tested by the same Abel's instrument, and manipulator; that different instruments and manipulators frequently give varying results; that the tests are affected prejudicially by the instrument being out of level by barometric and thermometric changes, &c., in fact in many different ways, I am in the interest of the trade (though not opposed to the limit of 73° in accordance with the law) strongly of opinion that a discretionary power to pass refined petroleum showing a variation of half to one degree should be vested in Local Governments, provided that in no single instance was any test found under 70°. My object in making this recommendation is to prevent the deadlock and heavy loss, which two or three importing firms here suffered in 1882, owing to the want of a discretionary power being vested in the Local Government under Act VIII of 1881. Petroleum which tests at 70° Abel is not less safe than oil testing 73° Abel, and it appears to me that an extensive and rapidly growing trade should not be subjected to an extreme hard-and-fast rule, especially when it is admitted that the test is in itself defective. If the recommendation of my colleagues is accepted, importers will have to buy oil 2° to 3° above that required by the law in this country, or they will not be safe in carrying on the trade. This was not contemplated by Act VIII of 1881. The Home Government, I am informed, pass refined petroleum down to 70°, if bought in good faith and certified in America as 73°. If

this is so in England, where the trade is done in casks, which are not air-tight, why should not the like liberal course be followed here in canned oil, the cases or tins being air-tight, and the oil incapable of improvement by contact with the air. I do not recommend so much as this; but I think it is very desirable not to hamper this new trade unduly. I should like to see it legislated for in a liberal manner, and not in the somewhat narrow spirit proposed.

That divergent results are obtained by the Abel's instrument is clearly proved.

For instance, it is mentioned in the report on petroleum testing in India made by Mr. Boverton Redwood, at the request of Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India, and dated London 11th November 1882, that when Dr. Warden was testing official sample No. B4 (drawn from one of the four cargoes of petroleum stopped by the Indian Government upon Dr. Warden's report) that it did not comply with the terms of the Indian Act; he made it flash first at 66°, then at 70°, and then at 71°. Mr. Redwood then made three tests of the same sample by Dr. Warden's own instrument, and it flashed on each occasion at 76°!!

These extraordinary discrepancies appear to show that in the interest of an important trade, and as a measure of common justice to all, those whose pecuniary interests are affected by the Petroleum Act, it is the duty of the Government to procure a thoroughly experienced examiner either from England or America, before they assume the serious responsibility of stopping oil for alleged non-compliance with the terms of the law.

In legislating on the subject, the Government are dealing with the interest of one of the poorest populations in the world, to whom on the one hand the raising of the cost of one of their daily necessaries by even one pie is of importance, and a danger to be avoided; yet who, on the other hand, require to be protected by their Government from the consequences of their own ignorance of what is safe or unsafe in such an article as petroleum.

The decision as to what is judicious lies with the Government, and I must presume their opinion to be that a test of 73° Abel meets all requirements of safety as they have legislated on that basis.

I therefore fail to see that any obligation rests upon the merchants engaged in the trade to import oil of even one degree higher test than is laid down in the statute. Their proper course as business men is to secure oil that will comply with the requirements of the Indian law, and in this respect their interests and those of the Indian consumers are identical.

Stripped of all verbiage, the argument used in the report means that the officials charged with the administration of the Act are unable to decide, within a few degrees, whether the oil that is imported does or does not comply with the law, and it is therefore recommended that importers should purchase oil several degrees above the legal standard to be on the safe side, whatever happens.

In all legislation dealing with standards, and more especially legislation that imposes what are practically *enormous pecuniary penalties* upon the importers of goods that are said not to comply with the legal standard, the very first duty of a Government is to provide an absolutely correct test standard, and no penalty can be properly inflicted upon a subject said to be in default, until such accurate standard of measurement has been provided and applied. This principle is recognised by every civilised Government.

In the case of petroleum there are, no doubt, difficulties in providing such a standard as will be found to be accurate under all conditions, climatic and otherwise, but a duty ought not to be evaded merely because it is difficult. Professors Abel and Redwood have advised Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India (*vide* Parliamentary Paper on East India Petroleum Testing, dated 20th July 1882) that it is practicable to devise precautions, the adoption of which shall insure the attainment of accurate results in testing petroleum in India, and the duty of the Indian Government is clearly to secure such results at whatever cost of trouble or experiment.

The Imperial German Government, before legislating on the petroleum question for the German Empire, made an exhaustive series of experiments, in the course of which it was found that the flashing point of petroleum varied with barometric and thermometric changes. Careful experiment enabled them to tabulate these variations for the use of their official examiners, and the variations are provided for in the German law. If, after careful experiment, it is found that the variations of the Indian climate have to be provided for, this should be done in the Indian Act, or we may again see the anomaly witnessed here in 1882 of petroleum being refused admittance into our ports, and pronounced to be "dangerous" in the hot season that might have been imported without challenge during the cold season. Until an accurate standard is devised for testing petroleum in India, I dissent from the views of my colleagues that the local Government should not have a discretionary power of passing oil, no portion of which tests under 70°, and the average of tests of which does not fall under 72°. I agree with the other portions of the report.

J. W. O'KEEFE.

I agree with the above.

W. BLEECK.

With the admitted variation in Abel's instrument, it may happen accidentally, as it has happened before, that a flash is obtained at 69° or under, and then several flashes up to or above 73°. I would recommend that any isolated flash showing a variation of three or more degrees should be discarded as casual and unreliable, as it appears to me that such flash must be due to influences affecting the correctness of the instrument.

W. BLEECK.

Calcutta, 26th May 1883.

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1. I dissent regarding paragraph 13, in which the procedure recommended to be adopted in the case of oils which fail to flash at 73°F., the standard of the Petroleum Act of 1880, is discussed.

2. The testing of petroleum in this country is surrounded with certain difficulties, and this is more especially the case with low flash oils. Recognising the difficulty, paragraph 13 was elaborated in order to obviate, as much as possible, any loss which might ensue to importers who had *bonâ fide* imported oil which flashed in America above 73°F., Abel, but which, on arrival in India, might be found to flash at a somewhat lower temperature.

3. This concession demands, on the part of traders, co-operation. Knowing, as they well do, the difficulties which surround the application of the test here, it is their duty to meet the difficulty half-way, and not to import knowingly oils which, experience has shown, will fail to satisfy the requirements of the Indian Act. The spirit in which the suggested concession has been met by Messrs. Kettlewell Bullen and Messrs. Ernsthausen and Oesterly is evident from their joint dissent.

4. The Petroleum Act of 1880, as it at present stands, requires that an oil shall not flash below 73°F. when tested in India in Abel's apparatus. Hitherto the flash point of an oil as determined in America has been considered *the flash*; in other words, interested parties have attempted to give an impress of infallibility to the American certificates. The Secretary to the Bremen Chamber of Commerce thus records the German opinion on the infallible accuracy of the American Inspector's test:—"The Bremen petroleum exchange (being the largest of its kind in Europe) will, from the 1st January 1883, cease to act on the American Inspector's certificates, which have not always been found to be reliable."

5. The same sample of oil will not invariably give the same flash when tested by the same operator on the instrument; and when different operators using different apparatus test the same sample, the results are still less likely to be in perfect accord, unless the mean of a large number of determinations be compared. These are facts which the American trade do not like to admit, and for very obvious reasons.

6. More than one test, therefore, of each sample is requisite, and the instrument used, and the manner of manipulating the oil before testing, must be similar. The American certificates are based on the application of *one test* to each sample. There is no evidence to show that the apparatus used by the American Inspectors are verified instruments, and not, modifications of the Abel's instruments. In fact, there is no evidence to show that the American Inspectors are acquainted with the requirements of the Indian Petroleum Act, and in proof of this I would quote the following extract from a letter from Mr. J. McGee (case trade) to the address of Messrs. Rally & Co., New York, regarding the form of petroleum certificate suggested by me last year:—"Second, it would *be necessary that certified copies of Indian Petroleum Act of 1881 should be furnished to the Inspectors for their guidance.*"

7. The Indian Petroleum Act requires that imported oil shall not flash below 73° when the test is applied in a specified manner in India. The Act does not recognise any possible changes in the character of an oil through climatic causes; and inasmuch as the Act has not been amended, it is reasonable to infer that Government are at present not prepared to admit the possible deterioration of oil through the effects of climate.

8. After the experiences of last year, importers must be well acquainted with the brands which will, and which may not, pass the Indian test. If cargoes are purchased on the basis of 115° fire-test—which both Messrs. Redwood and Libby consider a very uncertain test, that it is a "toss up" whether when the oil is re-tested on Abel's apparatus if it will flash below or at 73°F.—any difficulty which may arise in India is due entirely to the importer's own fault.

9. I therefore suggest, in modification of paragraph 13, the following procedure for oils which are found to flash below 73°F. in India. After the Chemical Examiner has satisfied himself that an oil flashes below 73°F., a committee should be convened without delay, consisting of four members, to survey the cargo. One member to represent the importer, one the Chamber of Commerce, one to be appointed by Government, and the Chemical Examiner to be an *ex-officio* member. If, on examination of the cargo, a single sample is found to flash below 73°F., the penalty for illegal importation of petroleum as defined in the Act should be enforced, and the oil dealt with in such a manner as the Government of India may deem fit. The object therefore with which the committee suggested by me would meet would be somewhat different to the duties of the committee as suggested in the draft rules drawn by the Commission. It appears to me that this is the only mode by which the requirements of the Act can be carried

out; it entails no hardship on anybody, and will most certainly prevent the importation of low flash oils, and also a repetition of the unseemly squabbles which took place last year.

10. On the other hand, if the plan recommended by the committee be adopted, certain importers will knowingly bring in low flash oil, and then by threat and clamour try to "run" the ireconsignments. Clap trap and verbiage regarding "killing the trade," "depriving the teeming millions in Hindustan of light" by demanding an oil which shall fully satisfy the requirements of our Indian Petroleum Act may be taken for what it is worth. Locally manufactured oil of 100° flash Abel is in the market, and will no doubt before long be supplied in sufficient amount to compete very seriously with the American product, unless, as a gentleman largely interested in the American oil trade remarked to me, "if we have any competition with Rangoon oil, we will buy up the little place and shut it up."

CALCUTTA MEDICAL COLLEGE; *The 10th May 1883.*

C. J. H. WARDEN.

No. 111, dated India Office, London, 12th July 1883.

From—The Secretary of State for India,

To—The Government of India.

In continuation of my despatch No. 68, dated 26th April last, and with reference to your letter, No. 11 (Judicial) of 17th April last, and to previous correspondence, on the subject of the testing of petroleum oil in India, I now transmit, for the consideration of Your Excellency, a copy of a final letter from Sir F. Abel, enclosing a joint memorandum by himself, Mr. Boverton Redwood, and Surgeon-Major J. B. Lyon, the Chemical Analyser to the Bombay Government.

2. These papers will, I trust, enable you to deal satisfactorily with this subject. You will observe that there are three distinct points which will require your consideration:—

First. The question whether any, and if so what, amendments should be made in the schedule of the Petroleum Act, 1881. With reference to this, Sir F. Abel points out that the joint memorandum specifies the nature of certain precautions and corrections, the adoption of which will go very far to counteract or rectify variations between flashing points of petroleum observed in India and in other countries, and which are sufficiently definite and simple to enable your Government to dispose of this question.

Secondly. Sir F. Abel reiterates his opinion that the standard of petroleum oil, 73° F., fixed by the Act of 1881 as that at which the oil may be safely imported into or used in India, is too low, and ought to be raised to 78° F. It would appear from the correspondence transmitted with your letter of 17th April last, that this alteration is likely to be strongly opposed by the trade, as tending to raise the price of American petroleum to the Indian consumer. It will be for Your Excellency to decide, upon a careful consideration of the evidence as to the comparative danger of different qualities of the oil in a tropical climate, whether or not to follow the recommendation of Sir F. Abel upon this point in any amendment of the existing law.

Thirdly. The joint memorandum states, and Sir F. Abel in his letter repeats, that even with all precautions there is likely, especially in the case of oils close to the standard of 73° F., to be a variation of about 3° F. between the test of oil before shipment and its test on arrival in India. The joint memorandum suggests that "steps should be taken to acquaint the trade with the fact that the retesting in India of shipments of petroleum is liable to furnish results about 3° F. lower than the flashing point recorded before shipment." The result of this would of course be that the shipper of petroleum from America would be obliged to buy petroleum 3° F. better than the nominal Indian standard. Having regard to the fact that all petroleum exported from America to India must be officially tested and certified, and to the arguments urged by Mr. W. H. Libby in this letter addressed to Your Excellency, dated the 21st December 1882, I would suggest, for your consideration, whether, in the event of the flashing point being raised, as suggested by Sir F. Abel, to 78° F., a rule might not be laid down somewhat to the following effect. If an importer does not produce an American certificate showing that the petroleum, when shipped, was fully up to the Indian standard, he should be strictly bound by the Indian test, and the petroleum rejected if that test shows that the petroleum does not entirely comply with the requirements of the law. But if the petroleum is covered by such a certificate, in the form and under the conditions which the Government of India may lay down, a margin of variation of 3° F. might be allowed between the test shown in the certificate and that obtained in India, and the petroleum rejected only if the Indian test, with this allowance, shows it to be below the standard fixed by the law.

I desire to call the attention of Your Excellency to the fact that Surgeon-Major Lyon has spent his privilege leave in England in assisting Sir F. Abel in the investigations necessary for the preparation of the joint memorandum now transmitted, and I request that my acknowledgments for this service may be communicated to Mr. Lyon.

Dated Woolwich, 11th June 1883.

From—SIR F. A. ABEL,

To—SIR LOUIS MALLET, C.B.

REFERRING to my letter to you, dated 10th April, and to the correspondence relating to the difficulties experienced in the application of the Abel test for petroleum in India, I have now to report that Dr. Lyon and Mr. Redwood have in conjunction with one of my Assistants, Dr. Kellner, carried on many experiments in my Department for some weeks past, and that I have, from time to time, discussed with these gentlemen the results obtained, and their bearing upon the solution of the problems which have presented themselves.

Without venturing to suggest that the necessary experiments for completely establishing the satisfactory working of the test in India have reached finality, as this can only be done by a continuance of our experiments in India on Dr. Lyon's return, I am glad to be able to state that an understanding and definite conclusions have been arrived at between us on several important points, and that just before the departure of Dr. Lyon we were able to agree upon the terms of the accompanying memorandum, and upon the recommendations which it embodies.

I submit that those conclusions and recommendations are sufficiently definite and simple to enable the authorities in India to deal with them.

They specify, in the first place, the nature of certain simple precautions and corrections, the adoption of which will go very far to counteract or rectify variations between flashing points observed in India and in other countries, arising out of fluctuations in atmospheric pressure, and the effects of long exposure of the oils to tropical temperatures, or the prevalence of such temperatures at the time of testing.

Secondly, it is pointed out that, even with the adoption of the precautions recommended, it will be right and just to apprise the trade that a difference to the extent of 3° Fahrenheit may be liable to occur between the flashing point of an oil having a flashing point close to present standard, before shipment, and its flashing point when afterwards tested in India.

I enclose herewith a table of corrections to be used in allowing for variations in atmospheric pressure, in accordane with section 1 of our joint memorandum.

With respect to the suggestions made by the Secretary of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce, which are referred to in the letter from the Government of India to the Secretary of State, and which are dealt with in a report* by Mr. Pritchard and Dr. Lyon, of February-March 1883, I have to offer the following few remarks:—"All general arguments" in favour of adopting a higher standard in India than 73° F., "such as that the average temperature of the air being higher in India than in England," &c., "were carefully considered" before the Indian Act was passed, as a reference to the papers will show, and the result of that careful consideration was the determination on the part of the Indian authorities to raise the standard, at any rate to 78°, which determination was altered, at the last moment, only upon representations of the Chamber of Commerce, which, with all respect, I consider did not furnish legitimate grounds for such alteration.

* No. 11 of 1883.

Very strong representations were made of the great hardship to the trade which would result from the raising of the standard a few degrees as proposed. In the face of this fact I received with much interest the intelligence from Dr. Lyon that, since the difficulties respecting the Calcutta shipments arose, the chief proportion of the oil which has been imported into India has had flashing points not lower than 76° F. The reasonableness of the proposal to raise the standard to 78°† has, I submit, been well demonstrated by the readiness with which oils approaching that flashing point have been supplied to India without any pressure being brought to bear upon the trade. The latter circumstance is also a sufficient answer to that part of the "demi-official" communication of Mr. Boverton Redwood to Mr. Libby, in which the former says that he has "no hesitation in affirming that any increase in the present standard of test for petroleum imported into British India . . . would unnecessarily embarrass the commercial future of the product." This statement is, moreover, scarcely in harmony with the admission some time since made to me by Mr. Redwood, that a raising of the standard to 78° would not be embarrassing to the trade. This admission I considered very valuable, as Mr. Redwood may be said to represent the interests of the trade in England; it is also shown to be well founded, by the facts above stated.

† Out of the 14 samples of petroleum received from India for examination on 17th February, and reported on by me on 30th April, five had flashing points of 78° and upwards.

I would only say, with respect to Mr. Libby's letter, that my view as to the reasonablenes and the great desirability of adopting a decidedly higher standard for India than for England as demonstrated by the earlier correspondence, was at the time arrived at without any thought, as to whether the satisfactory working of the flashing tests would be promoted by the adoption of such a course. I would point out, at the same time, that the difficulties connected with the passing of oils in India by that test have been chiefly consequent upon the exportation from America to India of shipments, including oils, which only just comply (and some of which did not comply) with the legal standard.

There is no question that it is only with such oils that the difficulties in testing arise which it has been our endeavour to overcome, and it is a legitimate additional argument, furnished me by Mr. Libby, in favour of somewhat raising the standard (it having now been demonstrated that the trade can voluntarily raise it without embarrassing themselves), that such a step would have the effect of reducing to a minimum any possible cause of dispute between exporters and examiners in India.

There is no doubt of a so-called "deterioration" of some descriptions of petroleum taking place during transhipment to India and storage there during the hot season; that is, of a reduction of their flashing points by several degrees, which are only recovered by prolonged keeping of such oils at lower temperatures; this refers to oils having originally flashing points at about, or somewhat below, the standard.

As regards the acceptance of American certificates as final under conditions satisfactory to the Government of India, I cannot see any important objection to be raised to the adoption of such a course; but I consider that the raising of the present legal standard to 78° is most desirable, and that valid and reasonable objections to such course do not exist.

Memorandum relating to the employment of the Abel test for determining the flashing point of petroleum in India.

The difficulties which have arisen in applying the Abel test to the examination of samples of petroleum in India, in accordance with the instructions laid down in the Indian Petroleum Act, 1879 (42 & 43 Vict., c. 47), have been carefully considered and thoroughly discussed by us, and we have also conducted joint experiments bearing upon several points which relate to the application of the test in a tropical climate.

The following are the conclusions to which we have been led:—

1. The necessity for making corrections in the flashing points observed with the Abel test, for variations in atmospheric pressure, has been established by experimental observations here and in Germany, and also in India. These have shown that variations to the extent of 1° 6′ to 2° F. occur in the observed flashing point of one and the same sample of oil for every inch of variation in the height of the barometer.

In Germany a scale of corrections has been officially adopted, which is based upon an average variation of 1° 6′ F. in the flashing point per inch of barometer, and we recommend that the same scale of corrections be adopted for use in India, as, although it may be somewhat within the mark, its employment has the advantage of promoting uniformity in recording observations.

2. The liability of petroleum oils to exhibit in tropical countries flashing points as much as 6° to 7° lower than those furnished by the same oils in a temperate climate, which has been demonstrated by experiments at Woolwich and in India, is due to a great extent to the separation of vapour from the oil, consequent upon the agitation of the liquid, when the cup of the test apparatus is filled.

The depression of the flashing point may also be due, in part, to the effect of a tropical temperature upon the oil, or upon the operation of testing.

Several methods have suggested themselves for counteracting the difficulties arising out of these circumstances, the relative efficiency of which we have carefully considered, while bearing in mind the importance of securing uniformity in practice, on this point, at the hands of different operators, and the necessity for guarding against a possibility of the introduction of modifications by different workers, in the prescribed mode of proceeding. We have come to the conclusion that, when an oil, tested in accordance with the present instructions, furnishes a flash at 66° F., upon first applying the test flame, or, subsequently, at some other temperature intermediate between that and 73° F., the best course to be pursued is to recommence the test at 56° F., the oil having been first cooled down sufficiently to allow of this being done.

With this simple modification of the existing instructions we believe that oils, which it has hitherto been impossible to test satisfactorily in India, will furnish concordant results in the hands of different operators, and results not differing to any great extent from those obtained in a temperate climate with the particular oils tested.

3. Our experiments have not, however, so far, indicated that there is any practically available method of entirely overcoming in all cases the effect of a tropical climate upon the flashing point of petroleum oils, or upon the results obtained with the Abel test; hence, even with the adoption of the modification proposed in the instructions for testing, some oils will still be liable to show a depression of the flashing point to the extent of about 3° F. We therefore consider it necessary that steps should be taken to acquaint the trade with the fact that the re-testing in India of shipments of petroleum is liable to furnish results about 3° lower than the flashing point recorded before shipment.

In accordance with the conclusions given in the foregoing, we recommend that the following instructions should, in the Schedule of the Indian Petroleum Act, be substituted for the "Note" (paragraphs 3 and 4) of Section 5:—

"When a sample of oil has furnished a flashing point below 73° F., the test having been applied in accordance with the instructions laid down by the Act, a fresh portion of the sample

is to be re-tested, having in the first instance been cooled down to such an extent that the operation of testing may be commenced when the indicated temperature of the oil is 56° F.

"If it is desired to employ the test apparatus to determine the flashing points of oils of very high volatility, the mode of proceeding is to be modified as follows:—The air chamber which surrounds the cup is filled with cold water to a depth of 1½ inches, and the heating vessel or water bath is filled as usual, but also with cold water. The lamp is then placed under the apparatus, and kept there during the entire operation. If a very heavy oil is being dealt with, the operation may be commenced with water previously heated to 120° instead of with cold water."

We consider that, with the adoption of these recommendations, the carrying out of the instructions, as laid down in the Schedule of the Act, suffice for the attainment of trustworthy and concordant results with the Abel test in India.

At the same time, as an instance has occurred in which a somewhat different construction to that intended was put upon the second paragraph of Section 5 of the Schedule, whereby the result attained was liable to be somewhat affected, we consider that it will be desirable, on a revision of the Schedule, to adopt measures which will preclude the possibility of any practically applicable variation in the period during which the test flame is dipped into the cup.

F. A. ABEL.

BOVERTON REDWOOD.

11th June 1883. J. B. LYON, *Surgeon-Major.*

Barometer in Inches.

27	27·2	27·4	27·6	27·8	28	28·2	28·4	28·6	28·8	29	29·2	29·4	29·6	29·8	30	30·2	30·4	30·6	30·8	31
Flashing Point in Degrees Fahrenheit.																				
60·2	60·5	60·8	61·2	61·5	61·8	62·1	62·4	62·8	63·1	63·4	63·7	64	64·4	64·7	65	65·3	65·6	66	66·3	66·6
61·2	61·5	61·8	62·2	62·5	62·8	63·1	63·4	63·8	64·1	64·4	64·7	65	65·4	65·7	66	66·3	66·6	67	67·3	67·6
62·2	62·5	62·8	63·2	63·5	63·8	64·1	64·4	64·8	65·1	65·4	65·7	66	66·4	66·7	67	67·3	67·6	68	68·3	68·6
63·2	63·5	63·8	64·2	64·5	64·8	65·1	65·4	65·8	66·1	66·4	66·7	67	67·4	67·7	68	68·3	68·6	69	69·3	69·6
64·2	64·5	64·8	65·2	65·5	65·8	66·1	66·4	66·8	67·1	67·4	67·7	68	68·4	68·7	69	69·3	69·6	70	70·3	70·6
65·2	65·5	65·8	66·2	66·5	66·8	67·1	67·4	67·8	68·1	68·4	68·7	69	69·4	69·7	70	70·3	70·6	71	71·3	71·6
66·2	66·5	66·8	67·2	67·5	67·8	68·1	68·4	68·8	69·1	69·4	69·7	70	70·4	70·7	71	71·3	71·6	72	72·3	72·6
67·2	67·5	67·8	68·2	68·5	68·8	69·1	69·4	69·8	70·1	70·4	70·7	71	71·4	71·7	72	72·3	72·6	73	73·3	73·6
68·2	68·5	68·8	69·2	69·5	69·8	70·1	70·4	70·8	71·1	71·4	71·7	72	72·4	72·7	73	73·3	73·6	74	74·3	74·6
69·2	69·5	69·8	70·2	70·5	70·8	71·1	71·4	71·8	72·1	72·4	72·7	73	73·4	73·7	74	74·3	74·6	75	75·3	75·6
70·2	70·5	70·8	71·2	71·5	71·8	72·1	72·4	72·8	73·1	73·4	73·7	74	74·4	74·7	75	75·3	75·6	76	76·3	76·6
71·2	71·5	71·8	72·2	72·5	72·8	73·1	73·4	73·8	74·1	74·4	74·7	75	75·4	75·7	76	76·3	76·6	77	77·3	77·6
72·2	72·5	72·8	73·2	73·5	73·8	74·1	74·4	74·8	75·1	75·4	75·7	76	76·4	76·7	77	77·3	77·6	78	78·3	78·6
73·2	73·5	73·8	74·2	74·5	74·8	75·1	75·4	75·8	76·1	76·4	76·7	77	77·4	77·7	78	78·3	78·6	79	79·3	79·6
74·2	74·5	74·8	75·2	75·5	75·8	76·1	76·4	76·8	77·1	77·4	77·7	78	78·4	78·7	79	79·3	79·6	80	80·3	80·6
75·2	75·5	75·8	76·2	76·5	76·8	77·1	77·4	77·8	78·1	78·4	78·7	79	79·4	79·7	80	80·3	80·6	81	81·3	81·6

No. $\frac{25}{1480-1484}$.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of India, in the Home Department (Judicial),—under date Simla, the 5th November 1883.

Read again—

Home Department Judicial Proceedings,	July	1882,	Nos.	24-119.
"	"	September "	"	342-474.
"	"	October "	"	329-355.
"	"	December "	"	89-92.
"	"	January 1883	"	275-277.
"	"	February "	"	164-173.
"	"	March "	"	190-192A.
"	"	April "	"	224-227.
"	"	June "	"	11-14.
"	"	July "	"	83-85.
"	"	"	"	190-192.

Read also—

Letter from the Government of Bengal, No. 934, dated the 16th July 1883, forwarding the report of a Committee appointed by the Lieutenant-Governor to consider certain questions connected with the importation and testing of petroleum.

Statistics and Commerce Despatch from the Secretary of State, No. 111, dated the 12th July 1883, forwarding a copy of a final latter from Sir. F. Abel enclosing a joint memorandum by himself, Mr. Boverton Redwood and Surgeon-Major J. B. Lyon, the Chemical Examiner to the Bombay Government, relating to the application in India of the Abel's test for determining the flashing point of Petroleum.

RESOLUTION.

Last year several large cargoes of petroleum oil which, as appeared from certificates obtained by the consignors, had before shipment in America satisfied flashing tests purporting to be equivalent to those prescribed by the Petroleum Act, 1881, were refused admittance at Indian ports by reason of failing, when examined in India, to pass the test required by the Act. This test, which is embodied in the schedule to the Act, is that generally known in the trade as Abel's test. In consequence of the detention of these cargoes, questions were raised by the consignees and others interested in the petroleum trade as to the suitability of the standard test and the uniformity of the results obtained by it when applied under the conditions of a tropical climate. Steps were accordingly taken by the Government of India to have the whole subject of the definition of the legal standard and of the manner of its application thoroughly investigated, in view to a final and authoritative solution of the difficulties and doubts which had arisen. In respect of those points which depend upon scientific considerations, a patient and careful inquiry has now been completed by experts both in England and in this country. The final report of the English analysts, including Sir Frederick Abel himself, is appended to the despatch of the Secretary of State of the 12th July last read in the preamble. In addition, however, to the scientific questions regarding the present standard, the Government of India have also had under consideration the improvement of the existing practice in regard to the storage, testing and passing of shipments of the oil and of the procedure to be followed in respect of its importation generally. On this subject the Governor General in Council has derived very valuable assistance from the labours of the Calcutta Committee appointed by the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, whose report is forwarded with the letter from that Government, No. 934, dated 16th July 1883.

2. With regard to the measures which should be taken to place the importation of petroleum into India on a safe and satisfactory basis, the Governor General in Council has resolved to initiate legislation in amendment of the present law, so as to give effect to the modifications which appeared to be desirable in the existing procedure.

3. The following are the points to which the Secretary of State in his despatch read in the preamble draws attention as requiring to be now finally settled:—

First, the question whether any, and if so what, amendments should be made in the schedule of the Petroleum Act, 1881.

Secondly, the expediency of raising the standard at which petroleum may be safely imported into or used in India from 75°F., as now fixed by the Act, to 78°F.

Thirdly, the desirability of allowing in the case of petroleum imported under an American certificate a margin of variation of 3°F. between the test shown in the certificate (not being under 78°F.) and that obtained in India, the oil being rejected only if the Indian test, with this allowance, shows it to be below the standard fixed by the law.

4. As regard the first point—the amendment of the schedule to the Act—it is now generally admitted that the directions as given in the schedule for applying the test require modification. The joint memorandum of Sir F. Abel and Messrs. Redwood and Lyon forwarded with the despatch quoted indicates the nature of the precautions and corrections

which they recommend for adoption to counteract or rectify variations and secure trustworthy and concordant results between flashing points observed with the Abel test in India and in other countries. The amendments suggested, however, do not seem to be altogether complete. It is stated at the close of the memorandum that, on a revision of the schedule, measures should be adopted to "preclude the possibility of any practically applicable variation in the *period* during which the test flame is dipped into the cup." This period is thus described in clause 1, paragraph 5: "The slide is slowly drawn open, while the pendulum performs three oscillations, and is closed during the fourth oscillation." The memorandum omits to state how this particular clause is to be amended, nor is it stated whether any modification is required where gas or oil torches are respectively used. In view to the preparation of a complete and satisfactory schedule, the Board of Analysts in Bengal will, with the permission of His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor, be requested to consider the suggestions in the memorandum and in Sir F. Abel's reports, and to submit (in communication with Surgeon-Major Lyon, the Analyst at Bombay, who has been in personal consultation with Sir F. Abel on the subject) a carefully revised set of instructions, taking into special account the foregoing points and incorporating a reference to the corrections to be made for atmospheric pressure.

5. The next question is whether any change in the standard for dangerous petroleum is demanded. Sir F. Abel is of opinion that the standard of 73°F. fixed by the Act is too low and ought to be raised to 78°F. It may be true, as Sir F. Abel says, that petroleum, especially oil having originally a flashing point about, or somewhat below, the present legal standard, has a tendency to deteriorate during the voyage to India and during storage there in the hot season; but, on the other hand, it has been found by experience that once the tins are opened the oil rapidly loses its volatile vapours and rises in flashing point under the conditions of Indian heat. Moreover, the proposed alteration in the standard would, the Government of India believe, be strongly opposed by those engaged in the petroleum trade. The Calcutta Committee remark in paragraph 3 of their report "that the past history of the trade does not show any urgent necessity for extraordinary precautions." The Bombay Chamber of Commerce have arrived at the same conclusion, and state their belief that any advance in the present standard of 73° of Abel's test is not only unnecessary in the interests of the public safety, but would impose a serious restriction on the trade. For these reasons the Government of India are of opinion that no sufficient grounds have been shown for raising by law the standard deliberately adopted in 1881, and which experience has not proved to be in fact really dangerous.

6. The third and last point to which the Secretary of State directs attention in the despatch quoted is the desirability of enacting, in the case of petroleum covered by an American certificate, a rule allowing, under such conditions as the Government of India may lay down, a margin of variation of 3°F., the oil being rejected only if the Indian test with this allowance shows it to be below the legal standard. The Secretary of State would not approve of any modification of the present practice so long as the standard remains at 73°; but he suggests for consideration whether in the event of the flashing point being raised to 78°, effect might not be given to such a rule. This point has been carefully considered, and the Governor General in Council has come to the conclusion that it would be dangerous to sanction any departure from the principle of the strict maintenance of the legal standard, or to allow oil which, when fairly tested, fails to satisfy that standard to pass merely on the ground of possible climatic variations. Since the Government of india have decided, as indicated in the preceding paragraph, to preserve the present standard prescribed by the Act, adherence to this principle will be the more necessary, and accordingly those engaged in the petroleum traffic should understand that any oil imported as ordinary petroleum which does not entirely comply with the requirements of the law will be rigorously rejected. As shipments of the oil from more temperate climates are occasionally liable when re-tested in India to furnish results about 3°F. lower than the flashing point recorded before shipment, trade arrangements should be made in view of that contingency.

7. The Government of India observe with satisfaction that the conclusion at which they have arrived on this question is supported by the opinion of the Calcutta Committee. The majority of that Committee declare that they cannot recommend the acceptance of the American certificates as final, or support the proposal to dispense with a second test in this country. They further desire it to be placed on record that so far as they are aware, in no country where oil is imported, and where a standard exists, is the American certificate accepted as conclusive; but that, on the contrary, in those countries in which the question of the testing of the oil has been carefully worked out, the American certificates have ceased to be accepted. It seems to them that the check of an Indian test is precisely what is required to guarantee that no oil below 73° is imported. If any relaxation is permitted, they believe that every effort will be made to import oil as near the margin as possible, and that the infallible result will be that some oil below the limit will be imported.

8. The Government of India now pass on to consider the points in which the existing procedure on importation may be impoved so as to facilitate the storage, testing and passing of the oil. It is their desire that the rules which may be framed for this purpose, while providing sufficient safeguards against the entry of oil which does not strictly comply with the requriements of the law, shall at the same time serve to relieve the trade from all unnecessary risk and restriction. The contemplated legislation will accordingly provide that the Local Government may make rules as to the selection of samples for testing and as to the averaging

of samples. Where different tins selected from a consignment represented to be of one uniform quality give different flashing points, legal provision will be made, by rule or otherwise, that if the oil from no single sample tin flashes below 70°, the oil should be passed, provided the average of all the sample tins examined gives a flashing point of 73° or over. The Government of India concur in the view of the Calcutta Committee that no discretion should be allowed when the average given by the tins examined falls below 73°, and that a consignment represented to be of one uniform quality should not be admitted without notification of which any one sample tin flashes below 70°. It is to be understood that in determining the flashing point of the oil contained in any single tin, the analyst will not be bound by the first experiment, but that after a series of experiments he may set off against one another, by striking an average or otherwise, such of the results obtained as would be so set off by a scientific man making like experiments for any other purpose and pronounce as the final result of the series of experiments what he finds the true flashing point of the contents of the tin to be.

9. As regards the procedure to be followed in regulating importation, the Act at present recognises only two classes of oil—(*a*) "dangerous petroleum," avowedly imported as such under license; and (*b*) petroleum which is not dangerous. The importation or the bringing into British India by sea or land of "dangerous petroleum," *i.e.*, petroleum flashing below 73°, otherwise than as allowed by section 4 of the Act of 1881 is illegal. The Calcutta Committee, while, as already stated, not prepared to grant any advantage to "certificated petroleum of the non-dangerous class in respect of the fulfilment of the legal test, recommend that a distinction should be recognised between "certificated" and "uncertificated" oil in regard to the conditions of time and place in the application of the test. They would allow oil certified and shipment not to fall below the standard required by the Indian law to be landed first and tested afterwards, while "uncertificated" cargoes would be detained at some distance from the port, and not allowed to enter until samples had been submitted and been found to satisfy the test. The object the Committee have in view is to induce all shippers to accompany their consignments of petroleum with certificates. The Government of India have however, in legislating in the matter, to consider the cases of other ports besides Calcutta. In Madras, for instance, it is often impossible owing to the surf to insist on a vessel lying by until samples have been tested, while from the smaller ports samples might have to be sent all the way to Madras. In consequence, it seems to His Excellency the Governor General in Council that the simpler course will be to continue to regulate the importation of petroleum "declared dangerous" and intended for manufacturing purposes by sections 4 to 6 of the Act, and to provide in the case of all other petroleum that no restriction shall be placed on its importation, but that power shall be taken for the Local Governments to regulate the landing of the oil at such places and under such conditions as to storage as the Government may prescribe, no petroleum being allowed to be removed for consumption until it has been certified by the Government Examiners to satisfy the legal standard. In modifying the law in this manner, it will be further necessary to empower the Local Government—

(1) to order the rectification by the consignees within a time to be fixed by the Government in each case of any oil found to be below the standard; or as an alternative—

(2) to allow, within a time fixed as before, the oil to be passed out for manufacturing purposes as dangerous petroleum, subject to the rules regulating dangerous petroleum; and

(3) failing (1) and (2), to order the destruction of the oil.

10. In amending the Act, power will taken to provide for the special treatment of exceptional cases, such as the importation of small quantities of highly rectified oil in iron drums. The levy of fees to cover warehouse rent and the cost of the necessary buildings and establishments will also be legalised.

ORDER.—Ordered, that this Resolution be forwarded to the Governments of Madras and Bombay and to the Chief Commissioner of British Burma for information; also to the Government of Bengal, with a request that, with the permission of His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor, steps may be taken to obtain from the Board of Analysts at Calcutta, and submit to the Government of India, a set of instructions referred to in paragraph 3.

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 6th NOVEMBER 1883.

GENERAL REMARKS.—There has been heavy rain during the past week in the coast districts of the Madras Presidency which has inundated the crops in parts, but general prospects continue good in Madras and Mysore. Rain has also fallen throughout the Deccan and Southern Mahratta Country, doing slight injury to standing crops in several districts. Great scarcity of water prevails in Kurrachee and locusts are destructive in three districts of the Deccan. Rain is needed in Ulwar, otherwise the reports from Central India and Rajputana are favourable.

No rain fell in Assam and very little in Burma and more is wanted in both for the rice crop, but general prospects are good.

Slight and partial showers have occurred in the Central and Southern parts of Bengal, which have done some good, but, except in the Eastern districts and Cooch Behar and Jalpaiguri, the greater part of the rice crop on high lands has been already destroyed, and the crops on low lands are in a critical condition. *Rabi* sowings are also seriously impeded. In the Central Provinces the outlook continues favourable, although some injury has been caused to cotton and linseed by cloudy weather. In the North-Western Provinces and Oudh and Punjab, prospects are fair, but rain is much needed for the *rabi* in both provinces.

Harvesting of the *kharif* is still in progress in most provinces, and the outturn has generally proved to be under the average. *Rabi* sowings are also progressing and promise fairly well, except in Bengal.

Cholera in a sporadic form exists in Madras and parts of Northern India, and fever is prevalent, otherwise the public health is fair.

Prices continue to rise in Bengal.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week under report.	State of agricultural prospects.
Madras—(Nov. 7th)		
Bellary ...	1·47 (average of eight stations).	Standing crops generally good. Harvest *cumboo* and *cholum*, yield below average. *Ragi*, *kowa*, and gingelly about average. Six deaths from cholera.
Kurnool ...	1·78 (average of eight stations).	Crops damaged from excessive rain. Harvest *cholum*, *sujja*, *kowa*, and indigo, yield below average.
Ganjam ...	4·19 (average of seventeen stations).	Standing crops generally good. Fever and small-pox slight in one taluk.
Kistna ...	9·55 (average of nine stations).	Crops under water in two taluks, elsewhere in good condition. Cattle-disease, fever, and small-pox in parts.
Chingleput (Madras) ...	5·72 (average of eleven stations).	Standing crops good. Harvest *ragi*, &c., yield half. Fifteen deaths from cholera. Small-pox slight in one taluk.
Coimbatore ...	2·32 (average of sixteen stations).	Standing crops good. Harvest paddy, *cholum*, *ragi*, and *cumboo*, yield average. Fifty-four deaths from cholera. Fever, small-pox, and cattle-disease slight.
Tanjore ...	3·44 (average of thirteen stations).	Standing crops generally good. Harvest paddy, *cholum*, *ragi*, and *cumboo*, yield below average. Fourteen deaths from cholera.
Madura ...	2·48 (average of eight stations).	Standing crops fair. Harvest paddy, yield above average. Dry crops average. Slight cholera in parts.
Malabar ...	4·65 (average of fourteen stations).	Second crop cultivation progressing. Small-pox and fever slight.
Travancore ...	6·651	Sowing nearly over. Fever in parts. *General Remarks.*—General prospects good.
Bombay—(Nov. 7th)		
Kurrachee ...	No rain	Fever generally prevalent. River at Kotri on 5th, 6 feet 4 inches against 7 feet 5 inches on same date last year. Want of water much felt. Small-pox prevalent in two villages of Sehwan taluka, 11 fresh cases, 1 death, 10 remaining sick. Cattle-disease in three talukas. *Keon* worm in *til* crop in Tatta. Harvesting going on. Wheat, red rice, and *bajri* in Kurrachee 24, 28 and 36, in Manjhand 22, 30 and 40, in Tatta 24, 32 and 36, and in Sujawal 24, 32 and 42 lbs. per rupee, respectively.
Hyderabad ...	.....	*Kharif* harvesting continues. *Rabi* operations in progress. Small-pox in five, fever in eleven, and cattle-disease in five talukas, Wheat 25, *bajri* 38, *juari* 40, red rice 26, and white rice 22 lbs. per rupee.
Ahmedabad ...	.....	*Kharif* harvest progressing. Standing crops healthy. Fever in some talukas. Cattle-disease in Viramgaum. *Bajri* 29 and wheat 26 lbs. per rupee.
Baroda ...	.....	Slight cholera continues in the Naosari and Attarsumba mahals. Harvesting of *kharif* and *rabi* sowing in progress. *Bajri* 31 and rice 24 lbs. per rupee.
Surat ...	.....	Sowing of *rabi* crops commenced. Cutting of *kharif* crops continues. Fever in some talukas. Cholera in Jalalpur, 20 cases, 7 deaths, Bulsar 13 cases, 7 deaths, and Surat 16 cases, 6 deaths. Destruction of locusts continues. *Jugri* 39 and *nagli* 44 lbs. per rupee.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week under report.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bombay—*contd.*		
Nasik ...	Heavy rain at Niphad	*Bajri* and cotton suffered from excessive rain. *Kharif* reaping and *rabi* sowings vigorously continue. Locusts damaging crops in ghat villages. Health good. *Bajri* 33, wheat 28½, and rice 22½ lbs. per rupee.
Colaba (Bombay) ...	·86 on 3rd	Abnormal temperature 1° cool to 3° warm. Vapour in air defective on 31st and very excessive from 2nd to 6th. Abnormal wind northerly.
Poona ...	.....	The unseasonable rain has injured crops. Weather clearing. Prices—*bajri* 44 and *juari* 50 lbs.; in Poona *bajri* 34 and *juari* 43 lbs. per rupee.
Ahmednagar ...	Nagar, 1·31; Shrigonda, ·83; Parner, ·82; and from ·05 to ·32 in six talukas; and none in two.	Total rainfall in the district 36·10. Reaping of *bajri* and sowing of *rabi* in progress throughout the district. Cholera 9 attacks, 3 deaths. *Bajri*—maximum 54 lbs. in Shrigonda, minimum 36 in Nagar, *jauri*—maximum 72 in Newasa, minimum 51 in Akola.
Sholapur ...	1·54	Total rainfall 39·92. *Rabi* sowings retarded in places, owing to excessive rain in Karmala taluka. *Rabi* sown second time. If rain continues cotton crops will suffer. Cholera in Malsiras taluka 7 cases, 3 fatal. *Juari* 55 and *bajri* 34 lbs. per rupee.
Dharwar ...	Rain at Dharwar, Ranibennur and Kod, 1·25; elsewhere less than 1·0; minimum at Hubli, ·23.	Reaping of rice in Dharwar, Hangal, and Kalghatgi talukas interrupted by rain. Early crops good and in ear in most places; late crops germinated in parts and being sown in others. Cattle-disease in three and ague in two talukas. Prices unchanged.
Kanara ...	Karwar, 3·67; Kumpta, 3·39; Sirsi, ·66; Hallial, 1·22.	Total rainfall 147·38. Rice harvest continues still. Small-pox 1 death in Siddapur and 1 in Sirsi. Fever prevails in three talukas. Common rice at Karwar 13 and in district average 15¼ seers per rupee. Weather rainy.
Rajkot ...	.....	General health feverish. Weather fair. *Bajri* 30 and *juari* 35 lbs. per rupee.
		General Remarks.—River very low in Sind. Rain throughout the Deccan and Southern Mahratta Country. Crops injured by it in parts of Poona, Nasik, Belgaum, and Kaladgi. Locusts doing damage in parts of Colaba, Satara, and Nasik. *Kharif* harvest and *rabi* sowing continue. Fever generally prevalent. Cholera, cattle-disease, and small-pox in a few districts.
Bengal—(Nov. 7th)		
Chittagong ...	*Nil*	Weather fine. Rain wanted for standing crops. Prospects favourable. Prices steady. General health good. Cattle-disease still reported.
Dacca ...	*Nil*	Paddy being harvested. Good crops. Sowing of mustard and pulses continues.
24-Pergunnahs (Calcutta)	·01	Prospects of late rice on high lands very unsatisfactory; crops on low lands promise fairly. Rain very much needed, but seems unlikely to fall. Cultivation of winter crops partially hindered by early cessation of the rains. Price of common rice varies from 12 seers 5 chittaks to 19 seers per rupee. Public health generally good.
Moorshedabad ...	There was an insignificant shower of rain confined to the centre of the district in the north.	Weather overcast with bursts of sunshine. Failure of late rice expected elsewhere; one-third to half of an average crop will probably be saved by irrigation. Indigo suffered irretrievably, and oil seeds, pulses, and cereals more or less damaged by insects. Sugarcane promises well. There is a reaction against the excessive rise in price of rice reported last week which was evidently due to a panic on the part of the holders.
Rajshahye ...	*Nil*	*Amun* on high land destroyed and being used as fodder. *Rabi* likely to be a short crop.
Burdwan ...	Slight rain; Cutwa, ·23; Raneegunge, ·57.	Prospects decidedly bad. Rain much wanted. Public health not very good. Fever prevalent.
Rungpore ...	*Nil*	Weather cool and seasonable. Prospects of crops gloomy. Prices risen. Fever prevalent.
Bhagalpur ...	*Nil*	Prospects not favourable. Paddy on high lands suffering. About 8 annas outturn expected. *Rabi* sowings also being delayed. Price of rice 15 seers 2 chittacks per rupee. Fever reported from Soopole sub-division.
Purneah ...	*Nil*	Prospects unfavourable. Rain wanted for *rabi* crops; probable outturn of rice crop from 8 to 10 annas. Common rice 16 seers per rupee. Fever raging; sporadic cases of cholera reported.
Patna ...	*Nil*	Paddy suffering much for want of rain. *Rabi* sowing going on. Cholera and fever still reported from interior.
Durbhunga ...	*Nil*	*Rabi* sowings obstructed, except in south of district. There will scarcely be an 8-anna rice crop throughout the district and prices will be very high. No distress noted, yet fever very prevalent.
Hazaribagh ...	·86	Weather clear and growing cool. Late rain has done material good to *rabi* crops, but little to paddy. Prices steady. Public health good.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week under report.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bengal—*contd.*		
Cuttack ...	·40	Weather now and then cloudy. *Laghu sarad* ripening; *garu sarad* in ear; high land paddy suffering from drought. Coarse rice 20 seers per rupee. Public health good.
		General Remarks.—Slight rainfall has been reported from parts of Burdwan, Orissa, and Chota Nagpore divisions, and also from the districts of Gya and the Sonthal Parganas. It has been of some benefit to the rice on the low and irrigated lands and to the cultivation of the *rabi* crops in those parts. The general outlook of the province, however, is serious, save in the eastern districts, and in the northern districts of Julpaigoorie and Cooch Behar, from which the reports are rather favourable. The rice on the high lands has been mostly destroyed, and has also suffered to a more or less extent on the low lands. The prospects of the *rabi* crops also are not good, and unless rain falls soon, they too will be very deficient. Prices have risen throughout the province. From some districts the rise has been reported to be very considerable. Fever, as usual at this season, is prevalent in some districts; elsewhere the public health is pretty good.
N. W. Provinces and Oudh—		
Benares (Nov. 6th)	*Nil*	Prospects of *rabi* sowing good. Autumn fever moderating. Prices fluctuating slightly. Bazars well supplied.
Allahabad („ 7th)	*Nli*	Weather seasonable. *Kharif* being harvested. *Rabi* sowings continue. Late rice being irrigated. Health good. Prospects good. Prices lower.
Gorakhpur („ 5th)	*Nil*	*Rabi* ploughings advanced. Rain wanted. No cholera in city, but some sporadic cases in district. Prices steady.
Jhansi („ „)	*Nil*	*Kharif* crops suffering from deficiency of rain. *Rabi* sowings continue. Prices show a tendency to fall. Health of people and cattle good. Fodder scarce.
Agra („ 6th)	*Nil*	*Kharif* crops continue to suffer from drought. *Rabi* sowings going on where water is available. Fever in four parganas, but general health good. Prices steady.
Bareilly („ „)	*Nil*	Harvest approaching completion. Prices stationary. Fever continues. Cholera in one village only. Cattle in good health.
Meerut („ „)	*Nil*	*Kharif* harvest almost completed. *Rabi* sowings in full progress, and nearly all wheat. Health good. Supplies sufficient. Prices steady.
Kumaun („ „)	.....	Weather fine, getting colder at nights. Wheat is being sown. General health good. Cattle-disease continues. Prices unchanged.
Lucknow („ „)	*Nil*	Winter setting in. *Rabi* sowings nearly finished. Rain wanted for the *mash* crop. Condition of people and cattle good. Markets well supplied. Prices stationary.
Partabgarh („ „)	.....	Grains cheap. *Rabi* sowings well in hand and germinating fairly, but tanks are almost dry, and the spring level in wells has fallen very considerably, rendering irrigation precarious. General health good.
Sitapur („ „)	*Nil*	General health good.
Fyzabad („ „)	*Nil*	Sowing of wheat, barley, and gram is going on; *mash* and *jarhan* injured for want of rain. *Rabi* sowings also need rain. Public health and condition of cattle good.
Rae Bareli („ 5th)	*Nil*	Weather seasonable. *Urd*, *mothi*, *juari*, and rice withering for want of rain. *Rabi* sowings in full swing. General health good. Supplies sufficient. Prices steady.
Cawnpore („ 6th)	.....	Late *kharif* crops being harvested, and *rabi* sowings in progress. Health of people and cattle good. Prices almost stationary.
Farukhabad („ „)	.....	Weather seasonable. Health fair, but fever still lingers in some parts. *Rabi* sowings nearly complete, but some dry land will be left unsown. No cattle-disease.
		General Remarks.—The *rabi* sowings are progressing, and the seed germinating fairly; some dry land, however, in Farukhabad and elsewhere cannot be sown without rain. Slight cholera lingers in Bareilly and Gorakhpur. The markets are well supplied, but fodder is scarce in Jhansi.
Punjab—(Nov. 7th)		
Delhi ...	.....	Health good. *Kharif* harvesting in progress. Outturn below the average. *Rabi* sowings commenced. Prices stationary.
Hissar ...	.....	Health good. Prices stationary. Crop prospects unaltered.
Umballa ...	.....	Health good. *Kharif* crops harvested. Yield below the average. Prices steady.
Jullundur ...	.....	Health good. Yield of *kharif* crops average. *Rabi* sowings continue. Prices steady
Amritsar ...	.....	Health good. Prices stationary.
Sialkot ...	.....	Health and crop prospects good. Prices falling.
Ferozepore ...	.....	Health and crop prospects good. Prices steady.
Lahore ...	.....	Health and condition of crop good. *Rabi* sowings are flourishing. Prices steady.
Rawalpindi ...	.....	Seasonable fever in three tahsils. Health elsewhere good. *Kharif* crop harvested, outturn average. Prices stationary.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week under report.	State of agricultural prospects.
Punjab—*contd.*		
Mooltan ...	.....	Health good. *Kharif* harvested. *Rabi* sowings in progress. Prices steady.
Dera Ismail Khan ...	.....	Fever slightly prevalent. *Rabi* sowings in progress. Prices steady.
Peshawar ...	.....	Fever still prevalent. Prices falling.
		General Remarks.—There has been no rain during the week, but it is needed throughout the province for the *rabi* sowings. Fever is prevalent in the Rawalpindi, Dera Ismail Khan, and Peshawar districts. Health elsewhere is good.
Central Provinces—(Nov. 7th)		
Nagpur ...	.....	Weather bright and cool. Cotton and linseed somewhat damaged. Wheat sowings progressing. Prices slightly fallen.
Jubbulpore ...	.....	No report received.
Saugor (Nov. 6th)	.....	Weather clear. *Rabi* sowings nearly finished. *Til* and rice being cut. Prospects good. Prices stationary. Health fair.
Seoni ...	.....	Weather clear and cool. *Rabi* sowings progressing. Cotton being picked. Fever increasing. Prices falling.
Hoshangabad ...	.....	Weather seasonable. Prospects good. *Rabi* sowings in progress. Fever prevalent. Wheat 16 seers and rice 11 seers per rupee.
Khandwa ...	.....	Weather cool and pleasant. Prospects good. *Rabi* sowings progressing. Nine deaths from cholera. Wheat 17¼, *juari* 18¾, and gram 20¼ seers per rupee.
Raipur ...	·78	*Kharif* outturn expected to be below average. *Rabi* sowings progressing. Health good. Prices steady.
Sambalpur (Nov. 3rd)	·78	Weather close and cloudy. Prospects favourable. Inferior rice nearly all reaped. Pulses promising. Health good. Common rice 33⅓ seers per rupee.
		General Remarks.—The late cloudy weather has done some damage to the young linseed as well as to cotton. *Rabi* sowings are now rapidly progressing under most favourable circumstances.
British Burma—(Nov. 3rd)		
Akyab ...	*Nil*	Total rainfall 179·57. Three deaths from cholera in Kaladan, otherwise public health good. Eight deaths of cattle in Kaladan township, elsewhere health of cattle good. Crops in good condition in Naaf township. *Launghi* paddy ripe but unreaped yet. Rain much wanted in Rathidoung township and crops suffering somewhat. Crops slightly injured by insects in Kyelet and suffering from want of rain in East Writtoung.
Rangoon ...	0·12	Total rainfall 77·67 Two fatal cases of small-pox reported, otherwise public health during the week good. Price of paddy from Rs. 90 to Rs. 108 per 100 baskets.
Bassein (Oct. 27th)	0·30	Total rainfall 88·46. Public health good. Eleven deaths of cattle in Bassein, 9 in Thaboung, 11 in Yegyi, and 15 in Kyoupow townships. Crops in fair condition. Rain still required in some parts for late planting. Price of paddy from Rs. 100 per 100 baskets.
Do. (Nov. 3rd)	1·68	
Amherst (Moulmein) ...	*Nil*	Total rainfall 164·34. Public health and health of cattle good. Damage to crops by insects in five townships and by salt water in three townships. About 10 per cent. of crops liable to damage from drought. In Moulmein town public health and health of cattle good. Crops have suffered from insects and in elevated lands from want of rain. Prospects on the whole not bad. Price of paddy from Rs. 90 to Rs. 100 per 100 baskets. From the 23rd October small portion of early paddy reaped.
Toungoo ...	·29	Total rainfall 77·75. Public health and health of cattle good. Rain wanted. General appearance of crops good.
Kyoukphyoo ...	*Nil*	Total rainfall 156·08. Slight cholera in sporadic form in district. Health of cattle good. Crops on sandy parts of district and at distance from watercourses suffering much from want of rain. Crops in low-lying and stiffer soil in good condition.
Sandoway ...	0·38	Total rainfall 2 6·87. Public health and health of cattle good. Crops favourably reported on from all parts of districts. Early sowings reaped in a few places. A little more rain wanted for later sowings.
Hanthawaddy ...	.....	Public health and health of cattle good. Ploughing and sowing completed. General appearance of crops good. Price of paddy Rs. 100 per 100 baskets.
Pegu ...	*Nil*	Total rainfall 119·18. Public health fairly good. Very little cattle-disease. Crops on low lands good, on uplands suffering somewhat from want of rain, but not extensively as yet. Heat intense during week, but rain expected. Price of paddy Rs. 95 per 100 baskets.
Tharrawaddy (Oct. 27th)	1·0	Total rainfall 99·97. Public health and health of cattle good. Ploughing completed; 229,798 acres have been planted. Crops reported in good condition except in Moza circle, Gyobingouk township, where crops have been slightly damaged by rats. About 171 acres have been reaped in the Sangiva township. Price of paddy from Rs. 95 to Rs. 150 per 100 baskets.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week under report.	State of agricultural prospects.
British Burma—*contd.*		
Prome ...	·06	Total rainfall 45·75. Public health and health of cattle good. Area under paddy about 6,500 acres more than last year. Prospects of crops remain the same as reported last week. Price of paddy Rs. 83 per 100 baskets.
Thonegwa ...	*Nil*	Total rainfall 83·03. Public health good. Eight deaths of cattle in Dyedye township. More rain wanted in Donabyoo township. Part of destroyed crops replanted in Yandoon and Shweyloung townships. Crops in Pyopon and Dyedye townships good. About 700 acres destroyed by floods during last rise of river in part of Thonegwa township. Price of paddy Rs. 85 to Rs. 100 per 100 baskets.
Henzada ...	*Nil*	Total rainfall 80·28. Public health and health of cattle good. Some rainfall in Myandung township; still fear of scarcity, unless more rain falls, especially in northern townships.
Thayetmyo ...	*Nil*	Total rainfall 39·73. Public health good.
Shwaygyin ...	·18	Total rainfall 137·64. Public health and health of cattle good. Crops progressing favourably. Price of paddy Rs. 80 per 100 baskets.
Tavoy ...	*Nil*	Total rainfall 191·82. Public health and health of cattle good. Prospects of crops very good. The early crop is being reaped. Wages of reaping from 25 to 30 baskets of paddy per man.
Mergui (Oct. 20th)	3·10	Total rainfall 168·64. Public health good. Cattle and crops healthy.
Do. („ 27th)	4·10	Price of paddy Rs. 80 per 100 baskets.
		General Remarks.—Public health good. No increase of cattle-disease. Rainfall for the week and up to date very deficient compared with last year. Crops on the low-lying lands progressing favourably. The later paddy and the crops on high lands suffering in parts from want of rain. On the whole the outlook appears more favourable than was reported last week. Price of paddy keeps steady.
Assam—(Nov. 7th)		
Gauhati ...	*Nil*	Weather seasonable. Mornings and nights cool and foggy. Rain much needed for rice crop. Land being ploughed for mustard. Public health fair.
Sylhet ...	*Nil*	State and prospects of crops satisfactory. Public health good.
Silchar ...	*Nil*	Weather cloudy. Prospects of *sali* crops good. Sowing of winter crops continues. Common rice 16$\frac{13}{16}$ seers per rupee. No fresh cases of small-pox reported
Dibrugarh ...	*Nil*	Weather cold. Prospects of crops good. Public health good.
Mysore and Coorg—(Nov. 6th)		
Bangalore ...	3·20	
Mysore ...	2·75	
Mercara ...	4·53	Cardamom picking completed, yield fair. Coffee picking commenced on several estates, crop good, but recent rains interfered with drying. Rice crop coming into ear.
		General Remarks.—Rain has fallen generally throughout the province; Kolah, 5·46; Chickmagalar, 2·82. Standing crops in good condition. Agricultural operations in fair progress. Prospects satisfactory. Prices stationary. Public health good.
Berar & Hyderabad—(Nov. 8th)		
Amraoti ...	.....	Weather clear and cool. *Rabi* sowing commenced. Cotton being picked. Wheat 16 and *juari* 26 seers per rupee.
Akola ...	.....	*Kharif* outturn expected to be below the average. *Rabi* sowings in hand.
Hyderabad (Nov. 8th)	·57	Total rainfall from 1st January 30·88. Reaping of *kharif* and sowing of *rabi* and *tabi* crops continue. *Abi* crops flourishing. Cholera prevails in two and cattle-disease in one taluka. Prices—wheat 16, coarse rice 11¼, white *juari* 22¾, yellow *juari* 27¾, and *tur* 21½ seers per current sicca rupee.
Central India States—(Nov. 7th)		
Indore ...	*Nil*	No change. Weather seasonable. Nights cold. Health good. Prices much the same as last week.
Morar (Gwalior) ...	*Nil*	Health good. Weather seasonable. Prices stationary.
Sutna ...	.....	Health and prospects good.
Rutlam ...	.....	No report received.
Neemuch ...	*Nil*	Weather cold. Prospects and public health good.
Goona ...	.....	Health fair. Crops good.
Bhopal ...	.....	No report received.
Agar ...	*Nil*	Health and prospects good.
Sehore ...	*Nil*	Health and prospects good.
Nowgong ...	*Nil*	Prospects fair. Public health good. Prices steady.
Manpur (Bhopawar) ...	0·20	Health good. Prices stationary. The sowing of *rabi* crops commenced.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week under report.	State of agricultural prospects.
Rajputana—		
Abu (Nov. 7th)	.....	Weather seasonable. Fever prevalent.
Sirohi („ 4th)	.....	Tanks and wells good. Health good. Crops being cut. Weather seasonable.
Marwar („ 2nd)	.....	Eight months' water in Jodhpore city. Tanks and wells almost full. Health good. Crop prospects good. Weather clear. Prices stationary.
Meywar ...	.....	No report received.
Harowti (Nov. 3rd)	.....	*Rabi* prospects—at Kotah good, in other districts fairly good. Cholera reported from Kotah, elsewhere health good.
Jhallawar („ 2nd)	.....	*Kharif* crops good. *Rabi* sowings in progress. Health good.
Ajmere („ 6th)	.....	Fever prevalent in district. *Rabi* sowing progressing.
Jeypore („ „)	.....	Crops thriving. Health good.
Bhurtpore ...	.....	No report received.
Ulwur (Nov. 6th)	.....	*Rabi* sowings commenced. Rain wanted. Wells failing. Health good.

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OFFICIAL PAPERS.

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

STATEMENTS OF PRICES CURRENT OF FOOD-GRAINS FOR THE 2nd HALF OF AUGUST 1883, AND 1st AND 2nd HALVES OF SEPTEMBER 1883, AND 1st HALF OF OCTOBER 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. | 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. | Spiked Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), Penicillaria Spicata. Present fortnight. S. | C. | Spiked Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), Penicillaria Spicata. Past fortnight. S. | C. | Spiked Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), Penicillaria Spicata. Corresponding fortnight of last year. S. | C. | Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Varagoo, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Kooduo, Kodo, Kuttkee, Wilkeeum, Panicum Miliaceum, &c. Present fortnight. S. | C. | Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Varagoo, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Kooduo, Kodo, Kuttkee, Wilkeeum, Panicum Miliaceum, &c. Past fortnight. S. | C. | Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Varagoo, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Kooduo, Kodo, Kuttkee, Wilkeeum, Panicum Miliaceum, &c. Corresponding fortnight of last year. S. | C. | Gram. Present fortnight. S. | C. | Gram. Past fortnight. S. | C. | Gram. Corresponding fortnight of last year. S. | C. | Firewood. Present fortnight. S. | C. | Firewood. Past fortnight. S. | C. | Firewood. Corresponding fortnight of last year. S. | C. | Salt. Wholesale. Present fortnight. S. | C. | Salt. Wholesale. Past fortnight. S. | C. | Salt. Wholesale. Corresponding fortnight of last year. S. | C. | Salt. Retail. Present fortnight. S. | C. | Salt. Retail. Past fortnight. S. | C. | Salt. Retail. 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. |
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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

No. 994 R.C., dated Simla, November 8, 1883.

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

ASSAM-BEHAR RAILWAY.

Proposal for establishing through railway communication *viâ* Tirhoot and Northern Bengal between the North-Western Provinces and Oudh on the one side and Assam on the other.

Read the following papers:—

Despatch No. 72 Railway, dated Simla, 28th May 1883.

From—The Government of India, Public Works Department,

To—The Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India.

We have had under consideration the question of establishing through railway communication, *viâ* Tirhoot and Northern Bengal, between the North-Western Provinces and Oudh on the one side and Assam on the other, by uniting the lines already constructed and in course of construction as portions of the Tirhoot and Northern Bengal Railways, and by an extension of the Rungpore Branch to Dhubri.

2. The necessity for the completion of this east and west line of communication on the north of the Ganges has long been recognised, and at our request the Government of Bengal has now submitted a complete scheme connecting Sonepore, the terminus of the Bengal and North-Western Railway on the north bank of the Ganges, with Dhubri on the Brahmaputra, in Assam.

3. After full deliberation, we are strongly impressed with the importance of completing this project, unconnected portions of which already exist; the communications will be most valuable as affording to the redundant population of Tirhoot a ready means of transport to the Province of Assam, where the demand for labor is ever increasing, as well as in opening out some of the richest tracts of Upper Bengal; as a famine protection work too, its benefits in time of drought would be incalculable. The Famine Commission of 1880 in their Report state: "The parts in which the effect of drought have been most serious are,—(1) a tract extending along the borders of Nepal, from the Gunduk to the Kosi river, 250 miles by 50." Again: "In Northern Bengal the districts of Behar and Bhagalpore north of the Ganges also require the extension of the lines already constructed."

4. Towards the completion of these lines considerable progress has already been made. Parbattipore having been selected, after careful surveys, as the point at which such an Assam-Behar connection should cross the Northern Bengal Railway, a branch of that Railway was carried eastward as far as Kaunia on the river Teesta. But in view of the anticipated heavy expense of bridging that river, as well as three others beyond, the continuation to Dhubri, which is finally accepted as the connecting point with Assam, was deferred indefinitely after the embankment had made considerable progress, and temporary arrangements consisting of light tramways and ferries were established. The construction of these tramways we reported to your Lordship in our Railway Despatch No. 165 of the 26th December 1881.

Westward from Parbattipore, a branch to Dinagepore is approaching completion.

On the Tirhoot side a considerable advance has been made. The Tirhoot Railway system, starting from the Ganges nearly opposite the Mokameh Station of the East Indian Railway, has been opened as far as Bettiah to the north-west, and Jhinjharpore to the east of Durbhunga, and a second connection with the Ganges is in progress, *viz.*, from Mozufferpore to Hajipore, where a bridge across the Gunduk will effect a junction with the Bengal and North-Western Railway.

5. In order to establish complete communication between both Bettiah and Baraitch in the west with Dhubri, whence Messrs. McNeile and Company's fast steamers and vessels of other Companies run to Upper Assam, it is only necessary to make good three breaks, *viz.* :—

(1) To connect Sonepore with Hajipore by a bridge over the Gunduk.

(2) To complete communication between Jhinjharpore and Dinagepore.

(3) To extend the Rungpore Branch from Kaunia to Dhubri, a distance of 54 miles.

6. In regard to the first break we would invite your Lordship's attention to paragraph 4 of the note by the Chief Engineer of Bengal, which is enclosed. The bridge with its connections has been estimated to cost Rs. 14,24,114; but after consultation with our Consulting Engineer for State Railways, we are of opinion that by the substitution of ten spans for eight, this work can be constructed for Rs. 12,00,000. With respect to the question whether the bridge should form part of the Bengal and North-Western or of the Tirhoot Railway, we would point out that it is only by crossing the river Gunduk that the Hajipore section of the Tirhoot Railway system can be placed in connection with the line of communication about to be established by the Bengal and North-Western Railway Company from Baraitch to Sonepore, and thence by a ferry across the Ganges to the East Indian Railway. This bridge, while thus of vital importance to the Tirhoot system, is of comparatively less moment to the Bengal and North-Western Company. We therefore consider that on the former and not on the latter the duty of construction should devolve. Moreover, the Bengal Government have already agreed (*vide* paragraph 7 of letter No. 2529R., dated 1st August 1882, which accompanied our Despatch No. 173R. of the 26th December 1882) to undertake this connection as a Provincial work, and we consider that there are no sufficient grounds for relieving them of the obligation. It would be manifestly inexpedient to interpose a small piece of line, some two or three miles in length, between two Railways constructed on totally different terms. This question has been discussed at some length, and we trust that your Lordship will concur in the conclusion we have arrived at.

7. The second break has been for some time under survey, together with a short Branch from Saifgunge to Munihari on the Ganges, whence a connection with the East Indian Railway at Sahibgunge may be effected by a ferry. The Bengal Government consider that this will be a very valuable feeder.

8. With reference to the third break, we beg to explain that in December last the inadequacy of the temporary arrangements referred to above in our 4th paragraph was strongly urged upon us by the Chief Commissioner of Assam personally; and in February our Hon'ble Colleague Mr. Hope, in company with our Director General of Railways, and the Chief Engineer to the Government of Bengal, thoroughly examined the line of communication. Proceeding from Kaunia to Mogulhât, and thence to Dhubri along the unfinished embankment of the projected railway, the return journey was accomplished by steamer, tramway, cart, ferry, and light tramway, through Kurigaon. This return journey was found to fully justify the complaints of the Chief Commissioner; the existing arrangements are utterly unfit for the main communication between two provinces. The Dhurla and Brahmaputra rivers alter their courses perpetually, throwing up banks here and cutting away there, so that any arrangement made on this route can only be most temporary, involving serious incovenience to passengers. The frequent changes, moreover, entail considerable outlay, so much so that during the last half-year the working expenses of the tramways were 97·10 per cent. of the gross earnings. The result of this visit thus was to condemn the existing route entirely. On the other hand, the original line, *viâ* Mogulhât, was proved, by the condition of

the embankment, to need the provision of much less water-way than had been supposed. Through this advantage, together with the adoption of a different system of bridging, it was evident that the connection could be established for a sum considerably less than the amount, one and a quarter million sterling originally estimated for its completion.

9. In consequence of the additional information thus gained on this question, the Government of Bengal were requested to have a careful revision of the project carried out, which resulted, we are glad to state, in it being shown that the line of rails could be extended to Dhubri at a cost of about 56 lakhs of rupees.

10. The importance of this extension has of late been much enhanced by the fact that the construction of the Assam Railway from the Makum Coal Field will enable coal to be brought down to Dhubri, and effect large savings in the working expenses of the Northern Bengal and Tirhoot Railways.

The value of the connection, moreover, to the Province of Assam, and the overcrowded territories to the westward, is emphatically stated in the concluding paragraph of the letter from the Government of Bengal, of which a copy is enclosed.

11. Notwithstanding, however, the great importance we attach to the completion of the entire line of communication, we do not at the present time ask your Lordship's sanction to the extension of the Rungpore Branch to Dhubri, as, although this forms an integral part of the whole scheme, it was not included in Schedule A of our Despatch of the 23rd January last on Railway Policy. We hope, however, to be before long in a position to show such savings on the estimates in that schedule as will unable us to carry out this extension without causing any excess in the aggregate estimates, and we may then address your Lordship again on the subject.

12. Excluding the Rungpore-Dhubri section then, our present proposals, to which we ask your Lordship's sanction, comprise—

		Miles.	Estimate rupees.	Miles.	Estimate rupees.
1.	Sonepore to Hajipore ...		...	2·5	14,24,114
2.	A. Jhinjharpore to Gongareeria	16·5	10,85,485	206·5	1,46,49,650
	B. Gongareeria to the Kosi ...	25·5	22,64,500		
	C. Ferry across the Kosi ...	4·0	4,00,000		
	D. Kosi to Purneah ...	55·0	30,24,975		
	E. Purneah to Dinajpore ...	87·0	66,11,055		
	F. Munihari Branch and Ferry	18·5	12,54,635		
	Total ...			209	1,60,73,764

We have not yet received detailed estimates for the sections marked B, C, and D, and the figures therefore entered above must be taken as approximate only. The complete estimates will be awaited before final sanction is communicated to the Government of Bengal for the construction of these portions, but we have no reason to believe that the amounts now entered will prove insufficient to any appreciable extent.

13. For these works, we have provided Rs. 1,69,00,000 in the Schedule A. (*b*) to our Despatch No. 29 of the 23rd January 1883, *viz.* :—

	Rs.
Hajipore-Sonepore	12,00,000
Pipraghat-Saifgunj }	1,57,00,000
Munihari-Dinajpore }	

14. With reference to the requests made by the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal in paragraphs 18 and 19 of the enclosure, we may state that we consider that the Gunduk bridge should be a Provincial work, for the reasons given in our separate Despatch of this date, and also that we see no necessity for disturbing existing arrangements and calculations by writing back certain sums already spent from Provincial balances. The suggestion that the Rungpore-Dhurbi connection should be Imperial, and that the amount already laid out by the Government of Bengal should be refunded to them, will not require consideration until the line is about to be taken in hand.

15. We have already briefly alluded to some of the benefits which may be expected from the completion of these lines, and your Lordship will observe, from paragraph 17 of letter No. 1761R. of the 6th April 1883 from the Government of Bengal, that the net return on the capital cost is estimated at upwards of 4½ per cent. As a financial undertaking, therefore, the prospects are good; and as a means of opening out a country rich in produce, but subject at times to the evils of severe drought, we consider it of the greatest importance, and trust that we may receive at an early date the approval of your Lordship to the construction of the works specified in paragraph 11. Bearing in mind the traffic results of the Northern Bengal and the open portions of the Tirhoot Railway, we have no hesitation in saying that the conditions required of a Productive Public Work will be fulfilled.

16. We attach an index map showing the sections of railway constructed, in course of construction, and now proposed.

No. 1761R., dated 6th April 1883.

From—The Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Public Works Department,

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

In reply to your No. 206R.E. of the 1st instant, I am directed to say that the Lieutenant-Governor fully concurs in the remarks regarding the exceedingly unsatisfactory state of the route between Kaunia and Dhubri, owing to the uncertain character of the Dhurla and Brahmaputra rivers. Every effort has been made to meet the existing difficulties; but the Lieutenant-Governor is quite satisfied that they cannot be effectually overcome till a through and uninterrupted line of railway communication has been established to Assam.

2. The orders conveyed in the letter under reply have received the careful attention of the Chief Engineer, and the best estimates that can be framed from all available information have been prepared for each section of the line of 410½ miles between Sonepore, the terminus of the Bengal and North-Western Railway, and Dhubri, the nearest point in the province of Assam.

3. Full particulars are given in the accompanying note by the Chief Engineer, but for convenience of reference the totals are here brought out in tabular form, and indirect charges have been added:—

Number.	Description.	Miles.	Sections completed and opened for public traffic.	Sections under construction.	Sections for which estimates have been submitted for sanction.	Sections for which estimates are submitted herewith.	Totals.	Remarks.
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
I	Sonepore to Hajipore	2·5	...	...	...	14,24,114	14,24,114	
II	Hajipore to Mozufferpore	34·0	...	21,35,464	...	...	21,35,464	Sanctioned in Government of India No. 132R.C., of 8th February 1883.
III	Mozufferpore to Jhinjharpore	79·5	55,23,193	...	...	...	55,23,193	
IV	Jhinjharpore to Gongareria	16·5	...	...	10,85,485	...	10,85,485	Submitted for sanction with No. 1082R. of 5th March 1883.
V	Gongareria to the Kosi	25·5	...	...	...	22,64,500	22,64,500	Approximate estimates. Detailed estimates under preparation.
VI	Ferry across Kosi ...	4·0	...	...	...	4,00,000	4,00,000	
VII	Kosi to Purneah ...	55·0	...	...	...	30,24,975	30,24,975	Approximate estimate based on preliminary investigations.
VIII	Purneah to Dinagepore	87·0	...	...	66,11,055	...	66,11,055	Estimates submitted with No. 1531R. of the 22nd March.
IX	Dinagepore to Parbattipore	19·25	...	11,40,324	...	...	11,40,324	Under construction as a *Provincial* work.
X	Parbattipore to Kaunia	33·25	28,19,033	...	...	...	28,19,033	
XI	Kaunia to Dhubri ...	54	...	...	...	62,26,074	62,26,074	Includes expenditure already incurred, Rs. 6,42,926.
		410·5	83,42,226	32,84,788	76,96,540	1,33,48,663	3,26,72,217	
	Munihari Branch ...	13·5	...	...	9,04,635	...	9,04,635	Estimates submitted with No. 1531R. of the 22nd March.
	Sahebgunge ferry ...	5	...	...	3,50,000	...	3,50,000	Ditto Ditto.
	Total ...	429·0	83,42,226	32,84,788	89,51,175	1,33,48,663	3,39,26,852	Total Direct charges.
	Indirect charges.							
	Capitalization of abatement of Land Revenue	...	7,100	2,000	15,000	6,000	30,400	Approximate
	Leave and Pension Allowances	...	1,90,500	22,500	1,31,000	2,04,600	6,48,600	
	Interest during construction	...	12,43,000	1,19,000	3,24,000	4,60,000	21,46,000	
		...	14,47,900	1,43,500	4,70,000	6,70,600	28,24,600	Total Indirect charges.
		...	97,90,126	34,28,280	94,21,175	1,40,19,263	3,67,51,452	Grand Total Direct and Indirect charges.

The estimates provide for a branch line to Munihari, 13½ miles, and a steam ferry to Sahebgunge on the East Indian Railway, from which considerable traffic may be expected.

4. From the above statement it appears, as remarked by the Chief Engineer, "that of the 410½ miles, 113½ are open for traffic and 53¼ are under construction. For 103½ miles estimates have been submitted to the Government of India for sanction, and for the remaining 86 miles estimates, more or less in detail, are now submitted. In addition to the above, and in connection with item VIII, estimates for a branch line to Munihari, 13½ miles, and for a steam ferry across the Ganges to Sahebgunge, 5 miles, have been submitted."

5. The first section from Sonepore to Hajipore includes the bridge across the river Gunduck, consisting of eight spans of 250 feet each, and an approach on 140 brick arches from the western side. The necessity for this latter work has been explained in the letter from this office No. 3689R. of the 7th December, from which a quotation will be found in the 5th paragraph of the Chief Engineer's note. The Lieutenant-Governor again recommends the adoption of this description of approach, and the concession of the use of the arches to the proprietor of the ground on which the fair is held, on the condition that he makes a free gift of all the land required for the construction of the works.

6. Regarding the second and third sections, Hajipore to Muzufferpore and Mozufferpore to Jhinjharpore, no remarks are necessary; the works on the second section are already making good progress, and the third section was formally opened to public traffic by the Lieutenant-Governor in January last.

7. The plans and estimates for the fourth section, Jhinjharpore to Gongareria, 16½ miles, have been submitted to the Government of India with this office No. 1082R.C. of the 5th March 1883, in which, and the papers accompanying it, particulars of this part of the project will be found. In reply, this Government has been informed in the letter noted on the margin that sanction to the construction of this section is withheld pending the consideration of the whole project. The Lieutenant-Governor regrets this delay, because it is obviously impossible that the railway can be allowed to terminate abortively in a paddy field, as is literally true of Jhinjharpore, and in any case the line must be carried on to the banks of the Kosi. For the reasons advanced in the letter above quoted, he would again urge that early sanction to the estimates for this section be accorded, so that the work may be put in hand without any further loss of time.

No. 259R.C. of 15th March 1883.

8. During the past cold season the fifth section from Gongareria to the right bank of the Kosi at Bulloah has been located, and the detailed estimates are now under preparation; but an approximate estimate, amounting with rolling stock to Rs. 22,64,500, has been furnished by the Manager of the Tirhoot State Railway. The distance being only 25½ miles, the mileage rate reaches the high figure of Rs. 88,803; the country itself is level, but the numerous streams crossed require a large amount of waterway, which accounts for the high mileage rate.

9. It cannot be disguised that the establishment of a ferry across the river Kosi presents many formidable difficulties; but to bridge it would be out of the question at present, and the best arrangement for the crossing of the river, about four miles in width, would be to provide three steamers of light draught. With these, and temporary lines on the *dearch*, we must content ourselves until the growth of traffic warrants the expenditure required for the construction of a bridge.

10. From the Kosi to Purneah the country is said by the Manager of the Northern Bengal State Railway, to be exceedingly easy for the construction of a line of railway, which would run on a high ridge of well cultivated country free from floods and pass through at least one important mart. No rivers are crossed, and, with the exception of four miles near the Kosi and five miles near Purneah, hardly any waterway will be required. The estimated cost of this section is therefore, as may be expected, exceedingly low—Rs. 55,000 per mile.

11. For the description of the ninth section from Purneah to Dinagepore, 87 miles, with the branch to Munihari, 13½ miles, and ferry to Shahebgunge, reference is made to this office No. 1531R. of the 22nd March 1883, and papers which accompanied it. The Lieutenant-Governor trusts that early sanction may be accorded to these estimates.

12. Between Dinagepore and Parbatipore, on the Northern Bengal Railway, 19¼ miles, the construction of the line is well advanced, and the Lieutenant-Governor hopes to open it for traffic at the end of the next rainy season, when the banks have thoroughly consolidated.

13. The tenth section from Parbatipore to Kaunia forms a portion of the already completed line of the Northern Bengal Railway, and needs no remarks.

14. Between Kaunia and Dhubri, 54 miles, the embankment is throughout ready to receive the rails. The first portion between the rivers Teesta and Dhurla, a distance of 14 miles, is occupied by the light railway on two feet six inch gauge, which will be taken up if it is decided that the rivers are to be bridged. A most careful revision of the estimates of this section has been made in the Chief Engineer's office, with the result that the amount has been reduced from Rs. 1,22,26,473, the sum originally estimated by Mr. White, to Rs. 62,26,074, inclusive of the expenditure already incurred. The amount required to complete the section is, however, only Rs. 55,83,148. The manner in which this immense reduction in the estimates has been effected is fully explained in the note by the Chief Engineer, paragraphs 18 and 19. In the estimates for the bridges over the four large rivers—Teesta, Dhurla, Sunkosh, and

Gungadhur—a saving of Rs. 48,13,541 has been made by (1) reducing the amount of waterway originally allowed by 2,751 lineal feet (paragraph 18 of note); and (2) by a complete change in the designs. For the costly brick cylinders, which were to have been sunk 80 feet below the river-bed, and the wide spans of 250 feet originally proposed, it is intended now to substitute girders, with spans of 100 feet, supported on screw-piles sunk 50 feet into the bed protected by rubble-stone brought from Dhubri.

15. The expenditure, which has actually been incurred on the road from Kaunia to Dhubri, is shown in the statement which accompanies the estimates of this section as follows :—

Province.	Works.	Establishment.	Tools and Plant.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Bengal	2,91,007	72,750	29,101	3,92,859
Assam	1,85,235	46,309	18,523	2,50,067
Total ...	4,76,242	1,19,060	47,624	6,42,926

Expenditure on works has been ascertained from the accounts, after excluding that incurred on timber bridges and all other temporary works which will not be useful for the metre-gauge railroad. The figures entered for establishment and tools and plant have been calculated at the usual rates of 25 and 10 per cent. respectively on the cost of the works, as actual expenditure on those heads cannot be ascertained.

16. The amount for which the sanction of the Government of India is now required to complete the whole project is Rs. 2,16,56,912, exclusive of indirect charges made up as shown in the following statement —

No. of section.	Description.	Miles.	Sections for which estimates have been submitted for sanction.	Sections for which estimates are submitted herewith.	Total.
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
I	Sonepore to Hajipore	2·5	...	14,24,114	14,24,114
IV	Jhinjharpore to Gongareria ...	16·5	10,85,485	...	10,85,485
V	Gongareria to the Kosi ...	25·5	...	22,64,500	22,64,500
VI	Ferry across the Kosi ...	4·0	...	4,09,000	4,09,000
VII	Left bank of Kosi to Purneah ...	55	...	30,24,975	30,24,975
VIII	Purneah to Dinagepore ...	87	66,11,055	...	66,11,055
XI	Kaunia to Dhubri	54	...	55,83,148	55,83,148
	Total ...	244·5	76,96,540	1,27,05,737	2,04,02,277
	Munihari Branch	13·5	9,04,635	...	9,04,635
	Sahebgunge ferry	5	3,50,000	...	3,50,000
		263·0	89,51,175	1,27,05,737	2,16,56,912
	Indirect charges	...	4,70,000	6,70,600	11,40,600

17. It is difficult to say what the receipts on the whole line will be, but there seems to be no valid reason why they should fall short proportionately of those on the Tirhoot and Northern Bengal State Railways. During the past year the mileage receipts were Rs. 6,912 and Rs. 8,049 respectively, the average of which, Rs. 7,480, applied to the total length of the line under notice (410½ miles) would give the sum of Rs. 30,70,540 on the gross receipts, and allowing one-half for working expenses, the net profits would yield 4·69 per cent. on the total cost of the line, Rs. 3,26,72,217. It may be accepted that this result will be attained in the course of a very few years after the opening of the line, and there is every ground for the assurance that the rapid development of traffic, evidenced every where on the railways of Bengal, will extent to this line also with ultimate promise of still better results. The Chief Engineer alludes, in the last paragraph of his note, to the saving that may be effected in working expenses on these lines of railway by the use of coal from Assam. This is not an unreasonable prospect, but the Lieutenant-Governor defers comment on the subject until there has been a further development of the operations on the Makum coal-fields.

18. It remains now to consider to what extent this Government may fairly be expected to accept financial responsibility for the undertaking. It will be remembered that the ninth section, Dinagepore to Parbatipore, is being constructed with Provincial funds, and that a sum of Rs. 3,92,859 has been expended on works in the eleventh section, which will be permanently useful for the metre-gauge railway. The Lieutenant-Governor trusts the Government of India, when according sanction to the whole project, will be in a position to order a refund of the amount expended from Provincial sources in these two sections. The Parbatipore-Dinagepore section was commenced by the Bengal Government at a time when money was not available from the Government of India; but a large Imperial scheme, such as that which is now under consideration, it would be open to many administrative objections that a small section of this extensive undertaking should be classed under a separate heading.

19., Mr. Rivers Thompson is of opinion that the bridge across the river Gunduck with its western approach, constituting section No. I, and the line from Kaunia to Dhubri, section XI, should be treated as Imperial works—the first in its connection with Bengal and North-Western Railway, and the second in consideration of the immense benefit which will certainly accrue to the province of Assam from the construction of the line. In his opinion these two sections should therefore be excluded from the category of works for which this Government may be expected to render itself financially liable. On this basis the sum for which the Bengal Government will have to pay interest into the Imperial Treasury will be represented by the capital cost of the whole system of railways from Hajipore on the river Gunduck to Kaunia on the Teesta. For the greater portion of this the Government of India have already accepted the Lieutenant-Governor's guarantee, and for the remainder, as shown in the statement below, he is willing now to undertake the responsibility :—

1	2	3	4	5	6
Section.	Description.	Section to which sanction has been accorded as Provincial.	Section for which estimates have been already submitted, but to which sanction has not been accorded.	Sections for which estimates are now submitted.	Total.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
IV	Jhinjharpore to Gongareria ...	...	10,85,485	...	10,85,485
V	Gongareria to the Kosi ...	...	...	22,64,500	22,64,500
VI	Ferry across the Kosi ...	...	...	4,09,000	4,09,000
VII	Kosi to Purneah ...	...	...	30,24,975	30,24,975
VIII	Purneah to Dinagepore ...	...	66,11,055	...	66,11,055
...	Branch to Munihari ...	...	9,04,635	...	9,04,635
...	Sahebgunge ferry ...	...	3,50,000	...	3,50,000
IX	Dinagepore to Parbattipore ...	11,49,324	...	...	11,49,324
	Total ...	11,49,324	89,51,175	56,98,475	1,57,98,974

20. In conclusion, I am to say that the Lieutenant-Governor attaches very great importance to the early completion of this main line of railway, and urges that no delay may be allowed to occur in according sanction to the estimates, and especially to that of the last section. The present communication with Assam is acknowledged to be as bad as it can well be, and at the same time it is incapable of any practical improvement even by temporary expedients. The completion of the great scheme to which these papers refer will bring incalculable advantages to that province, especially in the promotion of its tea industry, and in the facilities to a free immigration from over-crowded districts for the clearance of its waste lands; and it is only by bridging the four intervening rivers, and thus enabling the metre-gauge engine to pass without interruption to Dhubri, that an effective and permanent solution of the difficulty can be arrived at.

Note by H. C. Levinge, Esq., *Chief Engineer, Bengal, Railway Branch, on the project for a line of railway from Sonepore, nearly opposite Patna, to Dhubri in Assam, dated 11th March 1883.*

It is desired that the line of railway from Sonepore, the terminus of the Bengal and North-Western Railway nearly opposite Patna, to Dhubri on the river Brahmaputra in Assam be considered as one project. This line, which passes through the Tirhoot and Northern Bengal Railway systems, and thus connects them, will be 410½ miles in length. Of this, some portions have been opened for traffic, and some are under construction, while for others estimates have been submitted, and for others again only surveys have been made, as follows :—

	Miles.	
I.—From Sonepore, the terminus of the Bengal and North-Western Railway, to Hajipore, including the bridge across the Gunduck	2·5	Estimate and plan submitted herewith.
II.—From Hajipore to Mozufferpore ...	34·0	Estimate sanctioned, and work in progress.
III.—From Mozufferpore to Jhinjharpore ...	79·5	Line open for traffic.
IV.—From Jhinjharpore to Gongareria ...	16·5	Estimates submitted for sanction with No. 1082R., dated 5th March 1883.
V.—From Gongareria to the Kosi ...	25·50	Line has been located; approximate estimate given; detailed estimates are under preparation.
VI.—Ferry across the Kosi	4·	
VII.—From the Kosi (left bank) to Purneah ...	55·0	Preliminary investigation made and approximate estimate prepared.
VIII.—From Purneah to Dinagepore ...	87·0	Estimate submitted for sanction with No. 1531R., dated 22nd March 1883.
IX.—From Dinagepore to Parbattipore on the Northern Bengal Railway ...	19 25	Works in progress.
X.—From Parbattipore to Kaunia on the Teesta	33·25	Line open for traffic.
XI.—From Kaunia to Dhubri ...	54·00	Estimates submitted herewith.
Total ...	410·5	

2. It thus appears that of the 410½ miles, 113¾ are open for traffic, and 53¼ are under construction. For 103½ miles estimates have been submitted to the Government of India for sanction, and for the remaining 86 miles estimates, more or less in detail, are now submitted. In addition to the above, and in connection with item VIII, estimates for a branch line to Munihari, 13½ miles, and for a steam ferry across the Ganges to Sahebgunge, 5 miles, have been submitted.

3. It will be necessary, in the first place, in order to arrive at a clear understanding of the whole project, to consider each part separately.

4. *I.—Sonepore to Hajipore.*—The terminus of the Bengal and North-Western Railway has been located opposite the race course at Sonepore, somewhat over one mile from the bank of the Gunduck, across which it is considered necessary, for reasons given in the note by the Chief Engineer on the Hajipore-Mozufferpore Railway, to construct a bridge. He remarks: "If this is not done, three ferries—two across the Ganges and one across the Gunduck—will be permanently required, as well as a *dearah* line, estimated by the Manager of the Tirhoot State Railway at 10 miles in length, which would have to be removed annually at great expense; whereas after the construction of the bridge only one ferry will be necessary." The bridge, which has been designed by Mr. Warden, will be a handsome structure, consisting of 8 spans of 250 feet each, with ample headway for boats, the girders resting on masonry piers, founded on brick cylinders sunk from 33 feet to 80 feet into the bed of the river, where a hard stratum of red clay exists. The banks are hard and quite permanent, so that no danger from their erosion need be apprehended.

5. The approach to the bridge from the west passes through the ground occupied by the great annual fair at Sonepore, and it has been found absolutely necessary to construct it on arches. The reasons for adopting this description of approach have been fully set forth in the letter from this office to the Government of India quoted in the margin, as follows:—

No. 3689R. of the 7th December 1882.

Para. 2. The delay in replying to your letter has been caused by the necessity of making full and careful enquiry regarding the alignment of the railway to the east of the station (Sonepore), and the position of the proposed bridge across the Gunduck. As laid out, the line will run at a high level through the whole length of the fair at which vast numbers of people annually assemble. This alignment was objected to by the owner of the land, who memorialized the Lieutenant-Governor urging alteration of the line, on the ground that the fair would otherwise be virtually destroyed. The Chief Engineer has, however, satisfied himself by personal inspection that it is not possible to alter the line so as to avoid the fair, and at the same time to secure a favorable crossing of the river. Along with the local civil officers and the owner of the land on which the fair is held, he went over the whole of the ground, and it has now been finally decided to adopt the present alignment, * * * * and to construct an arched viaduct as the approach to the bridge. This will add to the cost of the line; but on no other condition is it possible to secure at once the advantages of a site for the station near Sonepore, and a good crossing of the river. The zemindar has promised, in the presence of the Magistrate and Collector of the district (Mr. Quinn), to make a free gift of the land required for the viaduct, if he is allowed the use of the arches, and this concession the Lieutenant-Governor considers should be granted.

6. The estimated cost of the bridge and approaches is as follows:—

	Rs.
Bridge as per detailed estimate	11,93,016
Viaduct of 140 arches ditto	1,11,367
Land	5,000
Earthwork	18,331
Ballast	8,400
Permanent-way, 2½ miles	40,000
Plant	40,000
Establishment as per detailed estimate	1,08,000
	14,24,114

In the Note by the Chief Engineer on the Hajipore-Mozufferpore Railway, dated 17th June 1882, it was stated that the cost of the bridge, including approaches, would probably not exceed 12 lakhs of rupees; but at that time it was not anticipated that an arched viaduct would be required on the western side. The viaduct as designed consists of 134 semi-circular brick arches of 15 feet span each and 6 of 5 feet.

7. The estimate now submitted make no provision for a ferry across the Ganges, or a branch line from the East Indian Railway at Bankipore to Deegah on the bank of that river, as it is understood that these works will be carried out by the Bengal and North-Western Railway Company, and that the ferry will be established and worked by that Company.

8. *II.—Hajipore to Mozufferpore.*—The estimates for this part of the line were sanctioned in letter from the Government of India No. 132R.C. of the 8th February last, and the works are in progress. The cost, including 12 miles of permanent-way for temporary lines on the *dearah*, is estimated at Rs. 21,35,464, exclusive of indirect charges.

9. *III.—Mozufferpore to Jhinjharpore.*—This portion of the line is open for public traffic, and may be divided into two portions—*1st*, Mozufferpore to Durbhunga, which has been open some years; and *2nd*, Durbhunga to Jhinjharpore, known as the Eastern Extension, which has only recently been opened. There is no possibility of arriving at the exact cost of the first portion, as the accounts have been kept for the whole line; but as the total cost of the Tirhoot Railway up to November last was Rs. 55,91,708, and the length open was 78 miles, the mileage cost was Rs. 71,688, which would give for the 55 miles from Mozufferpore to Durbhunga the sum of Rs. 39,42,840. For the Eastern Extension, 24½ miles, to Jhinjharpore, the estimate is Rs. 15,80,353. The cost of the third section may therefore be taken as Rs. 55,23,193 for the length, 79·5 miles, or Rs. 69,476 per mile.

10. *IV.—Jhinjharpore to Gongareria.*—The estimates for this short length, 16½ miles, were submitted to the Government of India for sanction with this office letter No. 1082R. of the 5th March 1883. Exclusive of indirect charges, the estimate is Rs. 10,85,485, or Rs. 65,787 per mile.

11. *V.—Gongareria to the right bank of the Kosi near Bulloah.*—This portion of the line, 25½ miles in length, has been located during the present season, and the plans and estimates are under preparation. The estimated cost of the line has been approximately stated by the Manager of the Tirhoot State Railway at Rs. 21,37,000, exclusive of rolling stock, and allowing Rs. 5,000 per mile on that account, the cost will be Rs. 22,64,500, or Rs. 88,803 per mile. The mileage rate for this length is therefore higher than in any other part of the Tirhoot system; but this is accounted for by the larger amount of waterway required.

12. *VI.—Ferry across the river Kosi.*—The Manager, Northern Bengal Railway, in his report No. 127W. of the 8th February last, states that "the width of the river is about three miles, of which, on the 20th January, only ⅓ mile was running water, the remainder being a sandy *chur*. Between Nawabgunge and the Kosi are two considerable channels, and two smaller ones, which would probably require 1,000 feet of bridging to enable trains to run throughout the year to the ferry. No better position can be obtained for a ferry within British territory, as the river widens very rapidly, and at Nathpore only about five miles south of Nawabgunge it is five miles in breadth. From enquiry made on the spot, there would appear to be sufficient water in the running channel of the Kosi for a steamer of two feet draught to ply throughout the year." The distance may be taken at four miles, and for the ferry itself three steamers of light draught and four flats should be provided; the cost of all this will amount to Rs. 4,09,000.*

		Rs.
* 4 miles permanent-way @ ...	16,000 =	64,000
3 Steamers @	75,000 =	2,25,000
4 Flats @	30,000 =	1,20,000
		409,000

13. *VII.—Left bank of the Kosi to Purneah.*—With the exception of the four miles of line between the bank of the river and Nawabgunge, and of about five miles of low ground between Kusbah and Purneah, "the line," says the Manager, "will run on a high ridge of country shown as nearly as possible on the map by yellow dots, which is free from floods; no rivers are crossed, and only local drainage will have to be dealt with. The country traversed is highly cultivated, and a very heavy traffic leads to Kusbah." The estimated cost Rs. 30,24,975, or Rs. 55,000 per mile, which, judging from the very easy character of the country to be traversed, should be sufficient.

14. *VIII.—Purneah and Dinagepore.*—This protion of the railway has been fully described in the Chief Engineer's note of the 23rd February last, and in the report of the Manager of the Northern Bengal Railway. The distance *viâ* Saifgunge is 87 miles, and the estimated cost Rs. 66,11,055, or Rs. 75,987 per mile, exclusive of indirect charges. To this must, however, be added the sum of Rs. 9,04,635 for the branch to Munihari, 13½ miles, and Rs. 3,50,000 for the Sahebgunge ferry flotilla, making the total Rs. 78,65,690. Between Purneah and Dinagepore there are several large rivers and some heavily flooded country to be encountered, which raise the cost of construction; but the traffic receipts calculated in two different ways quite independently of each other show that a net profit of nearly 5½ per cent. on the capital may be expected soon after the opening of the line.

15. *IX.—Dinagepore to Parbattipore on the Northern Bengal Railway.*—Length 19¼ miles. This line is under construction and in an advanced state. The works are being carried out with *Provincial* funds at an estimated cost of Rs. 11,49,334.

16. *X.—Parbattipore to Kaunia.*—This length, 33¼ miles, which is open for traffic, forming part of the Northern Bengal Railway, brings the line up to the right bank of the Teesta. As in the case of item No. 3, there are no means of arriving at the actual cost of this portion of the Northern Bengal Railway, the average mileage cost of the whole line must be ascertained and applied to the length under notice. The total cost of the 230 miles of the Northern Bengal Railway has been Rs. 1,95,00,000, which gives an average of Rs. 84,783 per mile. The cost of the 33¼ miles from Parbattipore to Kaunia may, therefore, be taken as Rs. 28,19,033.

17. *XI.—Kaunia to Dhubri*—For the whole distance, 54 miles, the embankment has been thrown up, and the earthwork completed in a most satisfactory manner; it is, in fact, throughout the whole length ready to receive the rails; but the rivers and streams have not been bridged. On so much of the road as lies in the province of Assam, and in places in Bengal also, substantial wooden bridges have been constructed at the larger flood openings and brick culverts for the minor drainages; the latter in Assam only. It will be necessary, however, to substitute permanent bridges for the wooden structures now existing, and to bridge the main rivers and streams. For all this, the estimates, now submitted, provide. Between the rivers Teesta and Dhurla opposite Mogulhat a railway of 2′ 6″ gauge has been laid down, and is being worked with fair success. It is proposed, as soon as the bridge across the Teesta has been constructed, to take up the rails and utilise them elsewhere.

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17. *XI.—Kaunia to Dhubri*—For the whole distance, 54 miles, the embankment has been thrown up, and the earthwork completed in a most satisfactory manner; it is, in fact, throughout the whole length ready to receive the rails; but the rivers and streams have not been bridged. On so much of the road as lies in the province of Assam, and in places in Bengal also, substantial wooden bridges have been constructed at the larger flood openings and brick culverts for the minor drainages; the latter in Assam only. It will be necessary, however, to substitute permanent bridges for the wooden structures now existing, and to bridge the main rivers and streams. For all this, the estimates, now submitted, provide. Between the rivers Teesta and Dhurla opposite Mogulhat a railway of 2′ 6″ gauge has been laid down, and is being worked with fair success. It is proposed, as soon as the bridge across the Teesta has been constructed, to take up the rails and utilise them elsewhere.

18. The estimates of the cost of the whole 54 miles, which were originally prepared by Mr. White, amounted to Rs. 1,22,26,173. Since then most of the land has been acquired. The earthwork, except inclined approaches to bridges, has been completed, and several minor bridges have been constructed. The estimates now submitted provide for the works required to complete and equip the line. Opportunity has been taken to ascertain carefully the waterway required at the larger bridges, for which allowance on far too liberal a scale had been made in the first estimates. The designs for the bridges have also been changed. Mr. White proposed brick piers on wells sunk 80 feet in the sand, with spans of 250 feet. In the altered design the spans have been reduced to 100 feet, and cast-iron screw piles substituted for the piers. It is proposed to sink these piles 50 feet, and to protect them with rubble stone brought from Dhubri. Examination of Mr. White's drawings shows that he had allowed in most cases a number of land spans; but as the embankments have for several years been in existence for the full height, far above flood level, and quite up to the margins of the rivers on each side, it is evident that no additional waterway, beyond that included between the banks of the rivers, is required, and all that has been allowed in the designs now prepared is one hundred feet on either side on which to come and go in case of erosion of the bank, and possibly it may be deemed advisable, in actual construction, not to allow even this. The comparison in the case of the four larger rivers is as follows:—

Name of river.	Actual widths between banks.	Waterway allowed by Mr. White.	Waterway now allowed.	Difference saved.
Teesta	3,500	4,194	3,733	461
Dhurla	2,920	4,194	3,200	994
Sunkosh	1,640	2,884	1,813	1,071
Gungadhur	1,900	2,360	2,135	225
Total ...	9,960	13,632	10,881	2,751

19. The whole of the estimates have been most carefully revised by Mr. Warden, with the result that the amount required to complete the railway on the metre gauge from Kaunia to Dhubri is Rs. 55,83,148 only. Even allowing for works already done, the saving on the original estimates is so great that it may be as well to run through the several items and note the principal points of difference:—

Preliminary.—Rs. 14,175 provided in the original estimates not now required, as all preliminary investigation has been done.

Land.—Rs. 1,10,544. Most of the land having been acquired, Rs. 10,000 only have been retained for station sites, &c.

Earthwork.—Most of the earthwork having been done, Rs. 80,000 out of an estimate of Rs. 5,87,190 have been retained.

Bridges.—Culverts already constructed in the province of Assam reduce the estimate of minor bridges from Rs. 1,66,681 to Rs. 1,04,208. The alteration of design and the reduction in water way of major bridges from 17,055 feet to 14,304 feet effect a saving of no less than Rs. 48,13,541. The whole of these reductions in the major bridging are in the four bridges over the Teesta, Dhurla, Sonkosh, and Gungadhur. Each pier has been calculated to, bear, with safety, 190 tons and a wind pressure of 50lbs. per square foot.

Fencing—Has been increased from Rs. 1,35,713 to Rs. 1,72,800, as Mr. White's rates were too low.

Ballast and Permanent-way.—The rates in the original estimates under this head were also too low. The estimates now stand at Rs. 11,17,622 instead of Rs. 10,80,362.

Stations and Offices.—The original estimate of Rs. 3,78,845 has been reduced to Rs. 3,38,200, the provision made for temporary buildings in the original estimate having been considered very unnecessarily large.

Station Machinery.—This item, on the other hand, was under-estimated, only Rs. 30,639 having been provided, whereas not less than Rs. 1,08,000 will be required.

Plant.—For this Rs. 1,62,000 has been allowed in the new estimate, instead of Rs. 3,02,888 as there is a large quantity of plant on the Northern Bengal Railway available for the work which can be transferred at a low rate.

Rolling Stock.—For first equipment of the line Rs. 5,000 per mile should be sufficient Rs. 2,70,000 has, therefore, been provided, instead of Rs. 4,86,000 in the original estimate.

Electric Telegraph.—For this Rs. 67,935 was included in the first estimate. The whole amount has now been struck out as not being required under the rules in force.

Establishment.—Ten per cent. has been taken as usual on all items except rolling stock and plant. This amounts to Rs. 4,68,286 as against Rs. 11,94,633 in the original estimate.

20. The actual expenditure already incurred on works which will be permanently useful for the metre-gauge railway is shown in the accompanying statement. Including the usual allowance for establishments and tools and plant, it may be taken at Rs. 6,42,926, of which Rs. 3,92,859 were expended in Bengal and Rs. 2,50,067 in Assam. This sum added to the estimate now submitted for the completion of the line, Rs. 55,83,148, brings up the total cost of this section to Rs. 62,26,074, and the mileage rate to Rs. 1,15,297.

21. We can now, from the figures above given for each section, summarize the total cost of the 410½ miles from Sonepore to Dhubri:—

	Miles.	Estimate or cost. Rs.
I.—From Sonepore to Hajipore	2·5	14,24,114
II.—From Hajipore to Muzufferpore	34·0	21,35,464
III.—From Mozufferpore to Jhinjharpore	79·5	55,23,193
IV.—From Jhinjharpore to Gongareria	16·5	10,85,485
V.—From Gongareria to the Kosi	25·5	22,64,500
VI.—Ferry across the Kosi	4·0	4,09,000
VII.—From the Kosi to Purneah	55·0	30,24,975
VIII.—From Purneah to Dinagepore	87·0	66,11,055
IX.—From Dinagepore to Parbattipore	19·25	11,49,324
X.—From Parbattipore to Kaunia	33·25	28,19,033
XI.—From Kaunia to Dhubri	54·0	62,26,074
Total ...	410·5	3,26,72,217

The mileage cost of the main line, including the Gunduck bridge and viaduct and the heavy bridging in the XIth section, is only Rs. 79,591, which, it will be observed, is considerably under the actual cost of the Northern Bengal Railway. To this estimate should also be added that of the branch to Munihari, 13½ miles, and that of the steam flotilla for the Sahebgunge ferry, amounting to Rs. 12,54,635. The total estimated cost will therefore be Rs. 3,39,26,852, exclusive of indirect charges.

22. The amount for which sanction is required is, however, Rs. 2,16,47,937 as follows:—

	Miles.	Rs.
I.—Sonepore to Hajipore	2·5	14,24,114
IV.—Jhinjharpore to Gongareria	16·5	10,85,485*
V.—Gongareria to the Kosi	25·5	22,64,500
VI.—Ferry across the Kosi	4·0	4,09,000
VII.—Kosi to Purneah	55·0	30,24,975
VIII.—Purneah to Dinagepore	87·0	66,11,055*
XI.—Kaunia to Dhubri	54	55,83,148
	244·5	2,04,02,277
Munihari branch	13·5	9,04,635*
Sahebgunge ferry	5·0	3,50,000*
Total ...	263·0	2,16,56,912

23. No statistics are available from which to compute the probable receipts on the whole line. There is, however, no reason to believe that they will fall short, proportionally, of those on the Northern Bengal Railway. It is confidently expected that that line will, in the current official year, give a net profit of nearly 6 per cent. on its capital. Now, as the capital cost of this project will be less than that of the Northern Bengal Railway mile for mile, and as the working expenses are invariably less in proportion as the line is longer, it follows that the net profits, if the mileage receipts are equal, will be more than on the Northern Bengal Railway. It must not be forgotten also that on the completion of the line to Dhubri, Assam coal can be introduced for use on this Railway and the Northern Bengal Railway main line, by

* Estimates already submitted for sanction.

which the working expenses will be still further reduced. On this subject further information will be given when particulars have been obtained. If this view of the prospects of the line be accepted, there can be no doubt the work should be pushed on as fast as possible.

Telegram, dated 17th October 1883.

From—Secretary of State, London,

To—Viceroy, Simla.

Your 15th. Assam-Behar Railway commencement sanctioned. Despatch by next mail.

ORDER.—Ordered, that these papers be published in the Supplement to the *Gazette of India* for general information.

W. S. TREVOR, *Col., 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 47.} CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 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.*

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 SECOND QUARTER OF 1883.

No. 1244R. T., dated Simla, the 7th November 1883.

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

Read again—

Public Works Department Resolution No. 1040R.T., dated 19th October 1882.

Public Works Department Resolution No. 933R.T., dated 27th August 1883.

Read also—

Returns of accidents to trains, &c., on the open lines of railway in India for the quarter ending 30th June 1883.

OBSERVATIONS.—As compared with the corresponding quarter of the previous year, with an increase of 398 miles, or 4 per cent. in the open mileage, and of 1,987,479 miles, or 19·84 per cent. in the train mileage, the number of accidents to trains, rolling stock, permanent way, &c., shows an increase of 21, or 1·94 per cent. only. The numbers chiefly vary on the following railways :—

	Increase.	Decrease.
South Indian	36	...
Great Indian Peninsula	...	24
Sind, Punjab and Delhi	30	...
Oudh and Rohilkhand	24	...
Punjab Northern	26	...
Indus Valley and Kandahar	22	...
Rajputana-Malwa	...	18
Wardha Coal	...	35
Tirhoot	...	17
Rangoon and Irrawaddy Valley	10	...

2. On the South Indian Railway the increase principally took place under "trains running over cattle" and "fire in trains," the number of

accidents under the former being 74 against 52, and under the latter 9 against 2.

3. Of the decrease of 24 accidents on the Great Indian Peninsula Railway, 14 were under "goods trains, or parts of goods trains, engines, &c., leaving the rails," and 9 under "slips in cuttings or embankments."

4. On the Sind, Punjab and Delhi Railway the number of cases of "failure of machinery, &c., of engines" increased from 3 to 17, and that of "failure of couplings" from 1 to 15.

5. The increase on the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway chiefly occurred under "cattle accidents," the number being 43 against 22.

6. On the Punjab Northern State Railway the increase was due to the number of cases of "fire in trains" having been 32 against 5 in the corresponding quarter of 1882.

7. On the Indus Valley and Kandahar State Railway the increase was the largest under "bursting of boilers or tubes, &c., of engines" and "miscellaneous accidents." The number of accidents under each of these two heads was larger by 11. Under "trains running over cattle" there was a decrease of 10 accidents.

8. On the Rajputana-Malwa Railway, while the number of catte accidents decreased from 76 to 66 and that of miscellaneous accidents from 37 to 3, there were increases under other heads, the total showing a decrease of 18 accidents.

9. Of the decrease of 35 accidents on the Wardha Coal Railway 14 were under "failure of tyres" and 15 under "fire in trains." The number of accidents under the former was *nil* against 14, and under the latter 8 against 23.

10. The decrease on the Tirhoot Railway was almost wholly due to there being not a single case of "failure of machinery, &c., of engines" during the quarter under review, while in the corresponding previous period there were 16 accidents of this description.

11. On the Rangoon and Irrawaddy Valley State Railway there was no noticeable increase under any particular head.

12. The casualties resulting from accidents to trains, &c., were, among passengers, 19 injured against 1 killed and 9 injured, and among servants 12 injured against 13 killed and 16 injured. The increase in the number of casualties to passengers appears to be due to six passengers having received slight bruises by a collision which took place on the Madras Railway, on the 31st May 1883, between a mail and a goods train, due to the pointsman turning the former on to the main line instead of on to the platform siding; and five passengers having been slightly injured by a collision on the Calcutta and South-Eastern Railway between two passenger trains, caused by the carelessness of the pointsman in allowing both the trains into the same siding.

13. As regards the decrease in the casualties to servants, it is observed that in the corresponding quarter of 1882 four men were killed on the Great Indian Peninsula Railway by a collision between a goods train and a pump truck, and 1 killed and 5 injured on the Madras Railway by a wagon getting away while being shunted, and colliding with an Inspector's trolly.

14. The following table exhibits the number of accidents under the different classes, and the number of persons killed and injured thereby:—

Description of Accidents.	Number of Accidents.	Number of Passengers and others.		Number of Servants.		Total.	
		Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.
Collisions between passenger trains, or parts of passenger trains	2	. .	5	. .	. .	. .	5
Collisions between passenger trains and goods or mineral trains, engines, and vehicles standing foul of the line	20	. .	10	. .	. .	. .	10

Description of Accidents.	Number of Accidents.	Number of Passengers and others.		Number of Servants.		Total.	
		Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.
Collisions between goods trains or parts of goods trains	28	. .	. .	. .	3	. .	3
Collisions between light engines	5	. .	. .	. .	2	. .	2
Passenger trains, or parts of passenger trains, leaving the rails	14	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .
Goods trains, or parts of goods trains, engines, &c., leaving the rails	75	. .	. .	. .	1	. .	1
Trains or engines travelling in the wrong direction through points	11	. .	. .	. .	1	. .	1
Trains running into stations at too high a speed	8	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .
Trains running over cattle on the line	413	1	. .	. .	. .	1	. .
Ditto over obstructions on the line	37	1	. .	. .	. .	1	. .
Ditto through gates at level crossings	21	. .	. .	. .	1	. .	1
The bursting of boilers or tubes, &c., of engines	34	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .
The failure of machinery, springs, &c., of engines	74	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .
Ditto of tyres	1	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .
Ditto of wheels	2	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .
Ditto of axles	13	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .
Ditto of couplings	44	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .
Broken rails	10	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .
The flooding of portions of permanent way	9	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .
Slips in cuttings or embankments	12	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .
Fire in trains	158	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .
Fire at stations, or involving injury to bridges or viaducts	21	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .
Other accidents	92	1	4	. .	4	1	8
Total	1,104	3	19	. .	12	3	31

15. The number of derailments of goods trains or parts of goods trains, engines, &c., decreased from 109 to 75, or by 34, of which 6 are due to the East Indian Railway, and 14 to the Great Indian Peninsula Railway.

16. While the number of cattle accidents increased by 10 on the East Indian Railway, 9 on the Madras, 22 on the South Indian, and 21 on the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway, the number on the Indus Valley and Kandahar and the Rajputana-Malwa Railways decreased by 10 on each line.

17. The number of cases of "bursting of boilers or tubes, &c., of engines" rose from 16 to 34, of which 10 were on the Sind, Punjab and Delhi Railway, 18 on the Indus Valley and Kandahar, and 5 on the Rajputana-Malwa. The number of cases of "failure of machinery, springs, &c., of engines" were also large on these lines, being 17, 22, and 15 respectively out of a total of 74. It is noteworthy that there was no accident of this kind on the Tirhoot State Railway, although 16 such cases occurred on that line during the corresponding period of the previous year.

18. Out of a total of 44 cases of failure of couplings, 15 were on the Sind, Punjab and Delhi Railway, and 11 on the Rajputana-Malwa.

19. On the Muttra-Hathras Railway the number of cases of broken rails shows a large decrease, being only 2 against 14.

20. Fire broke out in trains in 158 instances, of which 57 or 36 per cent. were on the Great Indian Peninsula Railway, 32 or 20 per cent. on the Punjab Northern, and 30 or 19 per cent. on the Indus Valley and Kandahar Railway.

21. The casualties to passengers from causes other than accidents to trains, &c., were —

	Killed.	Injured.
From falling between carriages and platforms	. .	2
Falling on to the platform, ballast, &c., when getting into or out of trains	2	3
Whilst crossing the line at stations	1	. .
Falling out of carriages during the travelling of trains	7	31
Other accidents	. .	3
TOTAL	10	39

22. And the accidents to servants in the employ of railways, or of contractors, whilst performing duties connected directly with the transit of passengers and goods, from causes other than accidents to trains, &c., were—

	Killed.	Injured.
During shunting operations	6	15
Falling off engines, vans, wagons, &c.	4	16
Coming in contact with overbridges, &c., during the travelling of trains	. .	3
Coming in contact, while shunting with vehicles, &c., standing in adjoining lines	1	. .
Getting on or off trains, engines, &c.	1	13
Whilst loading, unloading, or sheeting	. .	14
Whilst breaking, spragging, or chocking wheels	. .	1
Whilst working at cranes or capstans	1	. .
Whilst working on the permanent way or in sidings	1	. .
Whilst walking along the line on the way home or to work	1	. .
Whilst walking, crossing, or standing on the line	12	12
Whilst passing between vehicles	2	. .
Whilst attending to the machinery of engines, cleaning them, &c.	. .	2
Whilst attending to gates at level crossings	1	2
Falling or being caught between vehicles and platforms	1	1
Falling off ladders, scaffolds, platforms, &c.	. .	1
By falling of lamps, wagon-doors, timber, weights, &c.	. .	2
Whilst coupling or uncoupling wagons	. .	9
Miscellaneous	3	25
TOTAL	34	116

23. Of other persons killed and injured by running trains, &c., 1 was killed and 1 injured whilst passing over the line at level-crossings; 31 were killed and 3 injured whilst trespassing on the line; 7 are supposed to have committed suicide; and 6 were killed and 2 injured from miscellaneous causes.

24. 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 1882 :—

	2ND QUARTER, 1882.		2ND QUARTER, 1883.	
	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.
PASSENGERS.				
From causes beyond their own control	. .	10	. .	22
From misconduct or want of caution	5	26	10	36

	2ND QUARTER, 1882.		2ND QUARTER, 1883.	
	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.
SERVANTS.				
From causes beyond their own control	16	33	2	28
From misconduct or want of caution	26	91	32	100
OTHERS.				
Whilst passing at level crossings	7	1	1	1
Trespassers, including suicides	26	8	38	3
Other persons	3	1	6	2
TOTAL	83	170	89	192

25. In addition to the above, 17 persons are reported to have been killed and 73 injured in yards, workshops, &c., and 72 passengers to have met death in carriages and at stations from causes unconnected with the working of trains.

RESOLUTION.—The attention of the officers concerned should be invited to the increase in the number of cases of failure of "machinery, springs, &c., of engines" and of couplings on the Sind, Punjab and Delhi Railway, and cases of "fire in trains" on the Punjab Northern State Railway.

ORDER.—Ordered, that this Resolution, together with the abstract returns compiled by the Government of India, be communicated 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 Residents, Hyderabad and Mysore.
The Agents to the Governor General for Rajputana, Central India, and Beluchistan.
The Director General of Railways.
The Consulting Engineers to the Government of India for Guaranteed Railways.

Ordered also, that copies be forwarded to the Secretary of State for the information of Her Majesty's Government.

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

G. F. L. MARSHALL, *Major, R.E.*,
Under-Secretary.

TABLE No. 1.

GENERAL TOTAL.

NUMBER of PERSONS reported during the Second Quarter of 1883 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. From Causes beyond their own Control. Killed.	Injured.	From their own Misconduct or want of Caution. Killed.	Injured.	Total. Killed.	Injured.	Railway Servants or Servants of Contractors. From Causes beyond their own Control. Killed.	Injured.	From their own Misconduct or want of Caution. Killed.	Injured.	Total. Killed.	Injured.	Other Persons. Whilst passing over Railways at Level-Crossings. Killed.	Injured.	Trespassers and Suicides. Killed.	Injured.	Miscellaneous not included in preceding columns. Killed.	Injured.	Total. Killed.	Injured.	Total all Classes. Killed.	Injured.
(a) 1,652	East Indian	1882	...	4	1	3	1	7	...	9	7	28	7	37	...	...	11	2	...	...	11	2	19	46
(a) 1,653		1883	...	1	3	12	3	13	1	10	14	17	15	27	...	...	12	1	1	1	13	2	31	42
	GUARANTEED.																							
858	Madras	1882	...	...	1	3	1	3	1	5	1	4	2	9	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	4	12
861		1883	...	6	...	...	...	6	...	2	1	6	1	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	14
(b) 655	South Indian	1882	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	3	...	4	1	1	...	1	...	...	1	2	1	6
655		1883	...	...	...	3	...	3	...	...	1	6	1	6	...	...	2	1	1	...	3	1	4	10
(c) 1,450½	Great Indian Peninsula	1882	...	1	...	1	...	2	8	7	4	22	12	29	...	...	2	1	...	...	2	1	14	32
(c) 1,456½		1883	...	3	...	...	...	3	...	4	6	18	6	22	...	...	5	1	...	1	5	2	11	27
(d) 460¾	Bombay, Baroda and Central India	1882	...	...	1	...	1	...	2	...	2	9	4	9	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	7	9
(d) 461		1883	...	2	...	1	...	3	...	...	3	10	3	10	...	1	2	...	...	...	2	1	5	14
(e) 172¾	Eastern Bengal	1882	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	1	2	2	1	...	3	1	...	...	4	1	6	3
(f) 206¾		1883	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	1	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
(g) 663½	Sind, Punjab and Delhi	1882	...	2	...	7	...	9	2	4	1	7	3	11	...	...	3	...	...	...	3	...	6	20
(h) 734½		1883	...	2	3	7	3	9	1	2	1	19	2	21	...	...	3	...	2	...	5	...	10	30
547	Oudh and Rohilkhand	1882	...	...	...	2	...	2	1	...	1	3	2	3	...	...	3	1	...	...	3	1	5	6
547		1883	...	...	1	2	1	2	...	...	3	2	3	2	...	...	5	...	...	...	5	...	9	4
	IMPERIAL STATE.																							
397	Punjab Northern	1882	...	1	...	4	...	5	...	...	1	5	1	5	...	...	...	2	1	...	1	2	2	12
421		1883	...	...	...	4	...	4	...	...	...	5	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9
(i) 660	Indus Valley and Kandahar	1882	...	2	1	1	1	3	1	3	2	3	3	6	...	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	6	9
(i) 660		1883	...	...	...	3	...	3	...	3	1	...	1	3	...	...	1	...	1	...	2	...	3	6
(j) 1,139½	Rajputana-Malwa	1882	...	...	1	4	1	4	...	...	5	2	5	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	7	6
(k) 1,228		1883	...	...	1	3	1	3	...	...	2	10	2	10	1	...	8	...	...	...	9	...	12	13
45	Wardha Coal	1882	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
45		1883	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	PROVINCIAL STATE.																							
29	Calcutta and South-Eastern	1882	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
52		1883	...	5	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
27¼	Nalhati	1882	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
27¼		1883	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
233	Northern Bengal	1882	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	3	...	2	1	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	6
230		1883	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	1	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
32	Kaunia-Dharlla	1882	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	...
32¼		1883	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
85	Tirhoot	1882	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	2	...	2	...
166		1883	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1
29	Muttra-Háthras	1882	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
29		1883	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	...
86½	Cawnpore-Farukhabad	1882	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	1
86½		1883	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
98	Nágpur and Chhattísgarh	1882	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
149		1883	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
161	Rangoon and Irrawaddy Valley	1882	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	1
161		1883	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
	NATIVE STATES.																							
194	Bhavnagar-Gondal	1882	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
193		1883	...	3	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
59¼	Gaekwar of Baroda's	1882	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
59¼		1883	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
121	Nizam's	1882	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
121		1883	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
86	Mysore	1882	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
86		1883	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	Jodhpore	1882	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
19		1883	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9,941¼	TOTAL	1882	...	10	5	26	5	36	16	33	26	91	42	124	7	1	26	8	3	1	36	10	83	170
10,340		1883	...	22	10	36	10	58	2	28	32	100	34	128	1	1	38	3	6	2	45	6	89	192

(a) Includes the Sindia, Dildarnagar-Ghazipore, and Patna-Gya State Railways and 3 miles Barh Branch of the Tirhoot State Railway.
(b) Exclusive of the Pondicherry Branch.
(c) Inclusive of the Branch State lines worked by the Company.
(d) Includes the Patri Branch worked by the Company.
(e) Inclusive of the Poradaha Branch of the Northern Bengal State Railway.
(f) Includes the Poradaha Branch of the Northern Bengal State Railway and Dum-Dum and Ranaghat-Bongong sections of the Bengal Central Railway.
(g) Exclusive of 13 miles between Ghaziabad and Delhi worked over by the Sind, Punjab and Delhi Railway Company.
(h) Exclusive of 13 miles of the East Indian Railway from Ghaziabad to Delhi, but inclusive of the lengths of the Sirhind Canal, and Ráewind to Gundasing Walla Branch lines, worked by the Company.
(i) Includes 7 miles from Mooltan to Mozufferabad Junction of the Sind, Punjab and Delhi Railway, worked over by the Indus Valley Railway.
(j) Includes the Muttra-Achnera line, worked as a branch of the Rajputana-Malwa Railway system.
(k) Includes the Muttra-Achnera and Rewari-Ferozepore lines, worked as branches of the Rajputana-Malwa Railway system.

TABLE

NUMBER of PERSONS reported during the Second Quarter of 1883 as KILLED or INJURED on the several RAILWAYS open for practicable, the Nature and Causes of the

No. 2.

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

| RAILWAYS. | PASSENGERS. | | |

TABLE No. 3.

ACCIDENTS to TRAINS, ROLLING-STOCK, PERMANENT-WAY, &c., reported during the Second Quarter of 1883, 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.							Guaranteed. Madras.							South Indian.							Great Indian Peninsula.						
	No.	Number of Passengers and others.		Number of Servants.		Total all Classes.		No.	Number of Passengers and others.		Number of Servants.		Total all Classes.		No.	Number of Passengers and others.		Number of Servants.		Total all Classes.		No.	Number of Passengers and others.		Number of Servants.		Total all Classes.	
		Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.		Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.		Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.		Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.
1. Collisions between passenger trains, or parts of passenger trains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Collisions between passenger trains and goods or mineral trains, engines and vehicles standing foul of the line	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	6	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	2
3. Collisions between goods trains, or parts of goods trains	7	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	...	...	2	...	2
4. Collisions between light engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
5. Passenger trains, or parts of passenger trains, leaving the rails	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
6. Goods trains, or parts of goods trains, engines, &c., leaving the rails	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	28	...	...	...	...	...	...
7. Trains or engines travelling in the wrong direction through points	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8. Trains running into stations or sidings at too high a speed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9. Ditto over cattle on the line	43	...	...	...	...	...	...	29	...	...	...	...	...	...	74	...	...	...	...	...	...	26	...	...	...	...	...	...
10. Ditto over obstructions on the line	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
11. Ditto through gates at level-crossings	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
12. The bursting of boilers or tubes, &c., of engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13. The failure of machinery, springs, &c., of engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...
14. Ditto of tyres	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15. Ditto of wheels	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16. Ditto of axles	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
17. Ditto of brake apparatus	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
18. Ditto of couplings	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
19. Ditto of tunnels, bridges, viaducts, culverts, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20. Broken rails	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
21. The flooding of portions of permanent-way	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
22. Slips in cuttings or embankments	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	...	...	...	...	...	...
23. Fire in trains	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	57	...	...	...	...	...	...
24. Fire at stations, or involving injury to bridges or viaducts	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	...
25. Other accidents	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	18	...	1	...	2	...	3
TOTAL ALL CLASSES	73	...	...	...	1	...	1	49	...	6	...	...	...	6	95	...	...	...	...	...	...	175	...	3	...	4	...	7
Number of Passenger miles	214,344,282							52,817,426							60,137,774							102,945,071						
„ of Servants employed	27,100							5,727							7,153							23,035						
Train-mileage of all descriptions	2,987,656							479,454							401,612							2,873,876						

TABLE No. 3.—ACCIDENTS to TRAINS, ROLLING-STOCK, PERMANENT-WAY, &c., reported during the Second Quarter of 1883, &c.—*continued.*

SEE ALSO TABLE No. 4.

	Guaranteed—concluded. Bombay, Baroda and Central India.							Eastern Bengal.							Sind, Punjab and Delhi.							Oudh and Rohilkhand.						
	No.	Number of Passengers and others.		Number of Servants.		Total all Classes.		No.	Number of Passengers and others.		Number of Servants.		Total all Classes.		No.	Number of Passengers and others.		Number of Servants.		Total all Classes.		No.	Number of Passengers and others.		Number of Servants.		Total all Classes.	
		Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.		Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.		Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.		Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.
1. Collisions between passenger trains, or parts of passenger trains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Collisions between passenger trains and goods or mineral trains, engines and vehicles standing foul of the line	1	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. Collisions between goods trains, or parts of goods trains	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. Collisions between light engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5. Passenger trains, or parts of passenger trains, leaving the rails	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6. Goods trains, or parts of goods trains, engines, &c., leaving the rails	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7. Trains or engines travelling in the wrong direction through points	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8. Trains running into stations or sidings at too high a speed	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9. Ditto over cattle on the line	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	43	...	...	...	...	...	...
10. Ditto over obstructions on the line	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11. Ditto through gates at level-crossings	2	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
12. The bursting of boilers or tubes, &c., of engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13. The failure of machinery, springs, &c., of engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	17	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
14. Ditto of tyres	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15. Ditto of wheels	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16. Ditto of axles	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
17. Ditto of brake apparatus	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
18. Ditto of couplings	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
19. Ditto of tunnels, bridges, viaducts, culverts, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20. Broken rails	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
21. The flooding of portions of permanent-way	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
22. Slips in cuttings or embankments	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
23. Fire in trains	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
24. Fire at stations, or involving injury to bridges or viaducts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
25. Other accidents	23	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL ALL CLASSES	38	...	2	...	1	...	3	12	...	...	...	2	...	2	99	...	...	...	1	...	1	53	...	...	...	...	...	...
Number of Passenger miles	58,075,262							26,739,861							63,677,306							41,277,133						
„ of Servants employed	6,298							6,765							15,637							4,846						
Train-mileage of all descriptions	605,058							201,757							840,198							505,078						

TABLE No. 3.—ACCIDENTS to TRAINS, ROLLING-STOCK, PERMANENT-WAY, &c., reported during the Second Quarter of 1883, &c.—*continued.*

SEE ALSO TABLE No. 4.

| | Imperial State. | | |

TABLE No. 3.—ACCIDENTS to TRAINS, ROLLING-STOCK, PERMANENT-WAY, &c., reported during the Second Quarter of 1883, &c. —*continued.*

SEE ALSO TABLE No. 4.

| | Provincial State—(*concluded.*) | | |

TABLE

No. 4.

Accidents to Trains, Rolling-stock, Permanent-way, &c., on the several Railways open for Traffic in India during the Second Quarter of 1883, distinguishing the different Classes of Accidents, the Number of Passengers and others, and the Number of Railway Servants Killed or Injured thereby.

Railways.	1. Collisions between passenger trains, or parts of passenger trains.	2. Collisions between passenger trains and goods or mineral trains, engines and vehicles standing foul of the line.	3. Collisions between goods trains, or parts of goods trains.	4. Collisions between light engines.	5. Passenger trains, or parts of passenger trains, leaving the rails.	6. Goods trains, or parts of goods trains, engines, &c., leaving the rails.	7. Trains or engines travelling in the wrong direction through points.	8. Trains running into stations or sidings at too high a speed.	9. Trains running over cattle on the line.	10. Trains running over obstructions on the line.	11. Trains running through gates at level-crossings.	12. The 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, or culverts, &c.	20. Broken rails.	21. The flooding of portions of permanent-way.	22. Slips in cuttings or embankments.	23. Fire in trains.	24. Fire at stations, or involving injury to bridges or viaducts.	25. Other accidents.	Total all Classes.	Number of Passengers and others.		Number of Servants.		Total all Classes.		Mean miles of Railway open.	Number of Passengers carried.	Train mileage of all descriptions.	Passenger mileage.	Per mile open.			Total passengers.			
																											Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.					Number of passengers carried.	Train mileage of all descriptions.	Passenger mileage.	Per million of passengers.		Per million of passenger miles.	
																																								Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.
East Indian...	...	2	7	...	...	1	...	...	43	11	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	3	73	...	...	...	1	...	1	1,653	3,268,394	2,987,656	214,344,282	1,977	1,807	129,670	...	...	...	...
GUARANTEED.																																												
Madras ...	...	1	...	...	...	4	...	...	29	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	...	1	49	...	6	...	...	...	6	861	1,162,988	479,454	52,817,426	1,351	557	61,344	...	5·158	...	0·114
South Indian ..	...	...	1	...	...	2	...	...	74	3	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	1	1	95	...	...	...	...	...	...	655	1,466,851	401,612	60,137,774	2,239	613	91,813	...	...	...	...
Great Indian Peninsula...	...	2	8	3	1	28	...	...	26	1	2	...	4	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	3	11	57	9	18	175	...	3	...	4	...	7	1,456¼	1,779,442	2,873,876	102,945,071	1,222	1,973	70,679	...	1·686	...	0·029
Bombay, Baroda and Central India...	...	1	2	...	1	4	...	1	...	..	2	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	23	38	...	2	...	1	...	3	461	2,063,627	605,058	58,075,262	4,476	1,312	125,977	...	0·969	...	0·034
Eastern Bengal ...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	8	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	12	...	...	...	2	...	2	206¾	788,506	201,757	26,739,861	3,814	976	129,334	...	...	...	...
Sind, Punjab and Delhi ...	...	5	5	...	3	12	...	...	9	2	4	10	17	...	...	2	...	15	...	...	1	...	3	...	11	99	...	...	...	1	...	1	734¼	1,200,877	840,198	63,677,306	1,635	1,144	86,695	...	...	...	...
Oudh and Rohilkhand ...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	43	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	1	...	...	53	...	...	...	...	...	...	547	831,051	505,078	41,277,133	1,519	923	75,461	...	...	...	...
IMPERIAL STATE.																																												
Punjab Northern ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21	3	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	32	5	3	66	...	...	...	...	...	...	421	556,484	224,955	25,915,571	1,322	534	61,557	...	...	...	...
Indus Valley and Kandahar ...	...	...	1	1	...	8	2	2	53	6	...	18	22	...	..	...	...	6	...	...	...	30	2	14	165	...	...	...	3	...	3	660	407,379	592,351	19,627,808	617	898	29,739	...	...	...	...
Rajputana-Malwa ...	...	2	2	...	3	...	8	5	66	5	3	5	15	...	...	9	...	11	...	5	...	1	...	...	3	143	(a)2	...	...	2	...	1,228	1,500,382	1,335,910	86,830,592	1,222	1,088	70,709	...	...	...	...
Wardha Coal ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	4	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	...	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	45	39,677	21,022	998,894	882	467	22,198	...	...	...	...
PROVINCIAL STATE.																																												
Calcutta and South-Eastern ...	1	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	7	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	1	...	...	18	...	5	...	...	...	5	52	331,370	33,793	4,347,959	6,373	650	83,615	...	15·088	...	1·140
Nalháti ...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	27¼	32,866	10,136	705,541	1,206	372	25,891	...	...	...	...
Northern Bengal ...	1	3	...	...	...	5	...	...	4	2	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	21	...	.	...	...	...	...	230	180,590	162,811	8,758,943	785	708	38,082	...	...	...	...
Kaunia-Dharlla ...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	1	...	...	..	...	..	...	32¼	23,024	5,824	241,155	713	180	7,478	...	...	...	...
Tirhoot ...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	9	...	...	...	...	...	166	192,386	103,406	6,492,866	1,159	623	39,114	...	...	...	...
Muttra-Hathras ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	6	(a)1	...	...	1	...	29	106,155	11,189	2,076,059	3,661	386	71,588	...	...	...	...
Cawnpore-Farukhabad ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	1	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	86½	165,797	34,205	4,468,181	1,917	395	51,655	...	...	...	...
Nágpur and Chhattísgarh ...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	1	...	...	1	13	...	...	...	..	...	...	149	195,992	132,081	4,529,353	1,315	886	30,398	...	...	...	...
Rangoon and Irrawaddy Valley ...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	1	1	1	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	17	...	...	...	...	...	161	487,279	149,774	14,247,395	3,027	930	88,493	...	...	...	...
NATIVE STATES.																																												
Bhavnagar-Gondal ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	6	...	3	...	...	...	3	193	191,550	170,244	8,551,432	992	882	44,308	...	15·661	...	0·351
Gaekwar of Baroda's ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	59¼	83,921	18,278	1,659,628	1,416	308	28,011	...	...	...	...
Nizam's ...	...	...	...	...	2	3	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	121	109,493	74,253	5,631,448	905	614	46,541	...	...	...	...
Mysore ...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	86	90,459	27,563	2,885,722	1,052	321	33,555	...	...	...	...
Jodhpore ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	19	18,872	3,662	...	993	193	...	...	...	...	...
Total 1883	2	20	28	5	14	75	11	8	413	37	21	34	74	1	2	13	...	44	...	10	9	12	158	21	92	1,104	(a)3	19	...	12	3	31	10,340	17,275,412	12,006,146	817,982,662	1,671	1,161	79,109	...	1·099	...	0·023
Total 1882	1	11	28	2	10	109	14	1	378	43	13	16	71	15	1	12	...	18	2	16	13	22	168	26	93	1,088	1	9	13	16	14	25	9,941¼	13,135,808	9,159,496	635,069,735	1,321	921	63,879	0·076	0·685	0·002	0·014

(a) Not passengers, see foot-note to Table No. 2.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

PRICES CURRENT OF FOOD-GRAINS THROUGHOUT INDIA FOR THE 2nd HALF OF OCTOBER 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. Past fortnight.	Great Millet. Corresponding fortnight of 1882.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria Spicata*. Present fortnight.	Bulrush Millet. Past fortnight.	Bulrush Millet. 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 13	8 13	8 13	...	...	...	17 0	16 3	17 13	17 14	19 10	19 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Vizagapatam	10 0	10 0	10 0	...	...	...	9 0	9 8	9 0	11 5	11 5	11 5	23 13	24 13	21 10	23 13	27 11	31 11
	Godavery	9 14	9 14	12 10	...	...	...	11 14	11 14	13 14	14 0	15 0	18 0	23 0	23 0	28 13	...	...	...
	Kistna	9 13	9 13	13 11	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	15 11	15 13	15 3	16 5	21 5	20 13	25 11	...	...	...
	Nellore	10 5	10 5	12 10	...	...	...	13 6	13 6	15 13	14 0	14 0	17 0	21 10	21 10	28 13	...	...	24 6
	Cuddapah	13 10	13 10	15 6	...	...	...	12 6	12 6	12 6	13 5	13 5	13 11	30 13	30 0	31 10	30 6	29 0	33 5
	Anantapur	13 6	13 6	12 8	...	...	...	11 13	11 13	11 13	14 0	14 0	13 0	33 0	33 0	30 14	30 2	30 2	17 14
	Bellary	18 3	17 5	19 3	...	...	...	11 13	11 13	12 5	13 0	13 0	13 8	49 6	35 0	37 2	26 5	26 5	30 2
	Kurnool	11 2	12 2	12 11	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	10 5	11 13	12 2	11 6	37 0	35 10	35 10	35 0	33 11	22 8
	Madras	11 0	11 0	10 13	...	...	...	13 8	13 8	12 14	15 2	15 2	14 5	23 0	23 0	23 0	22 6	20 8	25 0
	Chingleput	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 3	14 3	13 8	15 2	15 2	14 5	...	...	...	21 2	21 2	...
	North Arcot	9 11	9 11	9 11	...	...	...	13 8	13 8	14 0	16 5	16 5	15 6	32 13	32 13	29 2	29 11	29 11	26 6
	South Arcot	9 6	10 2	8 10	...	...	...	14 13	14 5	15 11	15 5	15 5	17 8	...	...	30 3	33 14	31 14	35 6
	Tanjore	11 0	11 0	9 14	...	...	...	17 0	17 6	16 3	20 0	20 0	20 14	35 0	31 0	36 10	40 10	40 10	40 10
	Trichinopoly	9 3	9 3	9 10	...	...	...	14 13	14 13	14 6	15 14	15 14	14 14	32 3	32 3	28 0	30 8	30 8	29 3
	Madura	11 11	11 11	11 11	...	...	...	13 14	14 5	14 11	15 3	15 3	15 10	37 5	35 10	35 10	35 5	35 5	32 5
	Tinnevelly	9 3	9 3	8 0	...	...	...	14 5	14 5	15 14	16 0	16 0	19 3	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Coimbatore	13 2	13 2	11 8	...	...	...	14 6	14 6	13 8	15 6	15 6	14 14	27 13	26 2	27 0	28 10	31 13	33 6
	Nilgiris	10 10	10 10	9 3	...	...	...	10 6	11 3	10 6	11 10	12 0	11 3	21 10	20 0	23 2	22 6	21 0	21 0
	Salem	12 11	12 11	11 0	...	...	...	15 0	14 0	14 0	16 0	15 0	15 0	36 6	36 6	28 3	29 8	26 8	26 8
	South Canara	9 0	8 10	8 3	...	...	...	9 11	9 11	8 11	13 3	14 3	9 13	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Malabar	7 3	7 14	9 6	...	...	...	14 10	15 6	14 10	15 6	16 3	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bombay.	Bombay	10 2	10 2	10 0	16 8	18 0	18 0	7 8	7 8	8 9	11 7	12 8	14 6	17 0	18 6	20 0	15 15	15 14	16 13
	Ahmedabad	12 0	12 0	14 0	20 0	20 0	...	6 8	6 8	8 8	12 0	12 0	9 0	16 0	16 0	19 0	16 8	15 0	19 0
	Kaira	11 7	11 7	13 5	17 12	20 0	22 14	10 0	10 0	10 0	13 5	12 13	16 0	...	16 0	20 0	15 4	14 14	16 13
	Surat	11 2	11 4	12 8	12 4	12 4	7 11	7 6	7 6	8 3	8 4	8 5	8 12	19 4	19 4	15 9	14 3	14 7	14 14
	Broach	12 2	12 4	12 9	...	...	...	9 12	9 15¼	11 1	12 10	12 12	13 5	16 0	16 0	16 13½	13 10	13 14	15 4
	Tanna (Salsette)	10 10	10 5	9 12	12 14	12 14	...	9 0	9 0	9 0	10 9	10 9	11 4	18 10	18 10	18 10	14 6	14 6	15 0
	Colába (Alibág)	8 8	8 8	9 0	...	...	...	7 8	7 8	7 8	12 8	12 8	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Khandesh (Dhulia)	15 12	15 12	14 2	...	...	...	7 10	7 10	7 4	12 10	12 10	10 15	18 9	18 9	18 11	16 0	16 0	16 3
	Násik	14 4	14 4	14 4	...	...	...	7 7	7 7	7 7	12 0	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	15 5	15 5	18 0
	Ahmednagar	14 6	15 13	13 4	...	...	...	8 14	8 13	10 4	10 13	10 8	11 10	26 3	26 0	28 0	18 8	18 1	21 12
	Poona	12 10	12 10	12 10	9 4	9 4	...	9 13	9 13	11 0	11 0	11 0	12 4	21 12	21 12	26 2	17 4	17 4	20 11
	Sholápur	14 8	14 8	12 11	...	...	...	11 7	10 7	11 1	12 4	11 5	12 4	25 14	24 13	34 8	23 14	22 1	28 8
	Kaládgi (Bagalkot)	19 0	19 0	23 0	16 8	16 8	15 0	6 8	6 8	6 12	12 0	12 0	9 0	34 0	32 0	39 0	32 0	29 0	35 0
	Satara	13 6	13 6	12 1	...	...	...	8 14	8 14	8 3	11 7	11 7	10 0	19 0	20 0	25 9	17 2	18 2	21 11
	Belgaum	16 11	16 0	19 0	12 0	12 6	14 0	12 3	12 8	10 0	12 9	13 8	10 8	21 0	21 0	30 0	19 0	19 0	27 0
	Dharwar (Hubli)	21 0	21 0	23 0	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	13 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	28 0	28 0	32 0	24 0	24 0	24 0
	Ratnagiri	8 9	7 15	11 14	...	...	...	8 9	8 9	8 9	14 2	14 2	15 9	...	...	18 3	13 8	13 8	14 11
	Kanara (Karwar)	9 0	9 0	10 8	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	12 8	12 8	11 0	13 8	13 0	16 0	...	...	...
	Pánch Maháls (Godhra)	10 8	16 8	11 6	...	...	...	11 6	11 6	11 6	13 5	13 5	15 0	20 0	20 0	32 0	14 8	14 8	16 0
	Aden	7 0	7 0	8 0	...	...	...	6 3	6 3	7 0	7 0	7 0	8 0	12 7	12 7	11 3	11 3	11 3	9 5
	Asirgarh	13 12	13 12	14 2	..	...	...	11 12	11 12	10 4	13 10	13 10	11 5	18 12	18 13	26 4	17 12	17 12	22 0
	Baroda	10 8	10 8	10 8	11 11	15 3	15 5	8 12	8 12	9 6	10 8	10 8	12 6	15 12	...	...	15 12	14 9	15 15
	Disa	12 2	13 0	15 8	...	...	..	6 14	6 14	6 6	9 0	9 0	8 11	10 7	11 8	17 8	16 0	17 10	19 0
	Nimach	18 4	18 0	16 0	26 0	25 0	18 0	9 0	9 0	9 8	10 0	10 0	11 0	35 0	32 0	23 0	14 0	14 0	18 0
	Nasirabad	20 0	18 8½	17 4	27 0	26 2	25 2¼	6 0	6 0	6 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	22 11	22 0	24 0	19 6	17 15	17 0
	Rajkot	15 10	15 0	15 5	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	6 8	9 0	9 0	11 4	17 2	17 0	18 10	15 2	14 8	16 5
	Upper Sindh Frontier	13 12	13 12	14 0	24 8	24 0	24 0	10 0	10 4	11 4	13 4	12 12	20 0	32 0	30 12	40 0	26 8	26 8	26 0
	Karachi	13 2	13 0	12 10	24 0	24 0	20 0	9 0	10 0	9 8	15 0	14 0	16 8	24 0	24 0	24 0	19 0	18 0	18 0
	Haidarabad (Nakur)	14 0	16 0	16 0	27 0	30 0	26 0	13 8	13 0	13 0	16 8	17 0	17 0	28 0	28 0	35 0	24 0	24 0	26 0
	Shikarpur	14 8	13 10	13 2½	26 0	25 0	24 14	12 4	11 13	13 0	16 0	15 6	19 5	27 8	28 0	29 2	26 0	26 0	27 4
	Sukkur	15 0	14 8	14 8	28 0	28 8	28 8	11 8	10 8	12 0	15 8	15 0	19 8	30 8	30 8	32 8	25 8	25 8	23 8
	Thar & Parkar (Umarkot)	11 8	11 8	16 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 6	12 6	13 0	...	...	...	16 15	17 14	22 12
	Western Districts.																		
Bengal.	Burdwan	15 0	13 8	13 4	25 5	25 0	40 0	12 0	15 0	21 0	16 8	20 0	22 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bancoorah	16 0	14 0	14 8	14 0	12 0	17 0	12 8	14 0	22 0	16 0	16 12	27 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Beerbhoom	15 0	15 8	13 4	...	...	...	15 0	18 0	17 0	16 8	22 8	21 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Midnapore	12 0	13 0	12 0	15 0	17 0	...	14 0	16 0	21 0	18 0	22 0	27 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Hooghly	13 0	13 0	16 0	...	...	...	8 0	9 0	10 0	14 0	18 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Howrah	13 4	13 4	13 0	...	...	...	12 12	13 8	15 0	14 8	18 8	17 8	...	...	...	...	...	...

Districts.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nuglee), *Panicum Miliaceum*, &c. Present fortnight.	Lesser Millets. Past fortnight.	Lesser Millets. Corresponding fortnight of 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.	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.	
Ganjam	35 3	35 3	35 3	26 10	26 10	26 10	215 13	215 13	215 13	...	...	...	13 13	13 13	15 8	Madras.
Vizagapatam	24 3	24 3	25 3	37 6	37 6	22 3	95 3	95 3	93 5	14 10	14 10	15 3	14 0	14 0	14 0	
Godavery	29 2	29 2	32 13	35 11	33 10	23 2	194 6	194 6	194 6	14 10	14 10	14 10	14 10	14 10	14 10	
Kistna	26 14	26 14	29 6	30 13	30 13	22 13	145 13	145 13	145 13	15 11	15 11	15 11	15 3	15 3	15 3	
Nellore	21 13	21 13	31 13	23 2	23 2	22 0	93 5	93 5	140 0	15 6	15 6	14 13	14 13	14 13	14 5	
Cuddapah	30 0	30 0	31 8	34 6	32 11	26 11	194 6	194 6	194 6	17 2	17 2	17 8	16 10	16 10	16 10	
Anantapur	32 0	32 0	29 2	37 0	37 0	30 3	...	...	...	14 5	14 5	14 5	14 5	14 5	13 2	
Bellary	33 0	30 2*	38 13	34 11	34 11	33 10	94 13	94 13	82 10	15 13	15 13	16 6	15 8	15 8	16 2	
Kurnool	...	...	...	32 3	33 0	25 8	138 13	138 13	190 8	14 13	14 13	15 8	14 6	14 6	14 13	
Madras	26 0	26 0	28 0	26 2	26 2	25 0	85 0	85 0	87 8	16 14	16 14	16 11	16 8	16 8	16 3	
Chingleput	26 11	26 0	27 6	25 11	25 0	25 0	92 5	92 5	92 5	17 5	17 5	17 5	17 0	17 0	17 0	
North Arcot	34 3	30 13	33 5	28 10	28 10	25 10	140 0	140 0	140 0	15 6	15 6	15 6	14 13	14 13	14 13	
South Arcot	33 6	30 3	35 0	26 2	26 8	29 5	201 11	201 11	201 11	19 5	19 5	18 14	18 6	18 6	18 6	
Tanjore	39 5	39 5	42 5	28 0	28 0	28 14	194 6	194 6	194 6	15 3	15 10	16 2	14 11	14 11	15 10	
Trichinopoly	34 2	34 2	34 2	30 13	30 13	30 13	97 3	97 3	97 3	17 0	17 0	17 13	16 3	16 3	17 0	
Madura	40 5	37 3	36 6	30 5	30 5	31 2	97 3	145 13	121 8	17 13	17 5	17 13	17 5	16 5	16 13	
Tinnevelly	...	...	...	29 11	29 11	28 8	70 0	70 0	70 0	18 5	18 5	18 5	17 13	17 13	17 13	
Coimbatore	32 13	32 13	29 8	35 2	34 3	28 8	131 3	131 3	131 3	14 2	15 2	14 11	13 10	14 10	14 10	
Nilgiris	21 10	21 10	21 10	23 3	24 14	19 14	161 13	161 13	161 13	13 0	13 0	13 5	12 0	12 0	12 0	
Salem	34 3	30 13	29 2	34 8	34 8	33 8	151 10	151 10	151 10	17 8	17 8	17 0	16 14	16 14	16 0	
South Canara	20 3	20 3	16 5	23 3	23 3	17 11	109 5	109 5	116 6	18 6	18 6	15 13	17 3	17 3	14 13	
Malabar	17 8	21 14	19 11	26 14	26 14	25 3	121 8	121 8	121 8	14 6	14 6	15 5	13 8	13 8	14 6	
Bombay	11 5	11 13	14 2	15 12	16 0	17 5	62 6	62 6	62 6	14 6	14 6	14 6	14 6	12 9	12 9	Bombay.
Ahmedabad	...	...	...	15 8	15 0	19 8	80 0	80 0	80 0	16 8	16 0	16 8	16 0	16 0	16 0	
Kaira	20 0	18 13	...	15 4	15 8	20 0	80 0	80 0	80 0	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	16 0	
Surat	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	16 0	80 0	80 0	80 0	13 9	13 9	13 9	13 9	13 9	13 9	
Broach	...	...	...	12 10	12 10	17 13½	106 0	106 0	106 0	14 8¾	14 8¾	13 5¼	14 8¼	14 8¾	13 5¼	
Tanna (Salsette)	25 11	25 11	25 11	13 4	13 14	14 15	71 0	71 0	71 1	15 12	15 12	14 5	15 10	15 10	13 13	
Colába (Alibág)	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	14 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	12 8	12 8	12 0	
Khandesh (Dhulia)	...	...	...	14 4	14 4	14 6	140 0	140 0	140 0	13 0	13 0	14 2	12 14	12 14	14 0	
Násik	18 6	18 6	27 9	15 4	15 4	15 8	128 0	128 0	128 0	15 8	15 8	14 8	15 5	15 5	14 4	
Ahmednagar	...	...	...	17 14	18 11	17 5	75 0	79 10	91 5	12 4¾	14 0	14 11	12 2	13 13	14 9	
Poona	15 6	15 6	...	14 15	16 11	14 15	68 0	68 0	68 0	13 10	13 10	12 8	13 6	13 6	12 4	
Sholápur	...	...	...	16 14	14 10	18 5	71 1	71 0	80 0	13 8	13 8	13 8	13 4	13 4	12 8	
Kaládgi (Bagalkot)	...	...	...	18 0	18 0	12 0	100 0	100 0	130 0	10 8	10 8	12 0	10 0	10 0	11 12	
Satara	...	...	...	16 14	16 14	13 10	145 10	125 15	116 8	13 2	14 3	12 6	12 6	13 2	11 10	
Belgaum	25 0	25 0	39 0	16 0	16 8	11 8	65 0	65 0	75 0	11 8	11 12	13 8	11 0	11 4	12 8	
Dharwar (Hubli)	31 0	31 0	35 0	16 0	16 0	10 0	80 0	80 0	80 0	8 6	8 6	9 13	8 0	8 0	9 0	
Ratnágiri	21 2	18 13	21 2	14 11	14 11	15 6	120 0	120 0	120 0	13 2	13 2	12 8	12 15	12 15	12 5	
Kanara (Karwar)	18 0	18 0	16 0	12 8	12 8	13 0	213 5	213 5	213 5	14 0	12 0	13 5	13 0	11 0	12 0	
Pánch Maháls (Godhra)	20 0	20 0	23 0	20 0	20 0	32 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	15 4	15 4	15 4	
Aden	...	...	...	9 5	9 5	9 5	65 5	65 5	65 5	...	...	...	32 0	32 0	32 0	
Asirgarh	...	...	...	17 8	17 8	15 2	160 0	160 0	160 0	12 4	12 0	11 7	12 4	12 0	11 7	
Baroda	18 10	17 8	...	14 9	14 9	16 8	80 0	80 0	80 0	14 1	14 1	14 13	14 0	14 0	14 12	
Disa	...	...	...	15 5	16 0	19 6	137 8	137 8	137 8	12 8	12 8	12 2	12 0	12 0	12 0	
Nimach	...	...	...	21 0	20 8	20 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	12 0	
Nasirabad	...	...	...	29 0	28 0	25 9	86 14	80 0	70 0	16 0½	16 0½	16 6¾	15 0	15 0	16 0	
Rájkot	...	...	...	14 2	14 0	17 4½	70 0	70 0	75 0	50 0	50 0	55 0	40 0	40 0	48 0	
Upper Sindh Frontier	58 0	80 0	...	22 12	22 4	17 4	200 0	160 0	160 0	†12 12¾	†12 12¾	†12 15¾	12 12	12 8	12 12	
Karachi	10 0	10 0	11 0	18 0	17 0	18 0	90 0	90 0	105 0	17 11	17 12	17 13	17 0	17 0	17 0	
Haidarabad (Nakur)	26 0	26 0	24 0	24 0	22 0	17 0	320 0	320 0	320 0	14 8	14 8	14 0	13 0	14 8	14 0	
Shikarpur	...	...	...	21 4	23 8	19 5	240 0	240 0	230 0	14 4	14 8	13 10	14 0	14 0	13 5	
Sukkur	...	...	...	20 8	20 8	19 8	120 0	138 0	145 0	13 4	13 0	13 0	13 0	12 8	12 8	
Thar and Parkar (Umarkot)	...	...	...	...	...	...	120 0	160 0	160 0	14 12	14 12	11 5	14 12	14 12	11 5	
										Prices per md. of 40 seers.						
										R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.				
Western Districts.																
Burdwan	...	...	...	18 0	21 0	20 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	3 0 4	2 15 8	2 15 0	12 15*a*	13 2	13 8	Bengal.
Bancoorah	...	...	...	17 0	17 4	18 0	320 0	240 0	...	3 3 6	3 3 6	3 1 0	12 0*b*	12 0	13 0	
Beerbhoom	...	...	...	18 0	20 0	19 8	160 0	160 0	200 0	3 1 3	3 1 3	3 1 0	12 0*c*	12 0	12 0	
Midnapore	...	...	...	16 4	16 0	17 0	155 0	155 0	155 0	2 14 0	2 14 0	2 14 0	12 12*d*	12 12	13 8	
Hooghly	...	...	...	17 0	17 0	20 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	2 14 0	2 14 0	2 14 0	13 9*e*	13 9	13 9	
Howrah	...	...	...	17 0	17 0	19 0	80 0	80 0	80 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	2 13 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	

a In the sub-divisions retail prices of salt are as follow :—Cutwa 13-4 seers, Raneegunge 13 seers.
b Retail prices of salt at Raipore 11 seers, at Mejia, Bishenpore and Indas 13 seers, at Sonamukhi 12 seers, and at Kotulpore 12-12 seers.

* The figure now quoted is correct.

† In common use.

c In the interior retail prices of salt range from 11 to 13 seers.
d In the sub-divisions retail prices of salt are as follow :—Ghattal 14-4 seers and Contai 11-8 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 OCTOBER 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. Past fortnight.	Great Millet. Corresponding fortnight of 1882.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria Spicata.* Present fortnight.	Bulrush Millet. Past fortnight.	Bulrush Millet. 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	15 6	16 0	13 11	20 10	20 10	20 0	11 0	11 8	10 0	16 0	16 0	20 0	20 10	21 5	...	21 5	23 0	...
	24-Pergunnahs	13 4	13 5	13 5	16 0	17 8	21 4	8 0	8 0	10 0	13 5	13 5	16 0	20 0	16 0	...	...	13 5	...
	Nuddea	14 8	14 8	13 5½	24 10	24 10	24 10	11 14	15 4	15 4	13 5½	18 4½	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Khoolna	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 0	16 0	16 0	18 0	22 0	22 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Jessore	11 0	10 0	10 0	...	...	...	13 0	16 0	16 0	20 0	20 0	22 12	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Moorshedabad	15 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	32 0	12 0	15 0	15 0	16 0	20 0	22 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Dinagepore	15 0	16 0	14 4	15 0	14 8	14 8	12 0	19 0	18 0	15 8	21 0	25 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Rajshahye	13 5	16 0	14 4	22 8	29 0	32 0	12 0 to 13 0 } 13 8		{ 13 8 to 15 0 } 14 8	13 8 to 14 0		{ 18 12 to 21 0 }	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Rungpore	13 5	13 5	16 0	...	...	...	10 0	13 5	14 0	13 5	19 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bogra	16 8	18 0	15 0	...	...	...	10 8	9 12	15 12	15 0	12 12	26 4	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Pubna	18 0	18 0	18 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 4	9 8	14 8	17 4	22 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Darjeeling	7 0	7 0	8 0	7 0	7 0	8 0	5 0	5 0	5 0	10 0	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Jalpáiguri	10 0	10 0	10 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	12 8	13 4	14 0	16 0	18 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Eastern Districts.																		
	Dacca	14 4	14 4	14 5	18 0	18 0	40 0	16 0	14 8	22 10	18 0	17 0	25 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Furreedpore	22 0	21 0	20 0	30 0	30 0	37 0	15 0	18 0	20 0	18 0	20 0	21 4	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Backergunge	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 0	16 0	17 0	15 0	19 0	21 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Mymensingh	12 0	12 0	13 0	...	...	...	11 8	13 4	26 8	15 0	16 0	27 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Chittagong	12 8	11 8	9 0	...	...	...	14 0	13 8	14 0	22 0	16 0	22 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Noakholly	...	...	...	...	...	...	19 0	19 0	22 0	21 0	21 0	26 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Tipperah	13 0	11 12	11 8	...	...	...	18 8	18 12	17 8	19 8	20 0	27 4	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Chittagong Hill Tracts	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 4	13 0	13 5	13 14	14 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Hill Tipperah	10 0	10 0	10 0	...	...	...	16 0	18 0	20 0	19 0	20 0	30 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Behar.																		
	Patna	20 0	21 0	22 0	32 0	29 0	28 0	13 0	15 0	14 0	16 0	18 0	22 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Gya	17 0	17 0	18 8	21 0	23 0	23 8	11 0	11 0	12 0	14 8	14 8	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Shahabad	{ 16 0 to 17 0	16 0 to 18 0	16 0 to 18 0	} 24 0	24 0	26 0	{ 10 0 to 11 0	10 0 to 11 0	17 8 to 18 0	} 15 0	{ 14 0 to 15 8	18 0 to 19 0 }	23 0	24 0	...	24 0	24 0	...
	Durbhunga	13 0	13 0	15 0	23 0	22 0	28 0	11 0	12 0	14 0	12 8	14 0	17 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Mozufferpore	15 0	17 0	18 0	25 0	30 0	30 0	9 0	10 0	12 0	11 0	15 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sarun	17 0	17 0	16 0	25 0	29 0	30 0	9 8	10 0	10 0	16 0	17 8	22 0	25 0	28 0	38 0	...	...	...
	Chumparun	19 0	19 0	16 0	31 0	29 0	30 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	18 0	19 0	21 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Monghyr	18 9	17 13	16 13	27 4	26 4	31 8	12 5	11 8	14 11	13 15	13 2	16 12	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bhágulpur	15 2	15 2	13 14	22 11	21 7	27 12	12 10	12 10	18 15	15 12	15 2	21 7	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Purneah	16 0	18 0	14 0	...	...	...	13 0	14 0	18 0	16 0	18 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Maldah	16 0	18 0	17 0	...	...	...	10 0	16 0	16 0	12 0	21 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Southal Pergunnahs	13 0	14 0	13 0	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	16 8	16 0	18 0	25 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Orissa.																		
	Cuttack	13 2	13 2	15 12	...	...	...	13 2	13 2	15 12	21 0*	21 0	26 4	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Pooree	10 8	10 8	12 8	...	...	...	15 12	15 12	22 8	19 11	19 11	27 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Balasore	14 0	14 0	14 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	28 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	CHOTA NAGPORE. *South-Western Frontier Agency.*																		
	Hazáribágh	14 8	14 0	14 0	18 0	20 0	...	9 8	9 8	11 0	14 8	15 0	19 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Lohardugga	16 0	15 0	16 0	18 0	18 0	20 0	14 0	16 0	22 0	18 0	20 0	25 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Singbhoom	20 0	18 0	20 0	24 0	24 0	28 0	24 0	32 0	36 0	28 0	36 0	48 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Manbhoom	13 0	13 0	13 0	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	17 0	21 0	22 0	30 0	...	...	...	...	...	...

Districts.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragu, Sawee, Cheena, Coratoo, Murhwa, Nagree), *Panicum Miliaceum, &c.* Present fortnight.	Lesser Millets. Past fortnight.	Lesser Millets. 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. 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.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
Central Districts.															
Calcutta	...	...	...	18 13	20 0	21 5	90 0	90 0	90 0	2 12 0	2 12 0	2 10 0	13 5	13 5	14 9
24-Pergunnahs	...	16 0	...	17 8	17 8	17 8	80 0	90 0	100 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	12 13f	12 13	13 5
Nuddea	...	...	...	18 13	18 13	18 12	...	...	...	3 0 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	11 10½g	11 10½	11 10½
Khoolna	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	12 0	180 0	180 0	160 0	3 4 0	3 4 0	3 2 0	10 8h	10 8	11 0
Jessore	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	16 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	3 2 0	3 2 0	3 0 0	11 8i	10 12	11 8
Moorshedabad	...	...	...	19 0	20 0	22 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	13 5j	13 0	12 0
Dinagepore	...	...	...	15 0	17 12	14 8	160 0	180 0	160 0	3 6 0	3 6 0	3 4 0	11 8k	11 8	12 0
Rajshahye	...	...	...	20 0	19 8	21 0	240 0	240 0	240 0	3 0 0	3 1 3	3 2 0	12 0	12 0	12 12
Rungpore	...	...	...	16 0	17 3	15 0	110 0	110 0	130 0	3 5 0	3 5 0	3 5 3	11 14l	11 14	11 8
Bogra	...	...	...	15 12	16 8	15 0	62 8	62 8	67 8	3 2 8	3 2 8	3 2 8	12 0	12 0	12 0
Pubna	...	...	...	18 13	18 13	18 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	3 2 6	3 2 6	3 0 0	12 0m	12 0	12 0
Darjeeling	12 0	12 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	128 0	126 8	160 0	4 0 0	4 8 0	4 8 0	8 0n	8 0	8 0
Jalpáiguri	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	16 0	128 0	128 0	128 0	3 4 0	3 4 0	3 4 0	12 4o	12 4	11 0
Eastern Districts.															
Dacca	...	...	...	20 0	19 8	17 10	97 0	90 0	101 0	3 2 0	3 0 0	2 14 0	13 0p	13 5	13 5
Furreedpore	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	12 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	3 5 0	3 5 0	3 2 0	12 0q	12 0	12 0
Backergunge	...	...	...	16 0	18 0	17 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	2 11 0	2 11 0	3 1 0	13 0	13 0	11 0
Mymensingh	...	...	...	18 0	15 0	17 0	...	...	...	3 4 0	3 4 0	3 2 0	12 4r	12 4	13 0
Chittagong	...	...	...	16 0	12 0	16 0	40 0	40 0	80 0	3 4 0	4 4 0	2 14 0	10 8s1	9 0	13 0
Noakholly	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	3 2 0	10 0t	10 0	10 0
Tipperah	...	...	...	18 4	18 0	16 0	...	...	...	3 2 0	3 2 0	3 2 0	12 0u	12 4	12 8
Chittagong Hill Tracts	...	...	...	...	...	...	320 0	320 0	320 0	...	6 0 0	4 0 0	8 0	6 4	9 0
Hill Tipperah	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	14 0	...	...	...	3 4 0	3 4 0	3 4 0	11 0	11 0	11 0
Behar.															
Patna	...	...	...	28 0	28 0	27 0	130 0	130 0	130 0	3 0 0	3 1 6	3 0 0	11 0	10 0	10 8
Gya	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	23 8	160 0	160 0	180 0	3 5 0	3 5 0	3 2 0	11 0v	11 0	12 0
Shahabad	...	...	27 8	24 0	25 0	{ 28 0 to 29 0 }	120 0	120 0	120 0	3 1 0	3 1 0	3 1 0	12 8v1	12 8	12 8
Durbhunga	24 0	27 8	41 0	18 0	18 0	21 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	3 10 0	3 10 0	3 10 0	10 0w	10 0	11 0
Mozufferpore	...	...	...	21 0	23 0	24 0	140 0	140 0	140 0	3 5 0	3 4 0	3 4 0	11 8x	12 0	12 0
Sarun	30 0	30 0	32 0	22 0	25 8	28 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	3 5 0	3 5 0	3 2 0	11 0y	11 0	12 0
Chumparun	...	...	...	23 0	24 0	23 0	...	...	...	3 6 0	3 6 0	3 5 0	11 0z	11 0	11 0
Monghyr	...	...	...	24 2	23 10	27 13	126 0	126 0	105 0	3 2 5	3 2 5	3 1 0	12 1z1	12 1	12 9
Bhágalpur	...	...	...	22 11	22 11	26 8	151 8	151 14	151 8	3 1 0	3 1 0	2 14 0	12 10z2	12 10	12 10
Purneah	...	...	...	19 0	19 0	19 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	3 12 0	3 12 0	3 12 0	11 0z3	10 8	10 12
Maldah	...	...	...	20 0	22 0	21 0	160 0	140 0	120 0	3 4 0	3 4 0	3 6 0	12 0	12 0	11 0
Southal Pergunnahs	...	...	...	17 0	19 0	20 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	3 6 0	3 8 0	3 2 0	10 8z4	10 8	11 0
Orissa.															
Cuttack	18 6	18 6	13 2	18 6	18 6	21 0	80 0	80 0	160 0	2 12 0	2 12 0	2 12 0	14 0	14 0	14 0
Pooree	...	...	...	17 1	17 1	16 4	96 0	96 0	120 0	2 12 0	2 12 0	2 12 0	13 3z5	13 3	13 4
Balasore	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	12 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	4 2 0	4 2 0	3 2 0	9 2z6	9 3	12 3
CHOTA NAGPUR. *South-Western Frontier Agency.*															
Hazáribágh	27 0	32 0	42 0	17 8	18 0	18 0	240 0	240 0	240 0	3 10 0	3 11 0	3 7 6	10 8z7	10 0	11 0
Lohardugga	34 0	38 0	30 0	14 0	15 0	14 0	100 0	100 0	140 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	3 14 0	9 0z8	9 0	10 0
Singbhoom	...	...	...	24 0	24 0	24 0	180 0	180 0	180 0	4 7 0	4 7 0	3 12 0	8 0	8 0	9 0
Manbhoom	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	18 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	3 10 0	3 9 0	3 12 0	10 12z	9 12	10 12

* In the interior retail price of common rice varies from 26-4 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 prices of salt are as follow:—Kooshtea and Chooadanga 13 seers, Meherpore 11-8 seers, and Ranaghat 11-14 seers.
h Retail price of salt both in Satkhira 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, Jungypore 12 seers, and Kandi 11-8 seers.
k Retail price of salt at Raigunge 10-8 seers and Nitpore 12 seers.
l In the sub-divisions retail prices of salt are as follow:—Gaibanda and Nilphamari 12 seers and Kurigram 13 seers.
m In Serajgunge retail price of salt 13 seers.
n Retail price of salt at Kurseong 8 seers and Silligoree 10 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:—Maniekgunge 12 seers, Moonsheegunge 10 seers 10¾ chittacks.
q In the sub-divisions retail prices of salt are as follow:—Goalundo 11 seers, Madaripore 12 seers, Buanga 12-8 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, Jamalpore 11-4 seers, and Netrokona 12-5 seers.
s1 Retail price of salt at Kumeriah 10 seers and Hathuzaree and Cox's Bazar 8 seers.
t In the interior retail prices of salt range from 8 to 12-4 seers.
u In the sub-divisions retail prices of salt are as follow:—Brahmunberiah 12 seers and Chandpore 13 seers.
v In the sub-divisions retail prices of salt are as follow:—Jehanabad 12 seers, and Aurangabad 11-8 seers.
w In the sub-divisions retail prices of salt are as follow:—Buxar 11-8 seers, Sasseram 11 seers, and Bhaboosh 10-8 seers.
x In the sub-divisions retail prices of salt are as follow:—Madhubani 11 seers and Tajpur 11-8 seers.
y In the sub-divisions retail prices of salt are as follow:—Sewan 11 seers and Gopalgunge 12 seers.
z In the interior retail prices of salt range from 10-8 to 12-8 seers.
z1 Retail prices of salt both in Begusarai and Jamui 11-8 seers.
z2 In Banka, Muddehpoora and Soopole retail price of salt 11 seers.
z3 In the sub-divisions retail prices of salt are as follow:—Kissengunge 10 seers and Arrareah (at Ranegunge) 10 seers.
z4 In the sub-divisions retail prices of salt are as follow:—Deoguth 12-8 seers, Godda 11 seers, and Rajmehal 12 seers.
z5 In Khoorda retail price of salt 13 seers.
z6 Retail price of salt at Bhuuruck 8 seers.
z7 Retail price of salt at Chatra 11 seers and Khurruckdiha 11-4 seers.
z8 Retail price of salt at Daltongunge 10 seers.
z9 In Govindpore retail price of salt 11 seers.

PRICES CURRENT OF FOOD-GRAINS THROUGHOUT INDIA FOR THE 2nd HALF OF OCTOBER 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. Past fortnight.	Great Millet. Corresponding fortnight of 1882.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra). *Penicillaria Spicata.* Present fortnight.	Bulrush Millet. Past fortnight.	Bulrush Millet. Corresponding fortnight of 1882.
		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
Assam.	Sylhet	12 8	12 8	10 8	...	...	...	12 0	11 8	14 0	17 8	17 8	31 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Cachar	9 6	9 6	9 2	13 5	16 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	21 5	17 12	17 12	25 10	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Goálpárá	22 8	17 8	22 0	...	...	...	11 8	15 0	12 0	16 0	17 8	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Gáro Hills	4 0	4 0	4 0	...	...	...	5 0	5 0	5 0	10 0	20 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Kámrúp	15 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	12 8	12 0	12 0	19 0	20 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Darrang	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	12 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nowgong	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 8	8 0	13 8	16 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sibságar	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 8	6 8	6 8	18 0	16 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Lakhimpur	9 0	9 0	8 0	9 0	9 0	10 0	8 0	9 0	8 0	12 0	13 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Khási & Jaintiá Hills	...	6 10	8 0	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	8 0	10 0	10 8	9 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nága Hills	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 0	4 0	6 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
N. W. Provinces.	Dehra Dún	18 0	18 0	18 8	26 0	26 0	28 0	6 8	6 8	6 0	10 8	10 8	11 0	26 0	26 0	25 0	20 0	20 0	22 0
	Saháranpur	19 5½	19 5½	20 15½	25 13	26 14	32 4	7 8½	7 8½	10 12	12 14½	12 14½	15 1	26 14	26 14	30 1½	25 13	25 13	25 13
	Muzaffarnagar	18 2	18 2	19 12	31 14	33 0	30 13	6 9	6 9	6 9	13 4	13 12	15 6	26 6	27 8	33 0	23 2	22 0	24 6
	Meerut	17 0	17 8	18 8	29 0	27 8	27 0	6 8	6 0	6 0	13 0	13 0	15 0	27 0	27 0	27 0	21 0	19 0	23 0
	Bulandshahr	18 4	18 0	19 12	27 0	27 0	24 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	10 0	10 0	10 5	25 0	26 0	25 8	21 0	16 0	24 0
	Aligarh	18 0	17 8	18 4	24 8	24 8	23 0	6 8	6 8	7 0	10 8	10 8	13 0	28 0	28 0	24 0	23 0	23 0	23 0
	Kumaun	15 0	15 0	17 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	13 0	13 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Garhwál	21 0	20 0	24 0	22 0	22 0	27 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	15 4	15 0	17 0	...	...	...	30 0*	30 0*	30 0*
	Bijnor	18 14	19 2	17 12	29 4	29 0	26 2	11 13	11 4	13 4	13 8	13 8	14 1	...	...	21 6	21 6	...	22 8
	Moradabad	20 0	20 0	19 1	28 12	28 2	23 2	9 4	9 4	9 6	14 0	14 0	16 4	28 0	28 0	26 4	16 4	16 4	23 12
	Budaun	21 9½	20 1½	18 0	31 3	29 6	22 12½	6 0	6 0	6 9½	15 9½	16 12½	17 6	...	25 3	...	27 9½	...	24 0
	Bareilly	19 6	18 12	17 3	26 4	26 4	23 12	7 8	7 8	8 12	15 0	13 2	17 8	27 8	27 8	25 0	25 0	20 0	23 2
	Sháhjahánpur	22 8	20 12	18 12	35 4	34 0	24 4	9 12	10 0	9 4	18 4	17 8	19 12	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Tarái Pergunnahs	22 8	23 12	21 0	35 0	37 8	30 0	8 12	8 12	10 0	15 0	14 6	17 8	31 4	33 12	25 0	25 0	25 0	25 0
	Muttra	17 8	17 4	17 0	23 8	23 8	24 8	7 0	7 0	...	12 0	12 0	15 0	23 0	23 0	24 0	20 0	20 0	21 8
	Agra	17 0	17 8	17 8	23 0	24 8	25 0	5 0	5 8	6 0	11 8	11 8	14 0	23 0	23 0	25 0	20 0	8 20	22 0
	Farukhabad	18 11½	18 8	17 4½	27 15	27 10	21 11½	7 4	7 4	6 13	13 6	12 11	14 14½	24 14½	24 13	...	23 5	23 6	22 1
	Mainpuri	18 4	18 0	19 0	24 0	25 0	24 0	4 0	4 0	5 0	7 0	10 0	13 0	...	...	...	21 0	...	23 0
	Etawah	18 8	17 8	19 0	22 0	22 0	22 8	6 0	6 0	6 0	12 0	12 0	14 8	24 0	24 0	27 0	25 8	19 8	25 0
	Etah	19 14	19 3	19 8	26 12	25 12	24 8	7 8	7 0	8 0	13 0	12 12	13 8	...	...	23 0	22 10	20 8	22 8
	Jalaun	19 8	19 0	19 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	9 0	9 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	11 0	25 0	25 0	28 0	20 0	20 0	22 0
	Jhánsi	21 4½	21 9	22 1	33 0	32 6	37 4	8 0	7 14½	8 0	13 0	13 0	15 0	30 0	30 0	28 0	22 14	22 8	...
	Lalitpur	23 1	23 8	21 8	37 8	37 8	36 0	10 0	9 0	11 0	13 0	11 0	15 0	35 8	36 0	29 4	26 0	26 0	28 0
	Cawnpore	19 0	18 12	18 0	29 8	29 0	28 0	10 0	10 0	11 0	14 0	13 8	16 8	30 0	30 0	27 0	26 8	26 0	28 0
	Fatehpur	16 14	16 14	16 10	25 12	25 12	24 8	11 4	10 8	12 12	15 8	14 0	19 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bánda	23 0	23 0	19 0	30 0	32 0	23 0	8 0	8 0	9 0	12 0	13 0	18 0	40 0	40 0	35 0	33 0	34 0	32 8
	Allahabad	17 6	17 4	17 6	28 2	28 12	25 0	11 0	11 0	12 0	15 12	16 0	19 0	32 8	30 8	32 0	31 0	29 0	30 0
	Hamírpur	20 4	18 11	18 9	22 8	23 10	18 0	10 0	9 4	11 12	12 0	13 8	...	28 2	25 14	28 2	29 4	25 14	30 6
	Jaunpur	19 0	18 5	19 0	26 14	24 11	29 10	7 12	7 1	7 12	12 12	12 12	15 8	31 1	...	...	22 9	...	19 11
	Gorakhpur	18 0	18 14	18 14½	27 0	27 0	27 0	11 11	12 2½	13 8	16 3	16 3	20 11	32 6½	34 3	36 0	...	...	...
	Basti	18 0	17 0	18 12	25 12	28 0	28 0	10 0	12 0	16 0	15 0	15 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Azamgarh	16 4	16 4	17 11	22 2	22 2	24 6	10 5	10 5	10 5	14 12	14 0	14 12	25 1	31 0	...	20 10	20 10	20 10
	Mirzapur	16 8	17 0	15 0	26 0	26 0	22 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	13 8	13 0	16 0	27 0	26 0	28 0	25 0	24 0	25 0
	Benares	16 13	16 13	16 4	23 14	23 5	24 15	10 5	10 13½	11 6	16 4	16 13	17 14	26 0	26 0	26 0	26 0	27 2	25 8
	Gházipur	18 0	18 10½	19 5	24 7	27 11	27 11	9 0	9 0	10 15½	14 2½	14 2½	15 7	24 7	28 5	25 12	25 1½	25 1½	23 8
	Balia	19 5	19 5	16 8	27 0	27 0	25 0	9 0	10 4	10 0	15 8	18 0	18 12	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Pilibhít	20 8	21 2½	18 11	36 0	37 8	25 9	15 0	15 0	17 12	20 0	17 15	19 14½	35 0	...	32 8	...	...	...
Oudh.	Sultánpur	20 0	20 0	20 8	32 0	32 0	32 8	11 0	11 0	11 0	18 0	16 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Partábgarh	18 6	18 4	19 4	29 13	28 12	30 0	16 14	15 0	19 6½	18 12	18 0	20 13	...	...	...	31 6	...	27 10
	Fyzabad	17 0	18 0	16 14	26 8	28 0	26 0	10 0	10 0	11 6	16 0	16 0	17 12	30 0	34 8	34 0	...	...	...
	Kheri	22 0	22 4	19 0	33 0	31 0	25 0	7 0	7 0	8 0	14 0	14 0	18 0	40 0	38 0	44 0	...	...	...
	Lucknow	18 5½	18 4	17 3½	28 12	27 8	24 8	6 6	6 0	6 6	14 4	13 4	15 12	27 9	27 0	24 8	25 4	24 0	25 4
	Bára Banki	19 0	18 8	17 8	28 0	28 0	25 0	10 0	10 0	11 0	15 0	14 0	15 8	36 0	34 0	33 0	20 0	20 0	22 0
	Bahraich	21 8	16 0	17 0	40 0	32 0	29 0	16 0	10 0	11 8	18 0	14 0	18 0	43 0	34 0	52 0	22 0	22 0	13 0
	Rai Bareli	19 4	19 0	19 8	27 8	28 0	27 0	...	...	...	17 4	17 8	18 0	...	...	29 8	29 0	22 0	29 8
	Sitapur	21 15	21 14	19 8	36 11	35 8	25 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	17 5	17 0	21 0	28 6	28 0	...	25 0	25 0	28 10½
	Gonda	21 4	21 8	19 14	38 4	39 0	27 12	15 8	15 8	15 12	16 14	16 10	19 2	42 0†	41 0†	40 10†	22 0	22 0	24 0
	Unáo	18 0	18 0	18 8	26 0	26 0	26 0	10 0	10 0	11 0	16 0	14 0	15 0	32 0	30 0	33 0	21 0	21 0	27 0
	Hardui	18 5	17 13	20 6	30 0	30 0	27 11	5 10	5 10	5 10	11 4	11 4	12 14	...	23 7	...	...	16 14	...
Punjab.	Gujránwála (*a*)	22 8	23 0	26 4	40 0	42 0	50 0	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	16 0	32 0	32 0	40 0	28 0	28 0	25 0
	Lahore (*b*)	23 0	22 0	24 8	38 0	32 0	45 0	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	13 0	38 0	36 0	30 0	24 0	24 0	27 0
	Ferozepore	21 0	21 0	23 0	35 0	36 0	41 0	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	11 0	36 0	36 0	...	...	...	...
	Sirsa (*c*)	20 8	20 8	23 0	36 0	36 0	43 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	12 0	35 0	35 0	43 0	28 0	28 0	35 0
	Hissar (*a*)	20 0	19 8	17 8	29 0	30 0	33 0	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	10 0	28 0	29 0	34 0	23 0	25 0	26 8
	Rohtak (*d*)	19 0	19 0	17 12	27 0	25 0	24 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	9 0	22 0	22 0	25 0	21 0	21 0	22 0
	Gurgaon (*e*)	20 0	20 0	20 0	27 0	27 0	28 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	13 0	23 0	23 0	28 0	22 0	22 0	26 0
	Delhi (*f*)	18 8	18 8	20 0	24 8	25 0	26 8	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	13 0	24 0	26 0	29 0	20 0	22 0	23 8
	Karnal	19 0	18 8	20 0	27 0	27 0	31 0	...	...	...	12 8	12 8	13 0	23 0	23 0	31 0	21 0	21 0	20 0
	Umballa (*g*)	20 8	20 0	24 4	28 0	28 0	33 0	...	...	...	11 4	11 4	13 0	30 0	30 0	36 0	16 0	16 0	26 0
	Ludhiána	23 8	23 8	24 0	38 0	36 0	33 0	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	12 8	34 0	34 0	40 0	26 0	27 0	25 0
	Simla (*b*)	17 0	16 0	18 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...

Districts.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veraru, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nuglee), *Panicum Miliaceum, &c.* Present fortnight.	Lesser Millets. Past fortnight.	Lesser Millets. 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.	R a.	R a. per md.	R a.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.		
Sylhet	...	...	...	17 0	17 0	16 13	108 0	108 0	108 0	3 4	3 5	3 2	12 8	12 0	12 12	Sylhet	Assam.
Cachar	...	...	...	12 13	12 13	14 8	80 0	80 0	80 0	3 8	3 8	3 6	10 10	10 10	10 10	Cachar	
Goálpárá	...	...	...	16 0	13 4	16 0	62 0	80 0	120 0	3 4	3 4	3 8	12 4	12 8	11 0	Goálpárá	
Gáro Hills	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	5 0	5 0	5 6	8 0	8 0	6 6	Gáro Hills	
Kámrúp	...	...	...	15 0	14 0	12 0	200 0	200 0	160 0	3 8	3 8	3 6	11 0	11 8	11 12	Kámrúp	
Darrang	...	...	...	9 12	9 12	8 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	4 8	4 8	4 8	8 0	8 0	8 0	Darrang	
Nowgong	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	120 0	120 0	100 0	4 0	4 0	3 12	9 0	9 0	10 0	Nowgong	
Sibságar	...	...	...	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	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	11 0	160 0	160 0	200 0	4 8	4 8	5 0	9 0	9 0	8 0	Lakhimpur	
Khási & Jaintiá Hills	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	...	...	...	5 0	4 12	5 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Khási & Jaintiá Hills	
Nága Hills	...	...	...	2 0	2 0	2 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	16 0	16 0	13 0	2 8	2 8	3 0	Nága Hills	
										S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.					
Dehra Dún	...	...	...	22 8	22 8	23 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	11 0	11 0	10 8	10 8	10 8	10 0	Dehra Dún	N. W. Provinces.
Saháranpur	...	...	...	24 11½	24 11½	26 14	129 0	129 0	129 0	13 2½	13 2½	12 1	12 14½	12 14½	11 13	Saháranpur	
Muzaffarnagar	...	...	...	24 14	24 6	25 13	110 0	110 0	132 0	12 6	12 6	11 10	11 8	11 8	11 4	Muzaffarnagar	
Meerut	...	...	...	23 8	23 0	25 0	110 0	110 0	110 0	12 8	12 8	12 0	12 0	12 0	11 8	Meerut	
Bulandshahr	...	...	...	22 9	23 8	24 6	130 0	140 0	140 0	11 8	11 8	11 14	...	...	...	Bulandshahr	
Aligarh	...	...	...	22 8	22 0	23 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	12 8	12 8	13 0	12 0	12 4	12 8	Aligarh	
Kumaun	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	12 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Kumaun	
Garhwál	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	9 0	280 0	280 0	280 0	8 8	9 0	7 8	7 13	8 0	6 14	Garhwál	
Bijnor	...	...	...	21 6	21 6	22 12	135 0	135 0	135 0	...	...	...	11 8	11 8	11 0	Bijnor	
Moradabad	...	...	...	21 14	21 14	21 14	125 0	125 0	137 8	12 10	12 10	12 0	12 8	12 8	11 14	Moradabad	
Budaun	...	...	...	24 9½	25 3	21 0	192 0	192 0	192 0	12 0	11 6	11 1½	11 6	11 1½	10 12½	Budaun	
Bareilly	...	...	...	23 12	23 2	21 14	125 0	125 0	125 0	12 3	12 3	11 14	11 14	11 14	11 4	Bareilly	
Sháhjahánpur	...	...	...	26 0	25 12	21 12	160 0	160 0	160 0	13 0	13 0	12 2	11 0	11 0	10 12	Sháhjahánpur	
Tarái Pergunnahs	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	19 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	11 8	11 4	12 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	Tarái Pergunnahs	
Muttra	...	...	...	22 0	21 8	23 8	120 0	120 0	100 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	12 8	12 8	12 0	Muttra	
Agra	...	...	...	23 0	23 8	25 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	13 8	13 8	12 8	13 0	13 0	12 0	Agra	
Farukhabad	...	...	...	24 12	24 14	22 1	156 8	150 0	156 8	12 4	12 4	12 4	11 9	11 9	11 3½	Farukhabad	
Mainpuri	...	...	...	23 12	23 0	23 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	11 8	11 8	13 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	Mainpuri	
Etáwah	...	...	...	25 0	24 0	27 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	12 0	12 0	10 8	11 0	11 0	10 0	Etáwah	
Etah	...	...	...	23 2	22 2	23 12	150 0	165 0	150 0	12 4	12 6	12 0	11 4	11 12	12 0	Etah	
Jalaun	...	...	...	31 0	29 0	30 0	140 0	140 0	140 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	10 0	10 0	9 8	Jalaun	
Jhánsi	...	...	...	29 13½	30 6½	30 4½	200 0	200 0	200 0	12 0	11 13	12 8	11 0	10 13	11 8	Jhánsi	
Lalitpur	...	...	...	33 0	33 0	31 8	160 0	160 0	160 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	11 8	11 6	11 6	Lalitpur	
Cawnpore	...	...	...	29 0	29 0	28 0	140 0	140 0	150 0	13 8	13 8	12 12	13 0	13 0	12 8	Cawnpore	
Fatehpur	...	...	...	28 8	28 8	27 4	200 0	200 0	200 0	11 0	11 0	10 8	10 12	10 12	10 4	Fatehpur	
Bánda	...	...	...	40 0	40 0	35 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	12 0	12 0	12 8	11 0	11 0	12 0	Bánda	
Allahabad	...	...	...	29 4	29 0	25 12	150 0	120 0	140 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	Allahabad	
Hamírpur	...	...	...	38 4	34 14	32 10	140 0	140 0	140 0	11 13	11 8	11 14	11 0	10 8	10 8	Hamírpur	
Jaunpur	...	...	...	26 14	25 6	23 4	148 12	148 12	148 12	10 12	10 12	10 12	10 10	10 10	10 10	Jaunpur	
Gorakhpur	...	...	...	29 11	28 13	25 3	160 0	160 0	160 0	10 9½	10 9½	11 3	10 6½	10 6½	10 6½	Gorakhpur	
Basti	...	...	...	27 0	27 0	22 0	160 0	160 0	140 0	8 8	8 8	9 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Basti	
Azamgarh	...	...	...	24 6	25 1	20 10	147 8	147 8	181 8	10 8	10 8	10 8	9 14	9 14	9 12	Azamgarh	
Mirzapur	...	...	...	25 0	25 0	21 0	80 0	70 0	100 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	Mirzapur	
Benares	...	...	...	24 2	24 2	21 11	90 0	90 0	120 0	10 11	10 6½	11 4	9 13½	9 13½	10 2	Benares	
Gházipur	...	...	...	25 1½	25 1½	27 11	128 12	128 12	130 0	10 15½	10 15½	10 5	10 5	10 5	10 5	Gházipur	
Balia	...	...	...	25 12	26 6	25 0	100 0	130 0	100 0	11 8	11 9	11 4	11 8	11 0	11 4	Balia	
Pilibhít	...	...	...	25 0	25 0	19 9	150 0	150 0	140 0	13 0	13 0	13 8	12 8	12 8	12 8	Pilibhít	
Sultánpur	...	...	...	30 0	31 0	26 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	12 4	12 4	12 0	12 0	12 0	11 12	Sultánpur	Oudh.
Partábgarh	...	...	...	26 5	27 8	21 10½	200 0	200 0	200 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	10 13	10 10	10 6	Partábgarh	
Fyzabad	...	...	...	26 0	28 0	23 8	120 0	120 0	140 0	11 8	11 8	11 0	11 0	11 0	10 0	Fyzabad	
Kheri	...	...	...	27 0	27 0	17 0	120 0	120 0	160 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	10 8	10 8	10 0	Kheri	
Lucknow	...	...	...	24 7	24 0	22 1	115 0	115 0	130 0	11 2½	11 2½	10 8	10 12	10 10½	10 0	Lucknow	
Bára Banki	...	...	...	27 0	26 0	22 0	140 0	130 0	130 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	11 0	11 0	10 0	Bára Banki	
Bahraich	...	...	...	34 8	30 0	22 4	180 0	160 0	160 0	...	...	...	11 0	9 8	9 8	Bahraich	
Rai Bareli	...	...	...	26 8	26 8	21 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	...	...	...	10 8	11 0	9 12	Rai Bareli	
Sitapur	...	...	...	30 6	28 12	22 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	12 0	12 8	12 0	11 8	11 8	10 8	Sitapur	
Gonda	...	...	...	33 0	33 2	26 12	200 0	200 0	240 0	11 8	11 4	11 8	11 4	11 0	11 0	Gonda	
Unáo	...	...	...	26 0	25 0	24 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	11 8	Unáo	
Hardui	...	...	...	25 5	23 7	22 8	200 0	200 0	240 0	9 6	9 6	9 6	7 8	7 8	8 7	Hardui	
Gujránwála (*a*)	...	...	...	31 4	32 8	31 4	95 0	95 0	95 0	15 4	15 4	15 4	15 0	15 0	15 0	Gujránwála (*a*)	Punjab.
Lahore (*b*)	...	...	...	35 0	32 0	32 0	80 0	80 0	80 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	Lahore (*b*)	
Ferozepore	...	...	...	33 0	33 0	39 0	100 0	100 0	90 0	13 8	13 12	12 0	13 8	13 8	12 0	Ferozepore	
Sirsa (*c*)	...	...	...	36 0	37 0	40 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	12 8	12 8	11 8	12 0	12 0	11 0	Sirsa (*c*)	
Hissar (*a*)	...	...	...	28 0	28 8	30 0	120 0	120 0	80 0	13 0	13 0	12 8	12 8	12 8	12 0	Hissar (*a*)	
Rohtak (*d*)	...	...	...	25 0	24 0	26 8	100 0	100 0	100 0	12 0	12 0	11 12	11 0	10 8	11 8	Rohtak (*d*)	
Gurgáon (*e*)	...	...	...	22 0	22 0	25 0	130 0	120 0	120 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	Gurgáon (*e*)	
Delhi (*f*)	...	...	...	22 8	22 8	25 0	80 0	80 0	85 0	13 0	13 0	12 8	12 0	12 0	11 8	Delhi (*f*)	
Karnál	...	...	...	24 0	24 0	27 0	140 0	140 0	160 0	12 4	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	11 12	Karnál	
Umballa (*g*)	...	...	...	27 0	26 0	29 8	150 0	150 0	140 0	14 0	14 0	13 12	13 12	13 12	13 8	Umballa (*g*)	
Ludhiána	...	...	...	31 0	30 0	33

PRICES CURRENT OF FOOD-GRAINS THROUGHOUT INDIA FOR THE 2nd HALF OF OCTOBER 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, Jowar), *Holcus Sorghum*. Present fortnight.	Great Millet. Past fortnight.	Great Millet. Corresponding fortnight of 1882.	Bajrah Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria Spicata*. Present fortnight.	Bajrah Millet. Past fortnight.	Bajrah Millet. 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.*	Kángra	20 0	20 0	24 0	32 0	32 0	40 0	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Jullundur (*a*)	21 8	21 8	25 0	34 0	32 0	40 0	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	8 0	36 0	34 0	38 0	24 0	26 0	22 0
	Hoshiárpur	20 0	20 0	28 0	25 0	25 0	45 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	12 0	28 0	28 0	40 0	20 0	20 0	17 0
	Gurdáspur	24 8	24 8	32 0	30 0	28 0	45 0	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	16 0	30 0	30 0	40 0	14 0	14 0	14 8
	Amritsar (*b*)	23 8	23 8	25 8	37 0	33 4	43 8	...	...	...	13 8	13 8	14 8	37 0	35 0	34 0	31 0	27 8	23 0
	Siálkot	24 8	24 8	27 0	39 0	36 0	47 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	14 0	35 0	35 0	34 0	31 0	30 0	25 0
	Gujrát (*c*)	25 8	25 0	29 12	40 0	40 0	46 0	...	...	...	11 8	12 0	14 0	40 0	40 0	40 0	40 0	40 0	36 0
	Jhelum (*a*)	25 0	25 0	25 0	33 0	32 0	40 0	...	...	...	12 0	8 0	10 0	34 0	34 0	32 0	38 0	38 0	32 0
	Rawalpindi (*d*)	27 0	25 12	24 0	41 0	40 0	40 0	...	...	...	11 12	7 8	14 0	...	40 0	40 0	46 0	45 0	32 0
	Shahpur	27 0	27 0	22 0	40 0	40 0	32 0	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	12 0	36 0	36 0	28 0	34 0	34 0	32 0
	Jhang (*e*)	19 6	20 8	20 0	29 0	28 8	37 0	...	...	...	9 8	9 0	10 8	24 0	26 0	30 0	30 0	32 0	24 0
	Montgomery (*a*)	18 0	17 8	20 0	...	29 0	32 0	...	...	...	5 8	5 8	5 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Mooltan (*f*)	16 8	16 0	17 4	28 0	28 0	28 0	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	10 0	26 0	28 0	30 0	25 0	24 0	26 0
	Muzaffargarh (*g*)	17 8	17 0	18 8	27 0	26 0	28 0	...	...	...	5 0	5 0	7 0	22 0	21 0	18 0	23 0	17 0	22 0
	Dera Ghází Khán	18 2	18 8	18 12	25 0	27 8	25 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	7 8	31 4	32 8	30 0	27 8	30 0	28 12
	Dera Ismail Khán	20 10	20 0	20 4	31 4	29 6	27 6	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	9 1	33 12	34 6	37 8	30 0	30 0	33 1
	Bannu	28 2	29 6	30 5	36 4	38 2	48 12	...	...	...	8 12	8 12	10 0	40 0	40 0	50 0	32 8	33 12	35 0
	Kohát (*h*)	20 6	20 1	18 13	33 2	32 8	30 9	...	...	...	11 8	11 8	12 13	30 10	30 10	35 12	31 14	30 10	37 10
	Pesháwar (*a*)	21 8	21 0	19 8	37 0	32 12	38 0	...	...	...	11 5	11 5	10 12	30 14	26 10	34 8	33 8	29 9	22 0
	Házára	26 0	25 0	25 8	40 0	40 0	41 0	...	...	...	13 0	12 0	...	38 0	36 0	...	30 0	28 0	...
Central Provinces.	Saugor	23 12	23 12	20 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	9 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Damoh	28 0	27 0	23 8	...	...	...	13 8	12 8	13 8	14 8	13 8	14 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Jubbulpore	23 0	21 0	18 0	23 8	21 0	26 0	10 0	10 0	11 0	16 0	15 0	16 0	30 0	27 0	26 0	16 0	16 8	17 8
	Mandla	26 0	27 0	21 0	...	...	...	15 0	16 0	16 0	21 8	20 0	22 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Seoni	22 8	22 0	17 8	...	...	...	13 8	13 8	12 8	20 0	20 0	17 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Narsinghpur	19 0	17 8	16 8	...	...	...	9 8	9 8	10 0	12 0	12 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Hoshangabad	15 12	15 3	15 7	...	...	...	4 8	4 8	4 8	10 3	10 11	11 4	...	...	24 4	...	...	24 4
	Nimar	17 8	17 0	16 0	...	...	...	13 10	12 9	...	15 15	14 11	13 0	20 10	20 10	30 0	20 0	21 0	24 0
	Betúl	18 0	18 0	15 0	...	...	...	12 0	10 8	12 0	13 0	11 0	13 0	19 8	19 8	20 0	...	...	...
	Chhindwára	25 8	25 8	16 8	...	...	...	8 8	8 8	10 0	15 0	15 8	13 0	31 0	31 0	22 0	...	...	...
	Wardha	20 0	20 0	19 8	...	...	...	9 0	10 0	10 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	26 0	26 0	24 0	...	...	...
	Nagpur	19 12	19 4	17 4	...	...	...	9 12	9 0	9 12	16 0	16 0	17 4	31 4	31 4	25 12	...	...	...
	Chánda	20 0	19 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	16 0	35 8	27 8	26 0	...	...	...
	Bhandára	21 12	22 0	19 8	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	9 12	22 0	22 0	23 12	42 0	35 0	23 12	...	...	...
	Bálaghát	20 0	20 0	17 0	...	...	...	18 0	18 0	15 0	27 0	27 0	28 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Raipur	24 4	22 0	26 0	...	...	...	15 8	15 8	20 0	30 8	29 8	36 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bilaspur	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sambalpur	16 8	15 0	21 0	...	...	...	27 12	29 12	35 0	31 0	33 4	44 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
British Burma.	*Arakan Division.*																		
	Akyab	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Northern Arakan																		
	Kyoukpyoo	...	...	18 0	...	...	...	9 7	...	18 0	11 0	...	19 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sandoway	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 2	...	22 14	19 2	...	26 13	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Pegu Division.																		
	Rangoon Town	13 4	15 5	15 5	...	...	...	11 6	11 10	12 3	12 8	12 3	12 9	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Tharrawaddy	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Prome	9 11	9 11	12 2	...	...	...	12 3	11 3	14 15	14 7	13 12	19 10	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Irrawaddy Division.																		
	Bassein	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 12½	13 3½	16 13	13 5	13 10	19 9	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Henzada	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 4	11 15	14 5	13 0	15 10	19 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Thonegwa	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Thayetmyo	9 4	9 4	12 1	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	11 11	11 13	11 13	15 9	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Tenasserim Division.																		
	Moulmein Town & Amherst	9 0	9 0	12 2	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	12 2	12 2	12 2	15 5	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Tavoy	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 12	13 12	13 12	17 15	17 15	21 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Mergui	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 9	14 9	17 5	16 10	16 10	21 12	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Toungoo	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 10	12 13	18 5	12 13	14 3	21 5	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Shwaygyin	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 13	9 13	12 7	11 5	10 6	13 13	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Salween	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hyderabad Assigned Districts.	Secunderabad	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bolarum																		
	Chudderghat																		
	Amraoti	15 0	15 0	15 0	10 0	10 0	11 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	28 0	28 0	28 0	16 0	16 0	18 0
	Akola	17 0	17 0	16 0	...	...	...	7 0	7 0	8 0	13 0	13 0	11 0	26 0	26 0	30 0	21 0	21 0	20 0
	Ellichpur	17 0	16 0	16 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	10 0	12 0	10 0	28 0	27 0	27 0	24 0	22 0	22 0
	Buldana	18 0	18 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	11 0	24 0	24 0	32 0	22 0	22 0	28 0
	Wun	17 0	18 0	18 0	12 0	13 0	11 0	8 0	8 0	9 0	11 8	13 0	12 0	29 4	29 4	27 0	...	...	...
	Basim	22 0	21 8	21 0	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	5 4	14 0	13 0	13 4	30 0	29 0	36 0	...	...	...

Provinces.	Districts.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nugiee), *Panicum Miliaceum*, &c. Present fortnight.	Lesser Millets. Past fortnight.	Lesser Millets. 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.*	Kángra	...	...	...	21 0	21 0	24 0	140 0	140 0	140 0	11 8	11 8	11 0	11 0	10 0	10 8
	Jullundur (*a*)	...	...	...	29 0	28 0	31 8	110 0	110 0	110 0	14 8	14 8	14 6	14 0	14 0	14 0
	Hoshiárpur	...	...	...	27 8	27 8	30 8	110 0	110 0	100 0	14 0	14 0	13 12	13 12	13 12	13 8
	Gurdáspur	...	...	...	29 0	28 0	31 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	13 4	13 4	13 8	12 8	12 8	13 0
	Amritsar (*b*)	...	...	...	34 8	31 12	36 4	90 0	90 0	85 0	15 6	15 6	14 12	15 0	15 0	14 6
	Siálkot	...	...	...	31 0	29 8	28 0	120 0	120 0	130 0	15 8	15 8	15 0	15 0	15 0	14 8
	Gujrát (*c*)	...	...	...	28 12	29 8	27 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	*	*	*	15 8	15 4	15 0
	Jhelum (*a*)	...	...	...	29 0	27 0	26 0	120 0	120 0	160 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	15 0	15 0	15 8
	Rawalpindi (*d*)	...	...	...	35 0	32 8	24 8	95 0	84 0	85 0	15 6	15 4	14 12	15 4	15 0	14 8
	Shahpur	...	...	...	39 0	35 0	23 0	320 0	320 0	320 0	17 0	17 0	17 0	16 0	16 0	16 0
	Jhang (*e*)	...	...	...	26 12	27 5	26 8	200 0	200 0	200 0	14 4	14 4	15 0	14 2	14 2	14 8
	Montgomery (*a*)	...	...	...	31 0	32 0	31 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	12 0	12 0	13 0	11 0	11 0	12 0
	Mooltan (*f*)	...	...	...	28 0	25 0	24 0	90 0	90 0	90 0	14 0	14 0	14 8	13 8	13 8	14 4
	Muzaffargarh (*g*)	...	...	...	22 0	21 8	20 0	90 0	90 0	120 0	*	*	*	13 8	13 8	12 8
	Dera Ghází Khán	...	...	...	21 14	21 14	18 12	125 0	125 0	100 0	29 14	30 10	30 0	26 14	27 8	27 8
	Dera Ismail Khán	...	...	...	26 9	25 0	23 0	125 0	125 0	100 0	50 0	47 8	60 0	47 8	15 0	56 4
	Bannu	...	...	...	29 6	31 14	28 7	80 0	80 0	80 0	80 0	100 0	120 0	80 0	80 0	100 0
	Kohát (*h*)	...	...	...	26 12	28 1	19 2	102 0	81 0	120 0	68 14	68 14	102 0	63 12	63 12	87 0
	Pesháwar (*a*)	...	...	...	28 0	26 14	20 0	107 0	105 0	96 0	40 0	39 0	58 8	38 8	38 0	56 0
	Házára	...	...	...	23 0	24 0	17 0	80 0	140 0	70 0	...	13 0	...	12 0	12 0	...
Central Provinces.	Saugor	...	...	...	28 0	27 8	25 0	120 0	160 0	160 0	9 12	9 12	8 12	9 8	9 8	8 8
	Damoh	...	...	...	39 0	39 0	31 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	10 8	10 4	10 0	10 4	10 0	9 8
	Jubbulpore	...	...	...	30 0	27 0	28 0	120 0	130 0	120 0	11 8	11 8	11 10	11 0	11 0	11 4
	Mandla	25 0	25 0	25 0	40 0	45 0	34 0	256 0	256 0	256 0	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	8 0
	Seoni	...	...	...	26 0	26 0	18 0	220 0	220 0	220 0	11 8	11 8	11 8	11 0	10 0	11 4
	Narsinghpur	...	...	...	25 8	24 0	26 8	140 0	140 0	160 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	10 8	10 8	10 12
	Hoshangabad	...	...	...	23 8	23 8	21 10	160 0	160 0	160 0	11 8	11 8	9 8	10 8	10 8	9 0
	Nimar	...	...	...	20 4	20 4	18 10	160 0	160 0	120 0	13 13	13 13	13 0	13 0	13 0	12 12
	Betúl	15 0	15 0	15 0	18 0	18 0	16 0	320 0	320 0	240 0	8 8	8 8	9 8	8 0	8 0	9 0
	Chhindwára	21 0	21 0	18 0	28 0	29 0	20 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	9 0	9 0	9 8	8 0	8 0	8 8
	Wardha	...	...	...	21 0	20 0	20 8	100 0	100 0	130 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	11 0	11 0	11 8
	Nágpur	...	...	...	21 12	21 12	18 0	120 0	140 0	150 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	11 12	11 12	11 12
	Chánda	...	...	...	20 0	21 8	28 0	360 0	360 0	360 0	...	...	...	9 8	9 8	10 0
	Bhandára	...	...	...	23 0	23 0	22 12	95 0	96 0	...	10 4	10 4	11 0	10 0	10 0	10 12
	Bálaghát	...	...	...	26 0	27 0	30 0	275 0	275 0	275 0	9 4	9 4	10 0	9 0	9 0	10 0
	Raipur	...	...	...	26 8	28 8	29 0	64 0	64 0	64 0	11 4	11 4	9 4	11 0	11 0	8 12
	Bilaspur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received		
	Sambalpur	...	...	...	14 8	15 8	24 0	120 0	120 0	110 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	10 0	10 0	10 0
British Burma.	*Arakan Division.*															
	Akyab	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received			
	Northern Arakan															
	Kyoukpyoo	...	...	...	4 0	...	4 0	50 0	...	160 0	...	...	...	30 0	...	36 0
	Sandoway	...	...	...	...	...	28 6	469 11	...	469 11	...	...	...	39 0	...	...
	Pegu Division.															
	Rangoon Town	...	...	...	12 10	12 5	19 7	320 0	320 0	320 0	50 11	50 11	50 11	22 10	22 10	22 10
	Tharrawaddy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received		
	Prome	...	...	...	12 7	13 13	19 2	139 11	139 11	139 11	25 5	25 5	29 9	16 9	16 9	18 10
	Irrawaddy Division.															
	Bassein	...	...	...	10 15¼	10 15¼	13 8	284 7½	284 7½	339 4	24 5½	24 13½	31 15	22 2¾	22 2¾	29 7
	Henzada	...	...	...	...	...	...	183 8	183 8	183 8	29 9	29 9	29 9	29 9	29 9	29 9
	Thonegwa	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received		
	Thayetmyo	...	...	...	13 13	13 13	18 7	245 0	245 0	245 0	25 5	25 5	17 12	18 15	18 15	14 3
	Tenasserim Division															
	Moulmein Town & Amherst	...	...	...	12 2	12 2	12 2	220 0	220 0	220 0	20 15	20 15	32 5	20 8	20 8	22 12
	Tavoy	...	...	...	...	...	...	399 3	399 3	399 3	24 2	24 2	24 2	16 1	16 1	16 1
	Mergui	...	...	...	...	...	...	428 0	428 0	428 0	24 5	24 5	26 1	14 5 19/32	14 5 19/32	14 5 19/32
	Toungoo	...	...	...	12 9	12 8	12 9	24 0	24 0	24 0	23 8	22 0	30 12	18 12	14 1	18 12
	Shwaygyin	...	...	...	...	...	...	250 0	250 0	250 0	35 6	35 6	32 3	18 14	18 14	18 4
	Salween	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received		
Hyderabad Assigned Districts.	Secunderabad	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received		
	Bolarum															
	Chudderghat															
	Amraoti	...	...	...	17 0	17 0	22 0	64 0	64 0	70 0	12 8	12 8	12 0	12 0	12 0	11 8
	Akola	8 0	8 0	7 8	17 0	17 0	22 0	64 0	64 0	64 0	11 0	11 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	9 0
	Ellichpur	...	...	...	14 0	15 0	16 0	64 0	64 0	64 0	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	9 0
	Buldana	...	...	...	14 0	15 0	22 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	11 0
	Wun	...	...	...	14 0	18 0	27 0	200 0	200 0	100 0	...	...	...	10 0	11 0	11 8
	Basim	...	...	...	19 0	19 0	26 2	60 0	64 0	64 0	10 8	10 0	9 2	10 0	9 0	9 0

(*a*) Prices falling. (*b*) Barley, bajra, jowar and gram falling. (*c*) Wheat and salt falling; rice and gram rising. (*d*) Wheat, barley, rice, bajra, gram and salt falling. (*e*) Wheat, bajra, jowar and gram rising; barley and rice falling. (*f*) Jowar rising; wheat, bajra and gram falling. (*g*) Wheat, barley, bajra, gram and salt falling. (*h*) Gram rising, barley and bajra falling.

* No wholesale salt sold.

PRICES CURRENT OF FOOD-GRAINS THROUGHOUT INDIA FOR THE 2nd HALF OF OCTOBER 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. Past fortnight.	Great Millet. Corresponding fortnight of 1882.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Baira), *Penicillaria Spicata.* Present fortnight.	Bulrush Millet. Past fortnight.	Bulrush Millet. 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	10 2	10 12	11 6	11 5	11 15	12 4	9 15	9 8	10 2	11 2	10 8	11 2	29 14	28 4	33 6	..	...	...
	Kolar	...	...	...	12 0	11 4	11 2	12 8	12 0	13 15	15 0	14 0	15 3	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Túmkúr	13 8	14 0	14 8	12 0	11 8	13 0	14 0	13 0	12 8	14 8	14 0	13 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Mysore	11 0	11 0	12 4	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	11 0	12 4	13 0	12 0	35 0	34 0	32 0	...	...	...
	Hassan	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Shimoga	13 10	14 3	14 11	15 12	15 9	17 14	14 11	14 11	10 8	18 14	18 14	13 10	12 0	42 0	35 11	...	...	..
	Kadur	14 0	14 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	14 0	22 0	18 0	11 0	24 0	20 0	14 0	...	...	..	..	...	...
	Chitaldroog	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Coorg	Coorg	8 8	8 9	9 4	10 2	10 4	9 2	15 11	15 9	10 5	20 10	20 10	13 11	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rajpootana	Jeypore	17 0	17 0	17 2	25 0	25 0	23 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	8 8	8 8	9 0	24 0	25 0	20 0	22 0	21 0	20 8
	Kishengurh	17 8	17 8	18 8	24 0	24 0	27 0	8 0	8 0	9 8	9 0	9 0	11 0	23 8	23 8	27 0	19 8	19 8	22 0
	Kerrowlee	18 2	18 7	18 8	26 14	26 4	27 10	10 0	10 0	13 0	10 10	11 4	14 4	26 4	26 4	26 12	20 10	21 15	26 4
	Ulwur	18 12	18 4	19 14	23 13	23 10	30 6	8 10	8 10	9 0	10 8	10 8	12 8	23 0	24 0	28 10	18 15	21 15	25 12
	Bhurtpore (City)	17 1	16 7	19 3	22 9	22 15	29 8	7 12	7 12	6 12	9 2	9 6	11 0	22 7	22 7	26 4	19 11	20 8	22 8
	Ajmere	16 0	16 0	16 0	25 0	25 0	24 0	5 0	5 0	5 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	19 0	19 0	22 0	19 0	20 0	16 0
	Deoli Cantonment	21 3	17 3	18 4	20 8	24 15	22 15	...	...	...	9 4	8 4	11 8	21 0	20 13	20 0	21 3	18 0	20 12
	Erinpura	16 4	15 9	17 14	25 2	23 13	31 10	...	...	...	7 8	7 11	8 0	20 0	19 11	20 2	20 0	19 0	23 6
	Sirohee	13 8	13 8	*	25 0	21 0	*	6 8	7 0	*	8 0	8 0	*	14 0	14 0	*	15 0	16 0	*
	Abu	12 12	12 12	15 0	19 0	18 8	22 0	6 8	6 8	6 8	7 10	8 0	8 0	...	...	...	14 2	13 12	17 12
	Anadra	14 0	14 0	16 8	22 0	21 0	14 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	8 4	8 8	9 0	...	...	...	16 0	15 8	20 4
	Hilly Tracts of Meywar	20 0½	21 0	22 0	25 0	25 0	26 0	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Meywar (Oodeypore)	16 0¼	15 6¾	15 3¾	22 10½	21 14	21 7¾	9 6	9 6	10 8¾	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bánswára (Meywar Agency)	19 6	21 4	21 12	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	8 12	16 4	16 4	18 12	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Partábgurh („)	16 9	17 3	18 11	...	...	...	8 12	8 12	10 0	11 14	11 14	12 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Marwar (Jodhpore)	16 4	16 8	...	21 4	21 4	...	6 4	6 4	...	7 8	7 8	...	21 4	20 0	...	18 12	20 10	...
	Bikaneer	10 7	10 8	13 10	...	...	...	3 6	3 8	3 4	6 4	5 12	6 8	...	...	...	16 4	18 0	23 0
	Boondee	23 12	24 0	17 0	38 4	36 0	27 0	10 8	10 0	10 0	11 8	11 0	10 10	36 4	34 8	28 0	..	..	...
	Kotah	24 0	24 0	17 0	25 0	25 0	14 4	8 0	8 0	9 0	11 0	11 0	13 4	32 0	30 0	23 8	12 8	12 8	15 0
	Tonk	21 0	20 0	14 9	31 0	29 0	22 6	6 8	6 8	7 0	8 8	8 8	10 0	0 8	28 12	24 7	...	...	21 4
	Jhallawar	18 13	18 13	15 6	20 0	20 0	14 12	...	...	...	8 9	7 14	10 6	31 0¼	27 11	20 3	17 1	17 1	19 4
	Shahpoora	20 4	20 1	16 14	26 8	25 8	21 12	10 0	10 0	11 12	15 0	15 0	14 8	23 4	23 0	18 6	16 0	15 0	18 4
	Dholpur	16 9	16 12	17 15	23 10	23 10	28 4	10 2	9 13	10 2	10 11	10 9	12 6	23 7	23 10	23 10	20 5	21 12	25 2
Central India	Indore	15 8	15 0	16 8	...	...	...	9 3	9 3	9 3	10 14	10 0	10 14	23 0	24 0	26 10	21 14	18 3	22 14
	Gwalior	17 6	17 2	17 4	21 15	21 4	21 0	7 9	7 1	7 13	9 2	9 1	10 1	24 10	25 2	23 5	20 9	19 13	21 11
	Goona	25 0	25 0	21 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	8 0	8 0	9 0	8 8	8 8	9 8	40 0	40 0	27 0	20 0	20 0	16 8
	Baghelkhand (Sutna)	25 4	26 12	20 1	41 4	50 0	32 6	7 0	7 0	8 0	19 4	19 12	21 14	38 12	37 0	34 12	30 0	30 0	28 0

* Not received.

Districts.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murnwa, Nuglee), *Panicum Miliaceum*, &c. Present fortnight.	Lesser Millets. Past fortnight.	Lesser Millets. 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.	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.	
Bangalore	32 11	30 0	34 9	29 6	29 3	34 13	113 3	96 0	96 0	12 4	12 4	13 4	12 0	12 0	13 0	Mysore
Kolar	43 0	36 0	34 0	30 0	30 0	37 10	172 6	172 6	172 6	12 4	12 4	13 8	12 0	12 0	13 3	
Túmkúr	46 0	40 0	46 0	40 0	36 0	45 0	310 0	310 0	310 0	11 8	11 0	12 8	11 0	10 8	12 0	
Mysore	30 0	28 0	27 0	33 0	34 0	33 4	75 0	75 0	78 0	8 12	8 12	8 8	8 8	8 8	8 4	
Hassan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received			
Shimoga	37 13	42 0	35 8	33 10	33 10	36 12	480 0	480 0	480 0	10 8	10 8	11 0	10 8	10 8	10 8	
Kadur	42 0	40 0	25 0	36 0	34 0	23 0	64 0	64 0	64 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	11 0	
Chitaldroog	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received			
Coorg	29 10	31 0	20 5	29 11	30 9	21 5	110 0	110 0	110 0	10 1	10 3	9 2	9 7	9 12	8 7	Coorg
Jeypore	...	...	...	23 4	23 0	21 0	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	14 4	14 12	14 12	14 0	Rajpootana
Kishengurh	...	...	...	24 0	24 0	25 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	16 0	
Kerrowlee	...	...	...	27 8	27 8	27 8	...	...	...	13 8	13 6	14 2	13 0	13 0	14 0	
Ulwur	...	...	...	23 0	23 8	27 15	...	...	...	15 7	15 7	15 13	14 12	14 12	15 6	
Bhurtpore (City)	...	...	...	22 11	22 5	26 0	...	...	...	12 4	12 4	12 5	12 0	12 0	11 13	
Ajmere	...	...	...	26 0	26 0	24 0	80 0	80 0	70 0	...	...	...	17 0	17 0	16 10	
Deoli Cantonment	...	...	...	29 4½	25 8	23 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 10	12 12	12 12	
										R a. p.	R a. p. per md.	R a. p				
Erinpura	...	...	...	21 4	21 4	23 12	160 0	160 0	160 0	3 0 6	3 1 3	3 0 0	12 6	12 0	12 4	
Sirohee	...	...	...	18 0	20 0	*	160 0	160 0	*	3 0 0	3 0 0	*	12 5	12 5	*	
Abu	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	21 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	3 8 0	3 8 0	3 8 0	11 12	11 8	11 8	
Anadra	...	...	...	18 0	18 0	24 0	...	...	...	3 4 0	3 4 0	3 4 0	12 4	12 4	12 4	
Hilly Tracts of Meywar	...	...	...	21 0	20 0	24 0	†	‡	‡	3 10 0	3 10 0	3 9 10	11 0	11 0	11 2½	
										S. Ch	S. Ch.	S. Ch.				
Meywar (Oodeypore)	...	...	...	17 15½	16 12½	17 3	200 0	200 0	200 0	11 11½	10 15	9 12½	11 5½	10 8¾	9 15½	
										R a. p.	R a. p. per md.	R a. p.				
Bánswára (Meywar Agency)	...	...	...	32 8	37 8	33 12	...	...	...	4 3 9	...	...	9 6	10 10	10 10	
Partábgurh („)	...	...	...	19 9	19 11	25 0	...	...	...	2 7 0	...	...	16 4	16 4	15 8	
Marwar (Jodhpore)	...	...	...	20 4	20 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 0	16 4	...	
										S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.				
Bikaneer	...	...	...	17 4	18 0	20 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 8	11 8	11 8	
Boondee	...	...	...	36 0	34 8	28 0	140 0	160 0	160 0	12 4	11 8	12 8	12 0	11 4	12 4	
Kotah	...	...	...	30 0	30 0	26 8	240 0	240 0	240 0	13 8	13 8	13 4	13 0	13 0	12 12	
Tonk	...	...	...	31 0	29 4	22 2	100 0	107 0	160 0	13 8	13 8	12 6	13 4	13 4	11 12	
Jhallawar	...	...	...	24 1	23 4	21 5	...	...	...	10 7½	10 2	10 14	10 3½	9 14	10 10	
Shahpoora	...	...	...	23 8	23 8	21 0	160 0	160 0	120 0	12 14	12 14	13 14	12 12	12 12	13 10	
Dholpur	...	...	...	24 7	24 3	27 4	...	...	...	13 8	13 8	13 3	12 10	12 10	12 6	
Indore	...	...	...	18 0	17 7	18 7	100 0	100 0	100 0	12 0	12 0	12 5	11 6	11 6	12 0	Central India
Gwalior	...	...	...	22 12	23 5	24 3	127 12	127 12	109 8	...	...	...	12 0	11 14	11 14	
Goona	...	...	...	32 0	32 0	25 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	12 8	12 8	12 10	12 0	12 0	12 0	
Baghelkhand (Sutna)	...	...	...	36 2	40 0	33 4	160 0	160 0	160 0	12 4	12 4	12 8	11 5	11 8	11 12	

† Ten pies per bundle. ‡ Eight pies per bundle.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE,
(Statistical Branch.)

J. WESTLAND,
Offg. 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 SEPTEMBER AND 1st HALF OF OCTOBER 1883 PUBLISHED IN PAGES 2106, 2107, 2152 AND 2153 OF THE SUPPLEMENT TO THE "GAZETTE OF INDIA", DATED 27th OCTOBER AND 10th NOVEMBER 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, 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.
		S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.
2nd half of September 1883.																																	
Mysore	Bangalore	10 8	10 11	11 2	11 7	11 11	12 0	9 13	9 10	9 11	10 13	10 10	11 2	28 10	31 4	30 15	...	...	...	29 1	29 7	29 9	29 5	29 12	30 13	96 0	96 0	96 0	12 4	12 4	13 4	12 0	12 0	13 0
	Kolar	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	10 3	12 0	13 15	14 0	14 0	14 14		...	...	...	...	...	...	33 0	35 0	32 2	28 0	28 0	34 3	172 6	172 6	172 6	12 4	12 4	13 8	12 0	12 0	13 3
	Túmkúr	14 8	14 8	14 0	11 8	11 8	13 0	13 0	13 0	12 9	13 8	13 8	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	41 0	41 0	39 0	37 0	36 0	39 0	340 0	340 0	340 0	11 0	11 0	12 0	10 8	10 8	11 8
	Mysore	11 0	11 2	11 4	...	...	...	10 4	10 4	11 0	11 14	11 12	12 0	30 0	...	25 0	...	...	...	26 0	28 0	23 0	32 0	32 0	30 0	75 0	75 0	78 0	8 12	8 12	8 4	8 8	8 8	8 0
	Shimoga	14 11	14 11	13 10	15 12	15 12	14 11	14 11	13 10	11 9	17 14	18 14	13 10	42 0	37 14	31 8	...	...	...	38 1	37 4	32 0	34 10	34 10	31 8	480 0	480 0	480 0	10 8	10 8	10 8	10 8	10 8	10 8
	Kadur	14 0	14 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	14 0	17 0	15 0	11 0	19 0	17 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	38 0	38 0	25 0	32 0	32 0	23 0	64 0	64 0	64 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	11 0
Rajpootana	Bikaneer	10 8	10 6	13 6	...	...	...	3 8	3 6	3 4	5 12	5 12	6 8	...	...	...	18 0	18 0	20 8	...	...	...	18 0	17 12	17 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 8	11 8	11 8
1st half of October 1883.																																	
Mysore	Bangalore	10 12	10 8	11 7	11 15	11 7	12 11	9 8	9 13	10 1	10 8	10 13	11 3	28 4	28 10	32 1	...	...	...	30 0	29 1	33 0	29 3	29 5	33 3	96 0	96 0	96 0	12 4	12 4	13 4	12 0	12 0	13 0
	Kolar	...	...	...	11 4	12 0	11 2	12 0	12 0	13 10	14 0	14 0	14 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	36 0	33 0	34 0	30 0	28 0	36 8	172 6	172 6	172 6	12 4	12 4	13 8	12 0	12 0	13 3
	Túmkúr	14 0	14 8	14 0	11 8	11 8	13 0	13 0	13 0	12 8	14 0	13 8	13 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	40 0	41 0	41 0	36 0	37 0	41 0	340 0	340 0	340 0	11 0	11 0	12 8	10 8	10 8	12 0
	Mysore	11 0	11 0	11 4	...	...	...	11 0	10 4	11 0	13 0	11 14	12 0	34 0	30 0	25 0	...	...	...	28 0	26 0	24 0	34 0	32 0	30 8	75 0	75 0	78 0	8 12	8 12	8 4	8 8	8 8	8 0
	Shimoga	14 3	14 11	13 10	15 9	15 12	16 13	14 11	14 11	11 9	18 14	17 14	13 10	42 0	42 0	33 10	...	...	...	42 0	38 1	34 2	33 10	34 10	31 8	480 0	480 0	480 0	10 8	10 8	11 0	10 8	10 8	10 8
	Kadur	14 0	14 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	14 0	18 0	17 0	11 0	20 0	19 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	40 0	38 0	25 0	34 0	32 0	23 0	64 0	64 0	64 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	11 0
Central India	Indore	15 0	14 8	16 13	...	...	...	9 3	8 9	10 0	10 0	10 0	12 0	24 0	20 0	28 3	18 3	19 3	22 14	...	...	...	17 7	17 2	17 12	100 0	100 0	100 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	11 6	11 6	...
	Gwalior	17 2	16 12	17 7	21 4	21 0	20 9	7 1	7 5	7 13	9 1	9 2	10 1	25 2	24 4	23 5	19 13	18 12	22 7	...	...	...	23 5	22 13	24 10	127 12	109 8	109 8	...	...	...	11 14	11 7	11 14
	Goona	25 0	23 12	21 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	8 0	8 0	9 0	8 8	9 8	9 8	40 0	36 0	26 0	20 0	20 0	16 8	...	...	...	32 0	32 0	25 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	12 8	12 8	12 10	12 0	12 0	12 0
	Baghelkhand (Sutna)	26 12	26 1	20 5	50 0	43 0	35 0	7 0	7 0	8 0	19 12	17 12	21 0	37 0	37 8	52 8	30 0	30 0	29 14	...	...	...	40 0	36 9	30 14	160 0	160 0	160 0	12 4	12 4	12 8	11 8	11 8	11 12

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

J. WESTLAND,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

Comparative Statement of the Net Indian Sea and Land Customs Revenue (excluding Salt Revenue) for the first seven months of the official year 1883-84, and of the twelve preceding years.

(IN THOUSANDS OF RUPEES.)

Year.	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.
	FOR THE SEVEN MONTHS, APRIL TO OCTOBER.																									
1871-72	5,80	41,51	11,68	58,99	4,21	23,72	2,19	30,12	73	71	97	2,41	2,01	7,31	8,29	17,61	90	2,39	10,72	14,01	13,65	75,64	89,29	33,85	1,23,14	1871-72.
1872-73	7,16	42,07	12,77	62,00	3,19	23,87	1,80	28,86	65	65	1,29	2,59	2,26	6,86	6,55	15,67	1,82	2,71	19,53	24,06	15,08	76,16	91,24	41,94	1,33,18	1872-73.
1873-74	5,84	40,14	9,35	55,33	3,46	23,11	1,78	28,35	71	46	66	1,83	2,07	7,87	8,06	18,00	1,95	2,78	15,46	20,19	14,03	74,36	88,39	35,31	1,23,70	1873-74.
1874-75	6,68	45,52	6,83	59,03	3,88	26,13	1,94	31,95	66	38	76	1,80	2,01	7,95	7,83	17,79	2,28	3,75	10,24	16,27	15,51	83,73	99,24	27,60	1,26,84	1874-75.
1875-76	6,92	43,56	8,11	58,59	3,90	22,60	3,45	29,95	73	54	92	2,19	2,37	8,33	7,68	18,38	2,18	2,78	18,51	23,47	16,10	77,81	93,91	38,67	1,32,58	1875-76.
1876-77	7,23	37,99	7,41	52,63	4,57	22,10	58	27,25	90	42	13	1,45	3,20	7,42	5,02	15,64	2,59	3,04	13,00	18,63	18,49	70,97	89,46	26,14	1,15,60	1876-77.
1877-78	8,46	47,56	8,64	64,66	4,89	25,79	52	31,20	1,19	49	22	1,90	3,07	4,63	1,14	8,84	2,81	3,33	9,65	15,79	20,42	81,80	1,02,22	20,17	1,22,39	1877-78.
1878-79	7,45	38,84	7,75	54,04	4,78	23,32	1,25	29,35	1,03	32	11	1,46	3,29	5,48	2,50	11,27	4,02	3,95	14,44	22,41	20,57	71,91	92,48	26,05	1,18,53	1878-79.
1879-80	6,68	35,70	5,23	47,61	5,19	19,68	1,02	25,89	1,79	45	11	2,35	3,11	5,34	3,70	12,15	3,96	3,60	17,39	24,95	20,73	64,77	85,50	27,45	1,12,95	1879-80.
1880-81	7,52	34,66	6,51	48,69	4,89	28,25	1,03	34,17	2,60	64	13	3,37	2,82	6,14	5,21	14,17	2,68	4,53	19,36	26,57	20,51	74,22	94,73	32,24	1,26,97	1880-81.
1881-82	7,50	32,69	8,80	48,99	5,89	25,50	85	32,24	2,24	71	17	3,12	2,78	5,69	3,38	11,85	3,93	4,42	22,92	31,27	22,34	69,01	91,35	36,12	1,27,47	1881-82.
1882-83	8,02	2	8,84	16,88	5,83	—105*	78	5,56	2,03	4	31	2,38	3,18	1	2,41	5,60	4,67	5	28,37	33,09	23,73	—93*	22,80	40,71	63,51	1882-83.
1883-84	7,83	9	10,21	18,13	6,07	22	69	6,98	2,06	2	26	2,34	2,88	7	3,10	6,05	4,56	10	20,29	24,95	23,40	50	23,90	34,55	58,45	1883-84.

* The amount refunded is greater than the duty collected.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE,
STATISTICAL BRANCH;
Calcutta, 20th November 1883.

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

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

RAILWAY TRAFFIC.

No. XLII 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 October 1882. Total.	Per mile open.	Total mean length open.	Receipts for week ending 27th October 1883. Total.	Per mile open.	Total Receipts from 1st April to 28th October 1882. Total.	Per mile open per week.	Total Receipts from 1st April to 27th October 1883. Total.	Per mile open per week.	Total Increase in 1883-84.	Total Decrease in 1883-84.
			R	R		R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
	Guaranteed.												
3rd Nov. 1883	Eastern Bengal(a) .	172	1,27,875	743	172	92,086	535	33,36,997	643	26,95,271	522	. . .	6,41,726
27th Oct. 1883	Oudh and Rohilkhand	547	94,363	173	547	99,377	182	27,78,348	160	32,58,296	199	4,79,948	. . .
27th ditto .	Sind, Punjab & Delhi .	676	2,01,638	298	735	1,95,968	267	53,08,131	260	65,45,789	295	12,37,658	. . .
27th ditto .	Madras . . .	861	1,27,862	149	861	1,35,509	157	40,85,332	158	38,53,391	149	. . .	2,31,941
27th ditto .	South Indian . .	655	80,277	123	655	84,851	130	22,35,419	113	23,46,020	119	1,10,601	. . .
3rd Nov. 1883	Great Indian Peninsula	1,458	6,33,119	434	1,451	4,78,558	330	1,77,88,102	410	1,82,17,228	418	4,29,126	. . .
27th Oct. 1883	Bombay, Baroda and Central India . .	461	1,65,879	360	461	1,81,666	394	54,08,324	389	62,64,425	453	8,56,101	. . .
	TOTAL .	4,830	14,31,013	296	4,882	12,68,015	260	4,09,40,653	281	4,31,80,420	294	22,39,767	. . .
	State.												
3rd Nov. 1883	East Indian . .	1,507	7,79,600	517	1,509	9,60,703	637	2,46,62,295	543	2,85,56,264	631	38,93,969	. . .
27th Oct. 1883	Calcutta and South-Eastern . . .	33	8,274	251	56	6,850	122	1,15,392	120	1,71,859	106	56,467	. . .
27th ditto .	Nalhati . .	27	874	32	27	1,401	52	39,804	49	46,569	57	6,765	. . .
27th ditto .	Northern Bengal .	230	38,884	169	239	39,390	165	11,22,849	161	11,89,464	169	66,615	. . .
27th ditto .	Tirhoot . . .	75	12,757	170	166	15,638	94	3,61,461	150	4,94,383	100	1,32,922	. . .
29th Sep. 1883	Patna-Gya . . .	57	8,259	145	. .	(b)	.	(c)2,36,311	159	(d)2,20,855	149	. . .	15,456
27th Oct. 1883	Cawnpore-Achnera .	138	10,338	75	138	10,320	75	2,96,735	71	3,07,819	74	11,084	. . .
27th ditto .	Dildarnagar-Ghazipur	12	859	72	12	808	67	25,564	71	26,307	73	743	. . .
3rd Nov. 1883	Rajputana-Malwa .	1,116	1,76,026	158	1,117	2,22,950	199	56,65,700	168	67,96,270	203	11,30,570	. . .
27th Oct. 1883	Wardha Coal . .	45	13,084	291	45	14,282	317	2,99,088	220	3,94,967	293	95,879	. . .
27th ditto .	Nagpur & Chhattisgarh	98	6,091	62	149	9,988	67	2,86,102	97	6,80,412	152	3,94,310	. . .
27th ditto .	Rangoon and Irrawaddy Valley . .	161	40,909	254	161	24,184	150	7,90,923	163	7,67,267	159	. . .	23,656
3rd Nov. 1883	Sindia	75	7,413	99	75	8,281	110	1,75,241	78	1,77,725	79	2,484	. . .
27th Oct. 1883	Punjab Northern .	409	55,850	137	421	58,212	138	16,78,756	138	17,66,341	140	87,585	. . .
27th ditto .	Indus Valley and Kandahar . . .	660	1,33,039	202	660	89,799	136	24,97,037	125	41,65,975	210	16,68,938	. .
27th ditto .	Kaunia-Dhurla . .	32	1,454	45	32	3,419	107	45,401	47	60,328	63	14,927	. . .
3rd Nov. 1883	Rewari-Ferozepore .	. .	. . .	.	89	4,260	48	. . .	. .	2,31,550	87	2,31,550	. . .
	TOTAL .	3,168	5,14,111	162	e3,387	5,09,782	151	1,36,36,364	143	1,74,98,091	169	38,61,727	. . .
	Assisted Company.												
3rd Nov. 1883	Bengal Central . .	21	624	30	35	2,076	59	(f)1,207	31	63,436	60	62,229	. . .
	Native States.												
27th Oct. 1883	Bhavnagar-Goudal .	193	11,383	59	193	14,200	74	4,96,789	85	5,44,531	94	47,742	. . .
27th ditto .	Nizam's . . .	121	15,169	125	121	13,540	112	4,98,667	137	4,61,381	127	. . .	37,286
20th ditto .	Mysore . . .	86	7,180	83	. .	(b)	.	(g)1,72,794	69	(h)1,61,246	65	. . .	11,548
3rd Nov. 1883	Jodhpore . . .	19	503	26	19	1,060	56	(i)9,576	28	22,134	39	12,558	. . .
	TOTAL .	419	34,235	82	(j)333	28,800	86	11,77,826	95	11,89,292	95	11,466	. . .
	GRAND TOTAL .	9,945	27,59,583	277	k10,146	27,69,376	273	8,04,18,345	269	9,04,87,503	298	1,00,69,158	. . .
	GROSS ESTIMATED EXPENSES .	. .	. . .	.	. .	. . .	.	4,17,50,344	139	4,59,26,167	149	. . .	. . .
	NET RECEIPTS .	. .	. . .	.	. .	. . .	.	3,86,68,001	130	4,45,61,336	144	58,93,335	. . .

(a) Exclusive of the Company's share of the earnings of the Bengal Central Railway.
(b) Return not received.
(c) Total receipts from 1st April to 30th September 1882.
(d) Total receipts from 1st April to 29th September 1883.
(e) Excludes mileage of Patna-Gya State Railway (57).
(f) Total receipts from 16th to 28th October 1882.
(g) Total receipts from 1st April to 21st October 1882.
(h) Total receipts from 1st April to 20th October 1883.
(i) Total receipts from 24th June to 28th October 1882.
(j) Excludes mileage of Mysore State Railway (86).
(k) Excludes mileages of Patna-Gya and Mysore State Railways (57 + 86).

H. F. HANCOCK, *Colonel, R.E.,*
Offg. Deputy Secretary.

SIMLA,
The 19th November 1883.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

MEMORANDUM ON THE WEATHER EXPERIENCE IN INDIA DURING THE SIX MONTHS, MAY TO OCTOBER 1883.

No. 111 Met.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of India, in the Revenue and Agricultural Department,—dated Calcutta, the 23rd November 1883.

METEOROLOGY.

RESOLUTION.

READ the following—

Memorandum on the Weather experience in India during the six months, May to October 1883.

The weather of May, in Northern India, was far from uniform. During the first two-thirds of the month in North-Western and Central India, the temperature was excessive and the atmosphere very dry; while in Bengal and Assam the weather was cool and wet. In the latter Province, the rainfall was very heavy (27 inches having fallen in ten days at Silchar), causing the river Barák to rise 41½ feet above its zero level. After the 21st, however, these conditions were reversed. Showery weather set in over the Punjab and North-Western and Central Provinces, and the temperature fell to about 20° below the average; while in Assam and Bengal, the weather cleared and became warm and dry. In the Peninsula and Burma, there was but little worthy of note.

The monsoon rains were ushered in in Bengal and Orissa by a small cyclonic storm, which was apparently formed over the head of the Bay on the 13th June, reached the land on the 14th, and travelling to the north-west, occasioned heavy rain as far as Behar, beyond which Province the rains did not extend until quite the close of the month. The heaviest fall attributable to this depression was 12½ inches at Mozufferpore. On the Bombay side, the earlier portion of the month was characterized either by strong winds from a non-monsoon direction, or by light variable breezes; but, on the 24th, the regular monsoon current set in, and from that time onward blew steadily. About the 26th of the month a second cyclone of the weaker or monsoon type was formed over the Bay of Bengal. Thence it passed to Cuttack on the 30th, reached Seoni on July 1st, Indore on the 2nd, and lay between Rajkot and Karachi on the 3rd of that month. It thus passed on a due westerly course right across the Peninsula. The rain accompanying this cyclone was very heavy, and the resulting floods of the Taptee and in Gujarat were very destructive, interrupting railway communication and submerging much of the city of Surat.

As the general result, the monsoon rains were late in setting in on the Bombay side and throughout Western and North-Western India, and in the Peninsula the rainfall of the month was deficient; only in Bengal was it up to or above the average amount. These latter peculiarities were more or less characteristic of a large part of the season.

The disappearance of the cyclonic storm noticed above was followed by two or three days of fine weather and high barometric pressure. Rain then recommenced, and in Southern India, Bengal and the Eastern Peninsula, continued more or less steadily till the close of July. But in the Punjab, Rajputana and a large part of the North West and Central Provinces, the rain ceased about the 19th, and a drought set in, which lasted without intermission till nearly or quite the end of August.

August was a month of deficient rainfall in all parts of India, except the Provinces of Madras, Berar and Assam. The drought increased in extent and intensity during the earlier part of the month, the air became dry, the temperature high, and, on some days during the height of the drought, no rain fell over the whole of that part of the country lying to the northward of Belgaum and to the westward of Benares. On the 19th, however, when the prospects of the season were becoming critical, the weather changed, the air became damper, rain fell in the Central Provinces, and extending slowly to the North-West, reached the extreme north of the Punjab by the end of the month.

This changed weather lasted in North-Western India till about the middle of September, when the sky cleared, and the fine bright weather characteristic of the close of the rainy season set in. But, in the meantime, the amount of rainfall over the Punjab, Rajputana and Central Provinces was so heavy as considerably to exceed the normal total of the month. In other parts of India, rain continued to fall more or less steadily till near the close of September, and on the whole, the meteorological conditions of the month were of about the usual character. The rains apparently ceased in—

The Punjab, on the 10th.
Rajputana, on the 14th.
The North-Western Provinces, on the 18th.
Central Provinces, on the 25th.

With the cessation of the rains, the usual rise of temperature occurred in these Provinces.

In October, the fine dry weather which had already become established in North-Western India, extended further to south and east, and the autumnal rains of the transitional period set in on the Coromandel Coast. In each case, the change occurred rather earlier than usual. Over

Bengal and Assam, in the first ten days of the month, the rainfall was very light as compared with the normal average. There were sharp showers on the 12th, 13th and 14th, and with these showers the rains ceased, apparently for the season, so that the total at the end of the month was very small. The deficiency was greatest in Orissa and Lower Bengal, where it amounted to over 9 inches, while at Darjeeling it was 6 and at Burdwan 4 inches. The Madras reports shew that north winds were felt on the Ganjam Coast on October 9th, whence they gradually extended towards Madras. The sky during this time became much more cloudy all over the Presidency, and from the 12th, heavy rain fell almost daily until the 18th, the wind on many occasions blowing from a south-east rather than from a north-east direction. After that date, until the 27th, the weather was much more settled. But quite at the close of the month conditions again changed; a small barometric depression was formed in the south-west of the Bay, and proceding slowly northward, occasioned a good deal of rain all along the Coromandel and Ganjam Coasts. On the Bombay side, generally, fine weather, chequered by occasional showers, prevailed till the 18th, when a small disturbance was formed over the Presidency, accompanied with very unsettled weather and heavy rain. This lasted for three days, when the depression broke up, the sky cleared, and the wind changed. From the 22nd to the end of the month the weather was fine.

Summing up the rainfall of the whole season from June 1st to October 31st, it appears that five-eighths of the stations enumerated in the daily reports had less than the average amount and three-eighths more than the average. Akyab shows the greatest deficiency, *viz.*, 38 inches, and Akola the greatest excess, *viz.*, 41½ inches. And taking the mean of the stations as classified under their respective Provinces, there has been a mean deficiency in—

The Punjab of	3·4 inches.	Central India of	8·8 inches.
The North-Western Provinces	12·0 „	Rajputana	6·8 „
Assam	7·1 „	Sind, Gujrat, &c.	2·7 „
Bengal	3·7 „	Burma of	14·2 „

and a mean excess in—

The Central Provinces, of	2·8 inches.	Madras, Mysore and Coorg	1·1 inches.
Berar	33·8 „	Ceylon	12·0 „
Bombay	7·4 „		

W. L. DALLAS,
Asst. Metl. Reporter to the Govt. of India.

ADDITIONAL NOTE.

In a note appended to the last semi-annual weather report, after adverting to the unusually heavy winter and spring snowfall on the North-West Himalaya, to which the latest addition was made on the 28th and 29th May, it was stated—"If 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."

The result has been stated in the foregoing memorandum. It was not exactly in accordance with the terms of the above forecast, inasmuch as the setting in of the rains in the Upper Provinces took place only a few days later than on the average, and rather more than a fortnight of rainy weather preceded the period of drought which had been foreseen, and which set in on the 19th July. But there were indications that throughout this rainy interval the influence of the snowfall was operative. On the North-West Himalaya the rain of the first half of July was accompanied with frequent thunder-storms and hail-storms (always a sign of an unsteady monsoon), and in clear intervals the upper clouds could be seen drifting steadily from the north-west, proving the existence at no great height of the dry current which, about the 19th, descended and replaced the monsoon, prevailing over the whole of North-Western India and Rajputana, and influencing the winds even down to the Deccan on the south and to Behar on the east.

Notwithstanding then, that, as subsequent information showed, the heavy snowfall of the winter did not extend to Lahoul, Spiti, the Pangi Valley and Ladak, but was restricted to the outer snowy range, even this sufficed to cause a prolonged drought, and I am decidedly of opinion that the experience of the present season has given strong confirmation of the validity of the view on which the forecast was based.

H. F. BLANFORD,
Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of India.

ORDER.—Ordered that the papers be printed in the Supplement to the *Gazette of India.*

(True Extract.)
E. C. BUCK,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

REPORTS ON THE STATE OF THE SEASONS AND PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 13th NOVEMBER 1883.

GENERAL REMARKS.—Rain continues in Madras and the southern districts of Bombay, and general prospects are good in both Presidencies, though some damage has been done by unusually heavy rain in parts of the former. Scarcity of water is still felt in Sind. In Hyderabad, Central India, and Rajputana the *rabi* crops are generally in good condition and promise well. Recent rain in Burma has improved the condition of rice on high lands and later transplanting and clear weather is now needed. In Assam and Bengal there has been no rain, and serious injury has been done to the rice crop in the western and southern districts of Bengal, the crop on high lands having been mostly destroyed.

Prospects continue excellent in the Central Provinces. In the North-Western Provinces and Oudh slight showers have fallen in a few districts; the *rabi* crops are fair but require rain.

The *kharif* harvest is now approaching completion in most provinces; *rabi* sowings continue, but are backward in Bengal owing to absence of rain.

Prices are rising in Bengal and Burma and are generally steady elsewhere.

The public health is good, but cholera still lingers in some districts in Southern India.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Madras—(Nov. 14th)		
Bellary	·14 (average of 4 stations).	Standing crops generally good; harvest *cholum, cumbu,* yield below average; gingelly, *ragi, karra,* about average; 14 deaths from cholera.
Kurnool	1·22 (average of 6 stations).	Harvest *cholum, sajja, karra,* indigo, yield below average.
Ganjam	·71 (average of 6 stations).	Standing crops generally good; fever and small-pox slight in one taluk.
Kistna	·9 (average of 11 stations).	Standing crops good; those submerged recovering; harvest black paddy, *cholum, karra,* yield below average; small-pox, fever and cattle-disease in parts.
Chingleput (Madras)	3·4 (average of 11 stations).	Standing crops injured by excess of rain in parts, elsewhere in good condition; harvest *kar,* paddy, &c., yield half; 12 deaths from cholera; small-pox slight in 3 talukas.
Coimbatore	2·79 (average of 16 stations).	Standing crops damaged by excessive rain in parts, elsewhere in good condition; harvest paddy, *cholum, ragi, cumbu,* yield about average; 83 deaths from cholera; fever, small-pox, and cattle-disease slight.
Tanjore	3·33 (average of 14 stations).	Standing crops generally good; harvest paddy, *cholum, ragi, cumbu,* yield about average; 14 deaths from cholera.
Madura	2·74 (average of 8 stations).	Standing crops fair; harvest dry crops, yield average; cholera in parts.
Malabar	3·4 (average of 14 stations).	Second crop cultivation progressing; small-pox and fever slight.
Travancore	·668	Sowing over; fever in parts. *General Remarks.*—General prospects good.
Bombay—(Nov. 14th)		
Kurrachee	*Nil*	River at Kotri on 11th 6 ft. 2 inches against 6 ft. 9 inches on same date last year; fever generally prevalent; cattle-disease in 2 talukas; some loss of cows in Mirpur Batoro; harvesting in progress; small-pox prevalent in 3 villages in district; 9 fresh cases, 6 deaths; wheat, red rice and *bajri* in Kurrachee 24, 28, and 36; in Kotri 32 and 32; in Sakro 16, 26 and 44, and in Mirpur Batoro 22, 30 and 36 lbs. per rupee respectively.
Hyderabad	. . .	Cold has set in fairly; small-pox in 5, fever in 9 and cattle-disease in 5 talukas; wheat 26, *bajri* 38, *jowari* 42, red rice 26, and white rice 22 lbs. per rupee.
Ahmedabad	. . .	*Kharif* harvest progressing; *rabi* sowing commenced; standing crops healthy; fever in some talukas; *bajri* 28¾ and wheat 25½ lbs. per rupee
Baroda	. . .	Slight cholera in Navsari, Mahuwa and Sangad mahals; fast disappearing from Attansamba; harvesting of *kharif* and sowing of *rabi* in progress; *bajri* 31 and rice 24 lbs. per rupee.
Surat	. . .	Sowing of *rabi* crops continues; fever generally prevailing in district; cholera in Surat; 6 cases, 5 deaths; in Jalalpur 40 cases, 14 deaths, and in Bulsar 9 cases, 2 deaths; few locusts remain to be destroyed; *jowari* 38 and *nagli* 43 lbs. per rupee.
Nasik	*Nil*	*Kharif* reaping and *rabi* sowing vigorously continued; locusts diminishing; full grown locusts have appeared from other parts; public health good; fever in Chandor Taluka; *bajri* 33, wheat 28½ and rice 22½ lbs. per rupee.
Colaba (Bombay)	*Nil*	Abnormal temperature 1° warm to 3° cool; vapour in air excessive on 7th and 13th; abnormal wind southerly from 9th to 11th.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bombay—*contd.*		
Poona	. . . . .	Weather clear; *rabi* sowing progressing; prices—*bajri* 44 and *jowari* 52 lbs. per rupee; in Poona *bajri* 34 and *jowari* 43 lbs.
Ahmednagar	·12 in Parner	*Bajri* reaping and *rabi* sowing in progress; cholera in Karjat, 7 attacks, 2 deaths; locusts in Shrigonda; cattle-disease in Newasa; *bajri* maximum 57 lbs. per rupee in Shrigonda; minimum 39 lbs. in Nagar; *jowari* maximum 72 lbs. in Shrigonda, minimum 54 lbs. in Akola.
Sholapore	At Sholapore ·01, total 39·93.	Cholera in Malsiras taluka, 15 cases, 3 fatal; reaping of *kharif* and sowing of *rabi* crops being completed; *jowari* 65 and *bajri* 57 lbs. per rupee.
Dharwar	Slight rain throughout the district.	Reaping of rice generally commenced; other early crops good and in ears; sowing of late crops nearly completed; fever and cattle-disease in 2 talukas; rice 24 to 41 lbs. and *jowari* 49 to 88 lbs. per rupee.
Kanara	In Karwar ·23, in Kumta 1·65, Sirsi 1·42, and in Halial ·52, total 147·61.	Rice harvest continues above ghât but nearly completed on coast; fever prevails above ghât talukas; small-pox in Panawar; common rice in Karwar 11 seers 51 tolas, in district average 15¼ seers.
Rajkot	. . . . .	In some parts of Sorath Halar and Gohelvad fever prevailing, in other parts general health good; weather cool; *bajri* 30 and *jowari* 35 lbs. per rupee.
		General Remarks.—River still low in Sindh; slight rain in 7 districts; agricultural prospects generally good; *kharif* harvesting and *rabi* sowing nearly completed in some districts, in progress in others; fever in most districts; cholera in parts of Guzerat and the Deccan; cattle-disease and small-pox in a few places.
Bengal—(14th Nov.)		
Chittagong	*Nil*	Weather fine with cloudy mornings at times; prospects of crops fair, but rain is wanted; prices somewhat high; general health good; cattle-disease continues.
Dacca	*Nil*	Paddy being harvested; rain wanted for winter crops.
24-Pergunnahs	*Nil*	Prospects of late paddy crop continue very unfavourable; yield not expected more than average eight annas, except in south of district; cultivation of winter crops hindered by early cessation of the rains; common rice 13 to 19 seers per rupee; health of people generally good, though cases of fever reported from Baraset, Bussirhat and Sudder Sub-divisions.
Moorshedabad	*Nil*	Weather cool and dry; *amun* on high land in a bad state, on low land and in irrigated places it is good; on the whole an eight-anna crop expected; *rabi* sowings being hindered owing to want of rain fever prevalent in thana Dewanserai and in Jungipore town.
Bajshahye	*Nil*	Weather cool; *amun* on high land being used as fodder; *rabi* being sown in most places; fever here and there; cholera has appeared in Nattore town.
Burdwan	*Nil*	Prospects of crops unfavourable; public health fair.
Rungpore	*Nil*	Weather seasonable; prospects of *amun* paddy bad; other crops good; prices of food-grains stationary; fever prevalent.
Bhagulpore	*Nil*	Rice on high land withering up and being used as fodder, on low land still reported good; *rabi* cultivation going on, but prospects not favourable; fever prevalent in Soopole Sub-division; rice 13 seers 14 chittacks per rupee.
Purneah	*Nil*	Prospects of rice crop not favourable; *rabi* sowings being pushed on; common rice 16 seers per rupee; fever raging; cases of cholera reported here and there.
Patna	*Nil*	Rice crop failing except where water can be obtained; *rabi* sowing continues, but rain is required; *rahar*, cotton and sugarcane growing well; public health good.
Durbhanga	*Nil*	Paddy on high land withering; *rabi* germinated looks green yet, but wants rain; prices rising; fever prevalent in south.
Hazareebagh	*Nil*	Weather clear and cold; prospects of rice not improved, a four to six-anna crop expected; *rabi* plants doing well; public health good.
Cuttack	*Nil*	Late rice crop ripening, in some places being cut; partial loss of crops apprehended for want of rain; price of rice almost unchanged; public health good.
		General Remarks.—The week has been rainless throughout these provinces, and the cold weather is fairly setting in; the reports on the state and prospects of the crops continue to be satisfactory from the eastern districts with the exception of Furreedpore and Mymensingh, and from the districts of Julpigoree and Cooch Behar; from Orissa and Manbhoom also the reports are not bad, as the injury done to the rice crop is said to have been partial and not considerable; from all other parts, however, the accounts are very unfavourable; the rice crop has been mostly destroyed on the high land, and has also been damaged to a greater or less extent on the low land; in these parts the *rabi* crops also are not favourable; in some places cultivation is going on, but not satisfactorily for want of sufficient moisture in the ground, in others it is quite at a standstill; prices of rice generally continue to rise; in some districts the rise is said to have been already very considerable; general health of these provinces is pretty satisfactory, though fever is reported to be prevalent in some districts.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
N.-W. Provinces and Oudh—(Nov. 14th)		
Benares (Nov. 13th)	*Nil*	Weather colder; no fever; *rabi* prospects good; prices rising slightly.
Allahabad („ 14th)	*Nil*	*Rabi* sowings in great part completed and young crops germinating well; health good; prices stationary.
Gorakpur („ 12th)	*Nil*	*Rabi* ploughings well advanced; late rice lost; tanks nearly dry; health fair; prices steady.
Jhansi („ 13th)	*Nil*	Cutting of *juar* and *tili* commenced; *kharif* outturn will be below average owing to insufficiency of rain; *rabi* sowings are in progress; prices falling; health of people and cattle good; fodder and water for cattle becoming scarce.
Cawnpore („ „)		Weather clear; harvesting of late *kharif* crops approaching completion and *rabi* sowings in progress; health good; prices slightly fallen.
Farukhabad („ „)		Weather seasonable; fever still lingers in Chibramau, otherwise health of people fair; *kharif* outturn moderate; *rabi* sowings still going on in some villages.
Agra („ „)	*Nil*	*Kharif* crops suffering; *rabi* sowings continue; slight fever in four parganas; but general health good.
Bareilly („ „)	Slight shower in parts.	*Kharif* harvest nearly finished; *rabi* crops doing well; market stationary except a fall in rice; health of people and cattle good.
Meerut („ „)	Slight rain, prospect of more	Weather cloudy; *rabi* sowings nearly completed; health good; supplies sufficient; prices stationary.
Kumaun („ „)	. . . . .	Rain on the 11th probably general over the district and enough for the present for sowing the *rabi*; public health good; cattle-disease continues; prices unchanged.
Lucknow („ „)	No appearance of rain.	Weather becoming colder; *rabi* sowing finished; *hewat* crops doing well; rain wanted; condition of cattle normal and of people good; markets well supplied; prices stationary.
Partabgrah („ „)	. . . . .	Grain cheap; *rabi* crops germinating fairly; rain is much wanted.
Rae Bareli („ 12th)	*Nil*	Weather seasonable; no rain; on unirrigated land *rabi* sowings retarded for want of rain; general health good; prices steady; supplies sufficient.
Sitapur („ 13th)	. . . . .	Weather cloudy during the week for 2 days; wind variable; rain much wanted; *rabi* sowings almost completed; markets well supplied.
Fyzabad („ „)	. . . . .	*Rabi* sowings nearly finished; condition of cattle and people good.
		General Remarks.—Rain has fallen in Kumaon and Saharanpore; clouds and slight showers are reported in several other northern districts; elsewhere the weather is clear with falling temperature; *rabi* prospects fair; public health good.
Punjab—(Nov. 14th)		
Delhi	. . . . .	Health good; *rabi* sowings in progress; prices stationary.
Hissar	Slight rain in Hissar and Sirsi.	Health good; prices stationary.
Umballa	1·9	*Rabi* sowings in progress; health good; prices steady.
Jullundur	. . . . .	Health good; *kharif* harvested; *rabi* sowings continue; prices steady
Amritsar	·9	Health good; prices fluctuating.
Lahore	·7	Crop prospects improved; prices steady.
Ferozepore	. . . . .	Health and crop prospects good; prices fluctuating.
Siálkot	. . . . .	Health and crop prospects good; *rabi* sowings in progress; prices stationary.
Ráwalpindi	·9	Health good; prices falling.
Peshawar	1·05	Fever decreasing; *rabi* sowings commenced; prices fluctuating.
Mooltan	. . . . .	Health good; *rabi* sowings in progress; prices steady.
Dera Ismail Khan	·8	Health good; *rabi* sowings in progress; prices steady.
		General Remarks.—Rain in a few districts; health good; *rabi* sowings in progress.
Central Provinces—(Nov. 14th)		
Nagpur	. . . . .	Weather clear and cool; *rabi* sowings completed; prospects good; public health good; prices stationary.
Jubbulpore	. . . . .	Weather clear and cold; reaping of *kharif* crops and cotton-picking continue; *rabi* sowings in progress; wheat 25 and rice 14 seers per rupee; health good.
Saugor (Nov. 13th)	. . . . .	Weather cloudy; *rabi* sowings finished; *kharif* crops being harvested; cotton being picked; prices stationary; health fair.
Seoni	. . . . .	Weather cool; *rabi* sowings nearly finished; inferior rices nearly all reaped; fever very prevalent and fatal; price of wheat stationary, of rice risen.
Hoshangabad	. . . . .	Weather seasonable; prospects good; *rabi* sowings in progress; fever prevalent; wheat 16 and rice 10 seers per rupee.
Khandwa	. . . . .	Weather clear; *rabi* sowings continue; prospects good; 9 deaths from cholera; prices steady.
Raipur	. . . . .	Rice being harvested; outturn of *kodo* and *til* expected to be better than last year; cotton-picking in hand; *rabi* prospects good; public health good; prices steady.
Sambalpur (Nov. 10th)	. . . . .	Weather cold and seasonable; prospects good; health good; common rice 33½ seers per rupee.
		General Remarks.—*Rabi* prospects very favourable; sowings continue; weather pleasant and seasonable.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
British Burmah—(Nov. 14th)		
Akyab	0·16	Total rainfall 179·73; public health good; 43 cattle died in two townships; elsewhere health of plough cattle good; in Naaf crops in very good condition, not suffering from want of rain; in Myohung where crops were suffering, late rains caused improvement; in Kyelet appearance of crops good.
Rangoon	2·19	Three deaths from small-pox, otherwise public health good; price of paddy Rs. 100 to 103 per 100 baskets; total rainfall 79·36 inches.
Bassein	0·29	Public health good; rain of last few days has improved the crop; price of paddy Rs. 100 to 120 per 100 baskets; total rainfall 88·75 inches.
Prome	2·41	Public health good; 24 deaths of cattle in Mahathaman; rain has fallen but it is feared too late; crops on the higher lands have not matured; in many places the ears are without grain; some are being reaped for fodder; from information given by Thugyes it would appear that loss from drought will be comparatively small; total rainfall 48·16 inches.
Kyoukpyu	0·49	Public health good; health of cattle good; no alteration in price of paddy; total rainfall 156·87.
Sandoway	1·98	One death from cholera in Sandoway town, elsewhere public health good; agricultural prospects favourable; total rainfall 208·85 inches.
Hanthwaddy	. . . .	Public health good; health of cattle good; ploughing and sowing completed; general appearance of crops good; price of paddy Rs. 80 to 100 per 100 baskets.
Pegu	3·50 inches rain fell in last two days, accompanied by high wind.	Public health good; cattle-disease rare; crop prospects good; damage to crops by wind near sea, but not excessive; crops on high lands excellent; price of paddy Rs 85 to 90 per 100 baskets.
Thongwa	4·19	Public health good; 5 deaths of cattle; crops throughout the district much benefited by the rain, which has fallen everywhere; slight damage from drought previous to rainfall, reported from Dedaye and Donabyoo townships; price of paddy Rs. 85 to 100 per 100 baskets; total rainfall 87·22 inches.
Henzada	Rain throughout Henzada sub-division. 045	Public health and health of cattle good; prospects of crops much improved and now good; total rainfall 80·73 inches.
Thyetmyo	1·27	Public health good; paddy area 45,077. 16,927 acres less than last year; prospects little altered by rainfall; total rainfall 41 inches.
Moulmein	0·73	Public health and health of cattle good; about 1,315 acres under paddy or 270 less than last year; prospects and general appearance not bad; crops have suffered from insects and in high lands from drought; reaping of early paddy commenced on the 23rd October; price of paddy Rs. 90 to 100 per 100 baskets; total rainfall 165·97 inches.
Amherest (Moulmein)	. . . .	Public health and health of cattle good; slight damages to crops from insects in 7, from floods in 3 townships; about 10 per cent. of crops liable to damage from drought.
Tovoy	2·97	Public health and health of cattle good; prospect of crops very good; yield expected to be over the average; area under paddy about 51,670 acres or about 700 acres more than last year; total rainfall 194·79 inches.
Shwegyin	0·58	Public health and health of cattle good; harvest prospects promising; about 80,200 acres under paddy against 79,100 last year; price of Rs. 85 per 100 baskets; total rainfall 138·22 inches.
Toungoo	1·32	Public health and health of cattle good; general appearance of crops good; total rainfall 79·07 inches.
		General Remarks.—Rainfall for the week in excess of the rainfall for the corresponding week last year, but total for the year still very deficient; public health and health of cattle good; the rain during the week has revived much of the failing crop on the high lands and has done good to the later transplanted paddy; if fine ripening weather sets in soon now the prospects of the crop will be good; price of paddy rising a little.
Assam—(Nov. 14th).		
Gauhati	*Nil*	Weather seasonable; mornings foggy and nights cool; rain much wanted; prospects of crops not good; public health good.
Sylhet	*Nil*	State and prospects of crops good except in Karimganj sub-division where the prospects of *sali* crop is said to be not favourable; public health is also on the whole good.
Cachar	*Nil*	Days warm, nights cool; sowing of winter crops in progress; prospects of *sail* crops good; common rice $16\frac{13}{16}$ seers per rupee; small-pox abating.
Dibrugarh	*Nil*	Weather cloudy; prospects of crops good; district healthy.
Mysore and Coorg—		
Bangalore (Nov. 14th)	·03	Rain has fallen throughout the province; crops in a thriving condition; agricultural operation in active progress; prospects good; prices satisfactory; seven deaths from cholera reported in the Hanalli and Davangeri taluks, Shimoga district, otherwise public health good.
Mysore	1·30	
Mercara	·22	Picking of coffee proceeding; crop good; paddy crop coming into ear; fair weather desired.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Berar & Hyderabad—		
Amraoti (Nov. 14th)	. . . .	Weather cool and pleasant; cotton-picking commenced; *rabi* sowings in progress; wheat 16 and *jowari* 26 seers per rupee.
Akola	. . . .	Weather cool; *rabi* sowings progressing; prospects good.
Hyderabad (Nov. 14th)	Average rainfall during week ·12. Total from 1st January 31 inches.	Sowings *rabi* and *tabi* and reaping of *kharif* crops continue; cholera continues in one taluka; no cattle disease; prices, wheat $15\frac{3}{4}$, coarse rice 12, white *jowar* 23, yellow *jowar* $27\frac{1}{2}$ and *tur* 21 seers per hali sicca rupee.
Central India States—(Nov. 14th)		
Indore	*Nil*	Weather cloudy; days warm, nights cold; weather good; prices stationary.
Sàtna	. . . .	Health and prospects good.
Neemuch	*Nil*	Health good; weather seasonable.
Goona	. . . .	Health fair; crops good; wheat 26 seers per rupee.
Agar	*Nil*	Crop prospects satisfactory; *rabi* sowing commenced; health good.
Sehore	. . . .	Weather clear; crops and public health good.
Nowgong	. . . .	Weather unseasonably hot; rain wanted; agricultural prospects fair; harvest failed in Datia; prices steady.
Bhopawur, Manpur	*Nil*	Prospects good; two fatal cases of cholera reported from Burwani between 23rd and 29th October 1883.
Rajputana—		
Abu (Nov. 14th)	Drops	Weather cloudy and windy; fever prevalent.
Sirohee („ 11th)	Drops	Tanks and wells in good condition; health good; crops all cut; sowing for barley crops begun; weather fairly cool; cloudy last day or two.
Marwar	. . . .	Only 3 months' water in Jodhpur city; tanks and wells almost full; health good; crops good; weather clear; nights moderately cool; prices stationary; *rabi* sowings in progress.
Meywar (Nov. 11th)	. . . .	Tanks, wells and health very good; sowing completed; young crops thriving; weather seasonable.
Harowtee („ 10th)	. . . .	Crop prospects fairly good; health good.
Jhallawar („ 9th)	. . . .	Weather seasonable; health and prospects good.
Ajmere („ 13th	. . . .	Sowing for *rabi* proceeds; weather cloudy and warm.
Jeypore („ „)	Drops	Weather cloudy; prices unchanged; health fair.
Ulwur („ „)	. . . .	*Rabi* sowings continue; prices rising; health good.

REPORTS ON THE STATE OF THE SEASON AND PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 20th NOVEMBER 1883.

GENERAL REMARKS.—There has been no noticeable alteration in the weather and prospects recorded in the previous week's summary. The rainfall has been lighter in Madras and entirely absent from Bombay. The crops in these Presidencies and in Central India, Rajputana, Punjab, North-Western Provinces and Oudh and the Central Provinces are generally doing well, but an early rainfall would much benefit the young *rabi* crops in Northern and Central India.

In Bengal the weather continues clear and rainless, and prospects are unchanged. No report has been received from British Burma.

The public health continues fair, except for the prevalence of fever and slight cholera in parts.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Madras—		
Bellary	. . . .	Standing crops generally good; harvest *cholum, cumbu, ragi*, oil-seeds, yield below average; twenty-seven deaths from cholera.
Kurnool	. . . .	Standing crops good; harvest yellow *cholum, koora*, indigo, yield below average.
Ganjam	. . . .	Standing crops generally good; harvest paddy; cholera, small-pox slight in one taluk.
Kistna	. . . .	Standing crops good; harvest *cholum*, maize, gingelly, black paddy, *koora*, yield below average; fever increasing; small-pox, cattle-disease in parts.
Chingleput (Madras)	. . . .	Standing crops injured by excess of rain in two taluks, elsewhere in good condition; harvest *kar*, &c., yield half; eight deaths from cholera; small-pox slight.
Coimbatore	·24 (average of 6 stations).	Standing crops damaged by excessive rain in two taluks, elsewhere fair; harvest paddy, *cholum, ragi, cumbu*, yield about average; twelve deaths from cholera; fever, small-pox, cattle-disease slight.
Tanjore	2·38 (average of 10 stations).	Standing crops generally good; harvest paddy, *cholum, ragi, cumbu*, yield below average; forty deaths from cholera.
Madura	·57 (average of 7 stations).	Standing crops fair; harvest dry crops, yield average; cholera severe in Madura town and slight elsewhere.
Malabar	·99 (average of 9 stations).	Second crop cultivation progressing; small-pox, fever, cattle-disease slight.
Travancore	1·122	Standing crops good; fever in parts. *General Remarks.*—General prospects good.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bombay—(Nov. 21st)		
Kurrachee	No rain	River at Kotri on 14th 5 feet 10 inches, against 6 feet 15 inches on same date last year; fever generally prevalent; cattle-disease in 3 talukas; harvesting operations in progress; prices—in Karachi wheat 24, red rice 28 and *bajri* 36; in Dadu 30 and 48; Tatta 24, 32 and 36, and in Jate 20, 32 and 40 respectively.
Hyderabad	. . . .	Cotton-picking has commenced; fever in eight, small-pox in four, and cattle-disease in four talukas; wheat 25, *bajri* 35¼, *jowari* 40, red rice 26, and white rice 28 pounds per rupee.
Ahmedabad	. . . .	*Kharif* crops nearly harvested; *rabi* sowing continued; fever in some talukas; *bajri* 29 and wheat 25¼ pounds.
Baroda	. . . .	Slight cholera in Navsari and Mohwa mahals; fever in some parts of Navsari and Kadi divisions; harvesting of *kharif* and sowing of *rabi* in progress; *bajri* 32 and rice 24 pounds.
Surat	. . . .	Crops healthy; fever and cholera more or less in some talukas; *jowari* 37 and *nagli* 45 pounds.
Nasik	No rain	*Kharif* reaping and *rabi* sowing vigorously continued; crops damaged by locusts in parts of Baglan, Kalwan and Dindori; locusts in flight southwest; public health good; fever in Kalwan taluka; wheat 31, *bajri* 32, and rice 25.
Colaba (Bombay)	No rain	Abnormal temperature 1° cool to 1° warm; vapour in air normal; wind normal.
Poona	. . . .	*Kharif* crops being reaped; *rabi* sowing completed; two deaths from cholera in Indapur taluka; *bajri* 44 and *jowari* 52 pounds, in Poona *bajri* 34 and *jowari* 43.
Ahmednagar	No rain	*Bajri* reaping nearly finished and *rabi* sowing in progress; cholera in Karjat one attack; locusts in Shrigonda; cattle-disease in Newasa; *bajri* maximum 54 pounds in Jamkhed, minimum 39 in Nagar: *jowari* maximum 72 pounds in Jamkhed, minimum 54 in Akola.
Sholapore	No rain	Cholera in Malsiras taluka; four cases, one fatal; reaping of *kharif* and sowing of *rabi* crops being completed; *jowari* 64 and *bajri* 55 pounds.
Dharwar	. . . .	Reaping of rice crop in progress; that of early *jowari* commenced in 6 talukas; other early crops good; sowing of late crops nearly completed; fever and cattle-disease in 2 talukas; rice 25 to 41 and *jowari* 52 to 88 pounds per rupee.
Kanara	. . . .	Weather fair; small-pox continues in Kumpta, Nonalvar and Siúdapur; reaping of *bakal* crops such as *ragi*, &c., continues above ghat; common rice *Karwar* 11 seers 51 tolas, district average 15¼ seers per rupee.
Rajkot	. . . .	Weather cool; fever continues in some parts; *bajri* 30 and *jowari* 35 pounds.
		General Remarks.—River continues low in Sind; *kharif* reaping and *rabi* sowing being completed in some districts; injury from young locusts in parts of Satara and Nasik; fever generally prevalent; slight cholera; cattle-disease and small-pox in few places.
Bengal—(Nov. 21st)		
Chittagong	*Nil*	Weather clear and cold; there are complaints of want of rain causing short outturn, but the harvest will be generally good; prices steady; health good; cattle-disease lingers in a few places.
Dacca	*Nil*	Paddy being harvested; sowing of pulses going on; prospects good, but rain wanted.
24-Pergunnahs	*Nil*	Prospects of late rice continue unfavourable; average yield estimated at from eight to ten annas; *rabi* sowings partly retarded by drought; price of common rice varies from 11½ to 19 seers per rupee; public health generally good, except in Bussirhat where fever rather prevalent.
Moorshedabad	*Nil*	Weather getting cooler; *amun* in south-east of district promises a 12 to 14-anna crop; on irrigated lands it is doing well; want of rain prevents *rabi* sowings, and will impair the crop that is on the ground; fever prevalent in Jungipore town, and in several other places of the sub-division.
Rajshahye	*Nil*	Weather cold; outturn of paddy on high lands considered likely to be from two to four annas, and of paddy on low lands four annas; *rabi* except in low lands requires rain.
Burdwan	*Nil*	Yield of *amun* will be about one-third of a full crop; prospects of *rabi* crops also not favourable.
Rungpore	*Nil*	Weather cool; prospects of *amun* paddy bad; other crops good; prices stationary; fever prevalent.
Bhaugulpore	*Nil*	Rice on high lands is a failure; crop on low ground will yield from six to ten annas outturn; prospects of *rabi* crops also not favourable; a good deal of *rabi* lands not sown this year; much fever in north; price of rice 13 seers 14 chittacks per rupee.
Purneah	*Nil*	Yield of rice crop very poor; *rabi* sowing progressing; price of common rice 15 seers per rupee, with tendency to rise daily; public health not good; much fever and a few cases of cholera.
Patna	*Nil*	Rice on high lands has withered; on low lands the *rabi* crop will be fair, but on high lands rain is still wanted; public health good.
Durbhunga	*Nil*	Paddy on high-lands drying up; *rabi* sowings still going on, but rain is much wanted; prices rising; fever prevailing in Tajpore and Madhubani sub-divisions.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bengal—*contd.*		
Hazareebagh	*Nil*	Weather seasonably cold; rice harvest commenced; a 4-anna crop expected; prospects in the Giridi sub-division gloomy; a total failure of rice in portions of three or four thanas reported; rices rising; a few cases of small-pox reported; general health good.
Cuttack	*Nil*	Earlier sorts of rice crop being cut; later sorts ripening; partial loss of rice crop apprehended for want of rain; *rabi* crops promising well; price of common rice 21 seers per rupee; public health good.
		General Remarks.—The cold weather has now fairly set in; there has been no rain in any part of the province during the week; in almost all parts of Eastern Bengal and Orissa, and in Julpigoree and Cooch Behar the rice harvest, as already reported, will be fair, but in all other parts of the Province it will be very poor; in these parts most of the crop on the high lands has been lost, and even on the low lands the rice has suffered; the state of the *rabi* cultivation also is backward; sowings are being retarded for want of rain, except where means of irrigation exist; fever is prevalent in some districts, otherwise the public health is good.
N. W. Provinces and Oudh—(Nov. 21st)		
Benares (Nov. 20th)	*Nil*	Rain required in Chandauli Tahsil; health of men and cattle good; outturn of sugarcane crop only half the average; bazars well supplied; prices fluctuating slightly.
Allahabad („ 21st)	*Nil*	*Rabi* sowings nearly finished; young *rabi* doing well; health good; *kuari* rice risen 3 seers the rupee; no other material change.
Gorakhpore („ 19th)	*Nil*	Tanks nearly empty; *rabi* sowings in progress; health fair; prices steady.
Jhansi („ „)	*Nil*	*Kharif* crops suffering; area sown with *rabi* crops is much smaller than in former years for want of moisture; prices almost stationary; health of people and cattle good.
Rai Bareli („ „)	*Nil*	*Rabi* crops germinating fairly; *kharif* is being harvested; general health good; markets well supplied; prices almost steady.
Cawnpore („ 20th)	. . . .	Outturn of late *kharif* crops on unirrigated land poor; *rabi* sowings progressing; health of people and cattle good; market steady.
Farukhabad („ „)	. . . .	Weather seasonable and occasionally cloudy; fever in parts of the district; *rabi* sowings going on in some places.
Agra („ „)	*Nil*	*Kharif* continues to suffer; *rabi* being sown and irrigated; slight fever in 2 parganas; general health good; prices steady.
Bareilly („ „)	. . . .	Rain required for *rabi*; prices steady; health good.
Meerut („ „)	. . . .	Weather cold and clear; *rabi* sowings nearly completed; cane pressing commenced; health good; supplies sufficient; prices stationary.
Kumaun („ „)	. . . .	Weather fair; wheat has been sown; general health good; cattle-disease continues; prices unchanged.
Lucknow („ „)	. . . .	Weather becoming colder; some of the *hewat* crops are being cut; rain wanted; condition of people and of cattle normal; markets well supplied; prices stationary.
Partabgarh („ „)	. . . .	*Rabi* sowings continue; fields have to be irrigated before being sown; *jarhan* where irrigated ripening; where unirrigated, drying up; prices steady; health good.
Sitapur („ „)	*Nil*	*Rabi* germinating well and so far prospects are favourable; general health good.
Fyzabad („ „)	*Nil*	Wind westerly; rain wanted; *mash* and *jarhan* suffering from drought in part of district; public health and condition of cattle good.
		General Remarks.—No rain has fallen during the weak; the *rabi* sowings continue with irrigation where possible; the public health is good and the markets sufficiently supplied; cattle-disease is still reported from Kumaon.
Punjab—(Nov. 21st).		
Delhi	. . . .	Health good; *rabi* sowings nearly completed; prices stationary.
Hissar	. . . .	Health good; *rabi* sowings continue; prices stationary.
Umballa	. . . .	Health good; *kharif* harvested; yield below average; *rabi* sowings continue; prices falling.
Jullunder	. . . .	Health good; *kharif* harvested; *rabi* sowings in progress; prices steady.
Amritsar	. . . .	Health good; prices stationary.
Lahore	. . . .	Health and crop prospects good; fall in price of Indian-corn; prices of other food-grains stationary.
Ferozepur	·6 at Sadr, ·4 at Ferozepur city and ·2 at Jellalabad.	Health and crop prospects good; prices steady.
Sialkot	1	Health and crop prospects good; *rabi* showings continue; slight fall in prices.
Rawalpindi	1·9	Health good; prices falling.
Peshawar	. . . .	Small-pox prevalent; *rabi* sowings completed; prices steady.
Mooltan	. . . .	Health good; *rabi* sowings continue; slight rise in prices.
Dera Ismail Khan	. . . .	Health good; *rabi* sowings in progress; prices stationary.
		General Remarks.—Rain in the Sialkot, Ferozepur, Rawalpindi and Shapur districts; small-pox is prevalent in Peshawar; health elsewhere good; *rabi* sowings in progress.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Central Provinces—		
Nagpur (Nov. 21st)	. . . .	Weather clear and cool; *rabi* crops promise well; health generally good; prices stationary.
Jubbulpore („ „)	. . . .	Weather clear and cold; reaping of *kharif* crops and cotton-picking progressing; *rabi* sowings continue; wheat 25 seers, rice 15 seers per rupee; health good.
Saugor („ 20th)	. . . .	Weather cloudy; *kharif* harvest in progress; cotton being picked; *rabi* crops favourable; prices stationary; health fair.
Seoni („ 21st)	. . . .	Weather clear and cool; *rabi* sowings completed; *kharif* harvest produced average outturn; fever prevalent; prices stationary.
Hoshangabad („ „)	. . . .	Weather seasonable; prospects good; *rabi* sowings continue; *juari* being harvested; fever prevalent; wheat 18 seers, rice 10 seers per rupee.
Raipur („ „)	. . . .	Weather cool; cutting of rice and *tili* progressing; *rabi* sowings almost completed; cotton-picking continues; health good; prices steady.
Sambalpur („ 17th)	. . . .	Weather cold and clear; inferior rices cut; prospects favourable; health good; common rice 33½ seers per rupee.
Khandwa . . .	. . . .	Weather clear; prospects good; *rabi* sowings continue; two deaths from cholera; prices steady.
		General Remarks.—Harvesting of *kharif* crops in progress; *rabi* sowings almost completed; a few cases of cholera in the Narbada valley, and the Nimar district.
Assam—(Nov. 20th)		
Gauhati . . .	No rain	Weather seasonable; *paddy* crop doing rather poorly owing to want of rain; mustard cultivation in progress; public health fair.
Sylhet . . .	No rain	State and prospects of crops fair; public health good.
Cachar . . .	2·20	Weather cold; reaping of *sail* crops commenced; sowing of winter crops nearly finished; common rice 16 seers per rupee; no small-pox reported.
Dibrugarh . . .	0·13	Weather cold; prospects of crops good; district healthy.
Mysore and Coorg—		
Bangalore . . .	·35	There has been an absence of rain throughout the province; the break has benefited the crops which are in excellent condition; prospects very good; cholera still prevalent in the Shimoga district; health of the province otherwise good; prices satisfactory.
Mysore . . .	No rain	
Mercara . . .	·43	Showers of rain which have fallen have done more harm than good to the standing rice crops; picking of coffee proceeding.
Berar & Hyderabad—		
Amraoti . . .	. . . .	Weather cool; cotton-picking progressing; *rabi* sowings nearly completed; wheat 16, *jowari* 26 seers.
Akola . . .	. . . .	*Rabi* sowings progressing; *kharif* crops being cut.
Hyderabad . . .	No rain	Sowing of *abi* and reaping of *abi* crops continue; fever and ague prevail in two taluks and cholera in one; no cattle disease; prices—wheat 15½, coarse rice 11½, white *juar* 23, yellow *juar* 28¾, and *tur* 20 seers per hali sicca rupee.
Central India States—		
Indore . . .	No rain	Health good; weather seasonable; prices stationary.
Morar (Gwalior) . .	No rain	Health good; weather seasonable; rain wanted for *rabi* crops; prices stationary.
Sutna . . .	No rain	Health good.
Neemuch . . .	. . . .	Crops thriving; public health good.
Goona . . .	. . . .	Health and crops good.
Sehore . . .	No rain	Weather clear; crops and public health good.
Nowgong . . .	No rain	Rain wanted; prospects fair; weather seasonable; general health good; prices steady.
Bhopawur . . .	No rain	Prices steady; health good; one fatal case of cholera occurred at Bawi Bagot on 10th instant.
Manpur . . .		
Rajputana—		
Abu . (Nov. 21st)	. . . .	Seasonable and cold; fever abated.
Sirohee . („ 18th)	. . . .	Tanks, wells and health good; crop sowing, seasonable; cold nights and mornings.
Marwar . („ 16th)	. . . .	Three months' water in Jodhpore city; tanks and wells almost full; health good; *kharif* almost gathered; *rabi* sowings in progress; partially cloudy; few drops on night of 10th; cold increasing; prospects of existing crops good; prices stationary.
Meywar . („ 18th)	. . . .	Tanks, wells and health very good; young crops thriving; seasonable.
Harowtee . („ 17th)	. . . .	Crop prospects fairly good but rain needed; cool, clear; health good; prices stationary.
Jhallawar („ 16th)	. . . .	*Rabi* sowing continues; fever reported in some districts.
Ajmere . („ 20th)	No rain	Seasonable; health good.
Jeypore . („ „)	. . . .	Seasonable; prospects fair; health good.
Ulwur . („ „)	. . . .	*Rabi* sowings continue; prices falling; health good.

E. C. BUCK,

Secretary to the Government of India.

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SUPPLEMENT TO

The Gazette of India.

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OFFICIAL PAPERS.

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

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

MANNER IN WHICH MEASURES FOR THE CONSERVATION OF ANCIENT MONUMENTS ARE IN FUTURE TO BE CARRIED OUT.

No. $\frac{3}{168—183}$.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of India, in the Home Department (Archæology),—under date Calcutta, the 26th November 1883.

Read the undermentioned papers :—

Despatch from Secretary of State, No. 39, dated 31st July 1878, Public Works Department.

Despatch to Secretary of State, No. 160 (Financial), dated 25th May 1880.

Despatch from Secretary of State, No. 43 (Public Works Department), dated 11th November 1880.

Resolution Nos. 1—30-42, dated 2nd February 1881.

From Curator of Ancient Monuments, dated 2nd February 1881.

Resolution Nos. 1—8-17, dated 12th August 1881.

To Curator of Ancient Monuments, No. 24, dated 25th February 1882.

From Secretary of State, No. 15 (Public Works), dated 9th March 1882.

To Curator of Ancient Monuments, dated 21st April 1882.

Resolution Nos. 3—167-181, dated 8th November 1882.

Resolution, dated 8th June 1883, Nos. 1—58-74.

Read—

Report of the Curator of Ancient Monuments for 1881-82.

RESOLUTION.

The appointment of Curator of Ancient Monuments was sanctioned by the Secretary of State in November 1880 for a term of

three years only, in view to the settlement within that period by each Local Government of a complete scheme of conservation for each province. Major Cole has, since he took charge of his office in January 1881, visited most of the Local Governments, and in the notes and memoranda which form Appendices of his reports has indicated in respect of many of the principal monuments what measures of conservation are in his opinion required. It is important that the Local Governments should now settle, in communication with the Government of India, the general lines upon which their operations will in future be conducted. The lists of objects of antiquarian interest received from the different provinces show that very much information as to the number and character of existing monuments has been collected; and the Curator's memoranda and suggestions indicate sufficiently clearly the general direction which measures of conservation ought to follow.

2. The Governor General in Council notices, however, that the Curator has not apparently placed himself in such free communication with the officers of the Archæological Survey as was desirable, and this is to be regretted. It is true the reports show that Major Cole has at times consulted General Cunningham; but as far as Madras and Bombay are concerned, he appears to have had no communication with Dr. Burgess whose great experience and sound knowledge, both archæological and architectural, would have been of much service in preparing the necessary lists, and determining the mode in which repairs should be planned.

3. The Governor General in Council desires that each Local Government will now, with as little delay as possible, take up the lists of ancient monuments for its province as given in Major Cole's Report for the year 1882-83, and, as regards Northern, Eastern and Central India, in communication with General Cunningham, and as regards Madras and Bombay, in communication with the Archæological Surveyor of Southern and Western India, prepare classified lists and a detailed report showing—

I.—Those monuments which from their present condition and historical or archæological value ought to be maintained in permanent good repair.

II.—Those monuments which it is now only possible or desirable to save from further decay by such minor measures as the eradication of vegetation, the exclusion of water from the walls, and the like.

III.—Those monuments which from their advanced stage of decay or comparative unimportance it is impossible or unnecessary to preserve.

4. The monuments in classes I and II should be further subdivided, thus—

I (*a*) and II (*a*).—Monuments in the possession or charge of Government, or in respect of which Government must undertake the cost of all measures of conservation.

I (*b*) and II (*b*).—Monuments in the possession or charge of private bodies or individuals.

In respect of classes I (*a*) and II (*a*), the report should show what arrangements it is proposed to make for the due carrying out of the necessary measures of conservation. Definite provision should be made for the proper custody and up-keep of each monument in

these classes. The Government of India do not wish to interfere in the details of these arrangements, but they desire to be satisfied that each Local Government has at its disposal the means for the intelligent and judicious treatment of any questions that may arise in connection with the preservation of buildings of such importance. The Governor General in Council considers that the cost of these measures is a legitimate charge upon the Public Works allotment of each province, but will be prepared to consider in very special cases whether any further assistance should be granted from Imperial funds.

In respect of classes I (*b*) and II (*b*), it should be reported what funds are available for their conservation; and whether the custodians can be induced to allow the inspection, direction, and control of Government officers in such matters. It may be advisable in some instances to offer small subsidies in view to securing the necessary amount of supervision, but this should only be proposed where the monument is one of primary importance, and its due conservation cannot be otherwise secured. In general it may be hoped that the local officers and the Local Government will be able to induce those interested to take proper steps for maintaining the buildings in their charge.

5. If hereafter it should become apparent that the Local Governments require advice or instructions with reference to the proper mode of preserving or treating any monument, the Government of India will be happy to arrange for procuring this from the best available authorities. Meantime, as above intimated, the Local Governments should, besides referring to General Cunningham and Dr. Burgess, freely consult the Curator of Ancient Monuments in the preparation of the lists and reports now ordered, remembering that Major Cole's services will not be available in that capacity after the 28th January 1884 when the period for which his appointment was sanctioned by the Secretary of State will expire.

6. In the Annual Administration Reports of each province full information should be given as to the measures of conservation carried out during the year and as to the condition of all monuments in classes I and II.

ORDER.—Ordered that a copy of this Resolution be forwarded to Local Governments and Administrations, to the Director General of the Archæological Survey, and to the Curator of Ancient Monuments in India for information and guidance. The Curator, before his term of office expires, should arrange to visit any important monuments not yet seen by him, submitting his notes, as before, to the Local Governments concerned.

Ordered also that a copy be forwarded to the Foreign, Public Works and Finance Departments for information; and that the Resolution be published in the Supplement to the *Gazette of India*.

(True Extract.)

A. MACKENZIE,

Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

RULES FOR THE LEVY AND EXPENDITURE OF FEES ON MASONRY GRAVES AND MONUMENTS IN CEMETERIES AND CHURCHES THROUGHOUT INDIA.

The following Resolution is to be substituted for Resolution bearing the same numbers and date:—

No. $\frac{5}{196-212}$

Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of India, in the Home Department (Ecclesiastical)—under date Simla, the 9th August 1883.

Read again—

Home Department Resolution Nos. 4—248-63A., dated the 27th December 1882, sanctioning certain alterations in Rule II of Section II of the Rules contained in Home Department Notification, dated 12th December 1877, for the levy and expenditure of fees on masonry graves and monuments in cemeteries and churches throughout India.

Read also—

A letter from the Government of the Punjab, No. 1527, dated the 2nd ultimo, bringing to notice an alleged inconsistency in revised Rule II.

RESOLUTION.

The Governor General in Council is pleased to decide that revised Rule II of the Rules referred to in the preamble shall run as follows:—

A further fee of one rupee per square foot shall be levied for the erection of a masonry monument in a burial ground, reduced to eight annas per square foot when the monument is of stone or marble, provided that the minimum fee payable for a monument shall be Rs. 5. No monument shall in any case be more than 3 feet in height. For a simple headstone or flat slab of stone or marble not more than 3 feet 6 inches in height and 2 feet in width, a fee of Rs. 5 shall be payable. A fee of Rs. 75 shall be levied on a faculty for the erection of a monument in a church.

Notes.—(1) A tablet on the wall of a cemetery shall be regarded as a monument.

(2) "Simple headstone."—A cross of not greater height or length than 3 feet 6 inches is included in this description.

(3) In the case of a monument erected over a masonry grave, the aggregate of the fees under this Rule and Rule I will be one and a half rupees for each square foot of ground occupied, but when the monument is of "stone or marble," the aggregate of the fees in question will be one rupee per square foot.

(4) The term "stone or marble" does not include "slate."

(5) The fees of Rs. 75 levied on a faculty, drawn in the case of non-Government churches by the present incumbents of the office of Registrar of the Diocese in Calcutta and Bombay, shall cease on a vacancy occurring in that appointment. The money is to be spent in charity as in the case of Government churches.

ORDER.—Ordered, that this Resolution be forwarded to the Government of the Punjab, with reference to the letter thence, No. 1527, dated the 2nd July 1883, and to other Local* Governments and Administrations for information; to the Public Works and Military Departments, and the Department of Finance and Commerce; to the Bishop's Chaplain, the Venerable the Archdeacon of Calcutta, and the Senior Chaplain of the Church of Scotland.

*Madras.	Central Provinces.
Bombay.	British Burma.
Bengal.	Assam.
North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	Coorg.
	Hyderabad.

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

(True Extract.)

A. MACKENZIE,

Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

ABSTRACT SHOWING THE RESULT OF EMIGRATION FROM THE PORT OF CALCUTTA DURING THE MONTH OF AUGUST 1883.

No. 1.—As to Age and Sex.

	Demerara.				Mauritius.				Surinam.				Total.		Grand 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.	
Under 2 years	10	9	19	44·90 women to every 100 men.	9	11	20	40·25 women to every 100 men.	12	12	24	40·32 women to every 100 men.	31	32	63
From 2 to 10 years	18	23	41		23	16	39		20	8	28		61	47	108
" 10 to 20 "	98	33	131		48	20	68		63	26	89		209	79	288
" 20 to 30 "	238	109	347		137	53	190		228	88	316		603	250	853
" 30 to 40 "	24	17	41		43	16	59		12	6	18		79	39	118
" 40 to 50 "	3	3	6		3	3	6		1	3	4		7	9	16
" Above 50 "	.	1	1		.	1	1		1	.	1		1	2	3
Grand Total	391	195	586	. .	263	120	383	. .	337	143	480	. .	991	458	1,449

No. 2.—As to Places whence Emigrants come to Calcutta for embarkation.

Orissa	.	.	.	. .	1	.	1	. .	1	.	1	. .	2	.	2
Western Bengal	.	.	.	. .	2	.	2	. .	.	2	2	. .	2	2	4
Central ditto	1	1	2	. .	8	7	15	. .	.	2	2	. .	9	10	19
Eastern ditto	.	.	.	. .	5	2	7	. .	2	.	2	. .	7	2	9
Behar	91	45	136	. .	103	54	157	. .	39	17	56	. .	233	116	349
N.-W. Provinces	180	66	246	. .	91	38	129	. .	133	65	198	. .	404	169	573
Oudh	67	30	97	. .	35	12	47	. .	78	22	100	. .	180	64	244
Central India	6	2	8	. .	5	4	9	. .	17	13	30	. .	28	19	47
Punjab	2	1	3	. .	5	1	6	. .	36	2	38	. .	43	4	47
Nepal	.	.	.	. .	2	1	3	. .	6	2	8	. .	8	3	11
Mixed, Madras and Bombay, &c.	44	50	94	. .	6	1	7	. .	25	18	43	. .	75	69	144
Grand Total	391	195	586	. .	263	120	383	. .	337	143	480	. .	991	458	1,449

No. 3.—As to Caste and Religion.

Brahmins, high caste	76	27	103	. .	46	12	58	. .	85	25	110	. .	207	64	271
Hindus: Agriculturists	128	89	167	. .	83	33	116	. .	83	21	104	. .	294	93	387
Hindus: Artisans	20	9	29	. .	7	4	11	. .	19	3	22	. .	46	16	62
Hindus: Low castes	135	87	222	. .	77	46	123	. .	115	65	180	. .	327	198	525
Musulmans	32	33	65	. .	50	25	75	. .	35	29	64	. .	117	87	204
Christians	.	.	.	. .	.	.	.	. .	.	.	.	. .	. .	.	. .
Grand Total	391	195	586	. .	263	120	383	. .	337	143	480	. .	991	458	1,449

MEMO.	M.	F.	Total.
1. Hindus	874	371	1,245
2. Musulmans	117	87	204
3. Christians	. .	. .	. .
Total	991	458	1,449

T. W. HOLDERNESS,

Offg. Under-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 OCTOBER 1883 PUBLISHED IN PAGES 2226 AND 2227 OF THE SUPPLEMENT TO THE "GAZETTE OF INDIA", DATED 24th NOVEMBER 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, Veragoo, Sawee, Cheena, Coralon, Murhwa, Nugtee, &c.), *Eleusine Coracana, &c.* Present fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragoo, Sawee, Cheena, Coralon, Murhwa, Nugtee, &c.), *Eleusine Coracana, &c.* Past fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragoo, Sawee, Cheena, Coralon, Murhwa, Nugtee, &c.), *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.	S. C.
RAJPOOTANA.	Deoli Cantonment	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 8	13 8	14 4	...	...	...	...	12 8	12 8
	Boondee	24 8	23 12	17 0	40 0	38 ...	...	9 8	10 ...	...	10 8	10 ...	...	38 ...	46 ...	29 0	...	...	...	97 0	36 0	30 0	120 0	140 0	160 0	12 8	12 8	12 12	4 12	4 12	4 12	12 12	12 12	12 12
	Tonk	20 8	21 0	15 9	30 12	31 0	23 0	6 8	6 8	7 8	10 8	8 9	9 8	30 12	40 12	25 10	8 9	8 9	18 12	32 0	31 0	22 12	100 0	100 0	160 0	13 8	13 8	13 6	4 13	4 13	4 13	13 6	13 10	13 10
	Shahpoora	19 14	20 4	17 8	30 0	26 8	21 12	11 0	10 0	12 2	4 15	4 15	14 0	3 24	3 24	18 10	14 0	16 0	18 12	23 4	23 4	21 8	160 0	160 0	160 0	14 12	14 12	14 14	0 12	0 12	0 12	14 0	13 12	13 12

J. WESTLAND,
Offg. 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 SEASONS AND PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 27th NOVEMBER 1883.

GENERAL REMARKS.—With the exception of the Madras Presidency and one district in Assam, no rain is reported for the past week from any of the reporting stations. The want of rain has involved to a large extent the failure of the rice crop in Bengal and has greatly retarded the *rabi*. In all other Provinces the *rabi* prospects are fair, but the young crops in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh require rain. The *kharif* harvest and *rabi* sowings have been nearly completed in the Bombay Presidency and Central and Northern India. Some damage is still caused by locusts in one district of Bombay, but the plague has generally abated. In Sindh the river continues low.

The latest report received from Burma is for the week ending 17th November and shows that the paddy crop promises a good yield in spite of some damage from past unfavourable weather.

The public health is generally good, but slight cholera, small-pox, and fever exist in some provinces.

Prices remain unchanged except in Bengal, where they are unsteady.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects
Madras—(Nov. 28th)		
Bellary	. . . .	Standing crops generally good; harvest paddy, *ragi*, yield average; *cholum*, *cumbu*, oil-seeds, below average; 36 deaths from cholera.
Kurnool	. . . .	Standing crops good; harvest, yellow *cholum*, paddy, yield about average.
Ganjam	. . . .	Standing crops generally good; fever, small-pox slight in one taluk.
Kistna	. . . .	Dry paddy partially blighted in one taluk, otherwise standing crops good; harvest, black paddy, *cholum*, *korra*, yield below average; fever prevalent; small-pox, cattle-disease in parts.
Chingleput (Madras)	3·51 (average of 11 stations).	Standing crops good; harvest, *kar* and dry grains, yield half; eight deaths from cholera, small-pox slight.
Coimbatore	·8 (average of 14 stations).	Standing crops, *cumbu*, *cholum* damaged by excessive rain in two taluks, elsewhere fair; harvest paddy, *cholum*, *ragi*, *cumbu*, yield average; 350 deaths from cholera including those not reported last week; small-pox, cattle-disease in parts.
Tanjore	2·12 (average of 14 stations).	Standing crops generally good; harvest paddy, *cholum*, *ragi*, *cumbu*, yield below average; seventy-six deaths from cholera.
Madura	1·58 (average of 8 stations).	Standing crops fail; harvest, dry crops, yield about average; cholera severe in Madura town, and elsewhere slight.
Malabar	·85 (average of 10 stations).	Second crops progressing; cholera, fever, small-pox slight.
Travancore	·19	Standing crops good; fever in parts. *General Remarks.*—General prospects good.
Bombay—(Nov. 28th)		
Kurrachee	No rain	River at Kotri on 22nd, 5 feet 7 inches against 5 feet 8 inches on corresponding date of last year; one case of small-pox occurred in Kurrachee on 19th, imported by a lad who arrived from Makran on 15th; disease also prevalent in five villages in districts, four fresh cases, sixteen remaining sick; fever generally prevalent; cattle-disease in Gorabari and Sujawal talukas; early *rabi* crops coming on; prices—wheat, red rice and *bajri* in Kurrachee 24, 28 and 32; Sehwan 32 and 36; Sakro 16, 28 and 42, and Shahbandar 20, 32 and 40 lbs. per rupee, respectively.
Hyderabad	. . . .	Weather unseasonably warm; fever in eight, small-pox in three, and cattle-disease in four talukas; prices of grains steady.
Ahmedabad	. . . .	*Rabi* sowing progressing; slight fever in Viramgam, Dholka, and Modasa; *bajri* 29 and wheat 25½ pounds per rupee.
Baroda	. . . .	Slight cholera in Naosari mahal still continues; fever in some parts of Naosari and Kadi Divisions; harvesting of *kharif* and sowing of *rabi* almost completed; prices—*bajri* 33 and rice 24 pounds per rupee.
Surat	. . . .	Crops healthy; fever and cholera more or less in some talukas; *juari* 37 and *nagli* 45 pounds per rupee.
Nasik	No rain	*Kharif* reaping and *rabi* sowing nearly completed; *rabi* crops where sown have germinated well; locusts have damaged crops in parts of Baglan, Kalwan, and Dindori; public health good; fever in Kalwan taluka; wheat 31, *bajri* 32, and rice 25 pounds per rupee.
Colaba (Bombay)	No rain	Abnormal temperature 0° to 3° cool; vapour in air defective; wind normal.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bombay—*concld.*		
Poona	. . . .	Sowing of *rabi* nearly completed. *bajri* 44 and *juari* 52; in Poona *bajri* 34 and *juari* 43 pounds per rupee.
Ahmednagar	No rain	*Bajri* reaping finished; *rabi* sowing continued; locusts in Shrigonda cattle-disease in Newasa; *bajri*—maximum 55 pounds per rupee in Sheogaon, minimum 39 lbs. in Nagar; *juari*—maximum 72 lbs. in Jamkhed, minimum 54 lbs. in Sangamner.
Sholapore	No rain	Cholera in Malsiras taluka, 30 cases, 12 fatal; sowing of *rabi* completed; *juari* 63 and *bajri* 54 pounds per ruppee.
Dharwar	. . . .	Rice crops being reaped; reaping of other early crops commenced sowing of late crops nearly completed; cholera at Medleri in Ranebennur, out of 5 cases, 4 fatal; fever in five and cattle-disease in one taluka; rice 25 to 41 and *juari* 45 to 88 pounds per rupee.
Kanara	. . . .	Fever in Halliyal and Mundgud; small-pox in Kumpta and Honawar, 9 cases, 1 death in Siddapur; preparing land for cultivating second rice crops on coast; common rice at Karwar 11½, disrict average 15 seers per rupee.
Rajkot	. . . .	Weather cold; fever continues in some parts; *bajri* 31 and *juari* 35 pounds per rupee.
		General Remarks.—River still falling in Sind; damage from locusts continues in parts of Nasik; *kharif* harvesting and *rabi* sowing completed in most districts; fever general; slight cholera and small-pox in seven, and cattle-disease in ten districts.
Bengal—(Nov. 29th)		
Chittagong	*Nil*	Yield of rice will not be favourable; earlier sorts of the crop being harvested; prices steady; cattle-disease lingers; public health good.
Dacca	*Nil*	Paddy being cut; sowing of pulses continues; prospects fair, but some damage to crops apprehended for want of rain.
24-Pergunnahs	*Nil*	Prospects of late rice continue unfavourable; average outturn estimated at from eight to ten annas; cultivation of *rabi* crops much hindered by want of rain; price of common rice varies from 12 to 19 seers per rupee; public health generally good; sporadic cases of cholera reported from the Baraset, Barrackpore, and Dum Dum sub-divisions, and fever prevalent in the Bussirhat sub-division.
Moorshedabad	*Nil*	Weather overcast; harvesting of late rice has commenced; the crop is a total failure, except on irrigated and low-lying lands; cold weather crops have generally suffered from drought, but *teel*, *arhar* and *kalai* are doing fairly well; prices falling slightly; public health good, except in the north, where fever is still prevalent.
Bajshahye	*Nil*	Some of the *amun* rice being reaped; in Nattore yield will not be good; transplanted paddy will be about a 4-anna crop; paddy on low lands may average 6 annas for the whole district; *rabi* crops want rain.
Burdwan	*Nil*	State of *amun* rice and *rabi* crops bad; sowing of *rabi* crops partially stopped for want of rain; sugarcane also suffering; public health fair.
Rungpore	*Nil*	Weather seasonable; prospects of *amun* rice bad, other crops fair; prices stationary; fever prevalent.
Bhagulpore	*Nil*	*Rabi* sowings still going on, the soil being moistened by irrigation wherever this is possible; prospects of *rabi* crops not good; a good deal of rice which suffered from drought has been cut as fodder price of rice 13 seers 14 chittacks per rupee.
Purneah	*Nil*	Prospects of crops not good; *rabi* sowings going on; price common rice 15 seers per rupee; much fever and a few cases o. cholera reported.
Patna	*Nil*	Harvesting of paddy has commenced; *rabi* germinating well rain wanted; public health good.
Durbhanga	*Nil*	There will be a six to eight-anna rice crop in the north of the district, but less in the centre, and very little indeed in the south; unless rain falls within the next few days the *rabi* will be destroyed entirely; prices very high; fever very prevalent, though not in an epidemic form.
Hazareebagh	*Nil*	Weather clear and cold; harvesting of paddy continues; prospects of *rabi* crops not favourable owing to want of rain; common rice selling at 15 seers per rupee; general health good.
Cuttack	*Nil*	Earlier sorts of *sarad* rice being cut; later kinds flowering in some places; crops on high lands partially suffering from drought; common rice selling at 20 seers per rupee at Cuttack, and 28 to 36 seers in the interior; public health good.
		General Remarks.—There has been no rain in any part of the province; the rice crop has to a great extent failed, and will be very poor; the prospects of the *rabi* crops also are generally reported to be very unfavourable; want of rain is very much felt for the progress of the *rabi* sowings, and for the growth of the crops already sown; prices are high all over the province; in some districts they are rising still, in some they remain stationary, and in others they are falling slightly; fever, as usual at this season, is prevalent in some districts, otherwise the public health is satisfactory.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
N.-W. Provinces and Oudh—		
Benares .(Nov. 27th)	*Nil*	Prospects of *rabi* harvest good, but rain is somewhat wanted; health of men and cattle good; prices rising slightly.
Allahabad .(„ 28th)	*Nil*	*Rabi* sowings nearly completed; crops doing well; irrigation where possible in progress, health good; prices risen; prospects good.
Gorakhpore .(„ 26th)	*Nil*	*Rabi* prospects poor; prices slightly rising.
Jhansi .(„ „)	*Nil*	Harvesting of *kharif* commenced; the area sown with *rabi* is smaller than usual and the crops are germinating.
Agra .(„ 27th)	*Nil*	The *rabi* sowings continue with irrigation where possible; health good; prices steady.
Bareilly .(„ „)	*Nil*	Prices steady; health of people and cattle good.
Meerut .(„ „)	*Nil*	*Rabi* sowings completed; crops generally germinating well; rain would be beneficial; health good; prices steady and supplies sufficient.
Kumaun .(„ „)	*Nil*	Clouds collected, but have gone; *rabi* germinating well; health good; cattle-disease still prevalent, but slighter; prices stationary.
Lucknow .(„ „)	*Nil*	Weather cold with west wind; *bajri* and *mash* are being cut; cultivators irrigating their newly sown *rabi* crops; condition of people good; markets well supplied; prices stationary.
Partabgrah .(„ „)	. . . .	Prices show a slight rise; *rabi* sowings still continue; *jarhan* being cut everywhere; outturn in parts of Kunda fair, but in the remaining tahsils very poor; small-pox in one or two villages in Kunda tahsil; general health good.
Sitapur .(„ „)	. . . .	Clear during week with light west wind; *rabi* being irrigated; health good.
Fyzabad .(„ „)	*Nil*	*Rabi* crops germinating fairly; condition of people good and of cattle normal; markets well supplied; prices almost steady.
Cawnpore .(„ „)	*Nil*	Prospects of *rabi* crops on irrigated land good; sowing nearly finished; general health of people good and no sickness amongst cattle; prices cheaper.
Rae Bareli .(„ 26th)	*Nil*	*Rabi* crops geminating fairly, *kharif* is being harvested; general health good, except a few cases of small-pox in tahsil Rae Bareli; markets well supplied; prices almost steady.
Farukhabad .(„ 27th)	. . . .	Weather seasonable, clear sky throughout the week; fever diminished; *rabi* well up, but rain wanted.
		General Remarks.—No rain has fallen; the *rabi* prospects are generally fair; the markets are sufficiently supplied, and prices in most districts steady; a few cases of small-pox are reported in Rae Bareli and Partabgarh, and there is some fever in Saharanpur and Farukhabad, otherwise the public health is good.
Punjab—		
Delhi . .(Nov. 28th)	. . . .	Health good; *rabi* sowings nearly completed; prices almost stationary.
Hissar .(„ „)	. . . .	Health good; crop prospects unchanged; prices steady.
Umballa .(„ „)	. . . .	Health good; *rabi* sowings in progress; prices stationary.
Jullundur .(„ „)	. . . .	Health good; *rabi* sowings in progress; prices steady.
Lahore .(„ „)	. . . .	Health and crop prospects good; prices stationary.
Ferozepur .(„ „)	. . . .	Health and crop prospects good; prices stationary.
Sialkot .(„ „)	. . . .	Health and crop prospects good; prices stationary.
Rawalpindi .(„ „)	. . . .	Health and crop prospects good; rise in prices.
Peshawar .(„ „)	. . . .	Small-pox and fever prevalent; prices falling.
Mooltan .(„ „)	. . . .	Health good; *rabi* sowings nearly finished; prices steady.
D. I. Khan .(„ „)	. . . .	Health and crop prospects good; prices stationary.
Amritsar .(„ „)	. . . .	Health good; prices fluctuating.
		General Remarks.—There has been no rain during the week; the health of the province, except in the Peshawar district, is good; *rabi* sowings still continue, but are nearly finished.
Central Provinces—		
Nagpur . (Nov. 27th)	. . . .	Weather cool and clear; rice and other crops being cut; *rabi* sowings finished; prices stationary.
Jubbulpore .(„ „)	. . . .	Weather clear and cold; *kharif* crops being reaped; cotton picking continues; *rabi* sowings progressing; prospects favourable; wheat 24 and rice 15 seers per rupee; health good.
Saugor .(„ „)	. . . .	Occasionally cloudy; *kharif* harvest in progress; *rabi* crops favourable; prices steady; health fair.
Seoni .(„ „)	. . . .	Weather clear and cold; reaping of rice progressing; fever unusually prevalent; prices stationary.
Hoshangabad („ „)	. . . .	Weather seasonable; prospects good; *rabi* sowings completed; cotton picking in progress; fever prevalent; wheat 16 and rice 10 seers per rupee.
Raipur .(„ „)	. . . .	Weather cool and pleasant; harvesting of rice and *tili* continues; cotton picking in progress; *rabi* sowings finished; public health good; prices fluctuating; common rice 29¼ and wheat 26¼ seers per rupee.
Sambalpur .(„ 24th)	. . . .	Weather cold and clear; prospects good; harvesting in progress; later rice ripening; health good; common rice 28¾ seers per rupee.
Khandwa .(„ „)	. . . .	Weather clear; *rabi* sowings continue; one death from cholera; prices steady.
		General Remarks.—*Kharif* harvesting almost completed; *rabi* sowings continue in some districts; prospects favourable; health fair.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
British Burma—		
Akyab (Nov. 17th)	. . . .	Report not received.
Kyoukpyu . . .	. . . .	Report not received.
Sandoway . . .	. . . .	Report not received.
Rangoon (Nov. 17th)	. . . .	One death from small-pox, otherwise public health good; paddy no supplies; prices nominal.
Hanthawaddy („ „)	. . . .	Public health and health of cattle good; ploughing and sowing completed; paddy area about 1,720 acres more than last year; rain of past 8 or 10 days has done great good; if no more rain falls full crop expected; general appearance of crops good; prices of paddy from Rs. 90 to 95 per 100 baskets.
Pegu . . („ „)	For week ending 10th Nov. 1·32 For week ending 17th Nov. 3·50	Public health good; cattle-disease slight; scarcely any damage to crops from high winds last week; generally a great improvement on higher lands; prospects unusually good throughout; total rainfall 124 inches.
Tharrawaddy (Nov. 3rd)	0·10	Public health good; two deaths of cattle reported; about 251,608 acres of paddy land have been ploughed and 229,798 acres planted; crops reported in good condition; about 170 acres have been reaped in the Sangwe township; price of paddy from Rs. 95 to 115 per 100 baskets; total rainfall 100·07 inches.
„ . („ 10th)	3	Public health and health of cattle good; slight damage to crops in Gyobingook from floods; paddy area about 22,604 acres more than past year; the later paddy and the crops on high lands suffering in parts from drought; general appearance favourable; price of paddy Rs. 95 to 150 per 100 baskets; total rainfall 103·07 inches.
„ . („ 17th)	. . . .	Report not received.
Prome . . .	4·53	Public health and health of cattle good; ploughed fields all planted out, but the area 1,379 acres less than last year; this decrease is attributed to deficient rainfall on higher lands; heavy rains of week have done some damage to plants in Paungde Sub-division but have on the whole much improved the prospects of crops throughout the district; price of paddy Rs. 85 per 100 baskets; total rainfall 52·69 inches.
Bassein . . .	14·87	Public health good; 17 deaths of cattle; heavy rain of week has irretrievably spoilt the reaped paddy, one-third of planted, and one-fifth of sown; ordinary crops, judging from fields near Bassein, are badly injured, only later crops have benefited; price of paddy Rs. 100 to 120 per 100 baskets; total rainfall 103·64 inches.
Thongwa . . .	6·87	Public health and health of cattle good; slight damage from drought reported from Shwelaung and Pautonaw townships and from wild elephants from Dedaye; price of paddy Rs. 85 to 100 per 100 baskets; total rainfall 94·09 inches,
Henzada . . .	5·90	Public health and health of cattle good; prospects of crops in Myanoung Sub-division much improved; great damage has been caused in Kyangin by floods; rice selling at Rs. 5 a basket; total rainfall 86·63 inches.
Thayetmyo . . .	6·28	Public health good; 56 deaths of cattle; crop mostly in ear; heavy rain of week has prevented much loss; crops will be two-fourths or one-half short; price of paddy Rs. 100 per 100 baskets; total rainfall 47·28 inches.
Amherst . . .	. . . .	Public health and health of cattle good; ripening crops very good; reaping commenced; paddy area estimated to be 20,000 acres more than last year; some damage has been caused by drought and inundation by sea; season's loss has been averted by late rain.
Moulmein town . .	1·21	Public health and health of cattle good; about 1,315 acres under paddy; about 200 acres have been reaped, outturn about 5,000 baskets; wages of reaping 8 annas per day, by contract about Rs 3-4 per acre; condition of ripening paddy good; outlook favourable; opening price of paddy Rs. 88 per 100 baskets; total rainfall 166·28 inches.
Shwegyin . . .	1·30	Public health and health of cattle good; harvest prospects promising; price of paddy Rs. 88 per 100 baskets; total rainfall 139·52 inches.
Tavoy . . .	·65	Public health and health of cattle good; prospects of crops very good; reaping of early paddy progressing; total rainfall 195·44 inches.
Mergui . (Nov. 3rd)	1·15	Public health good; crops and cattle healthy; reaping has commenced in some places; but the main portion of the crops is unripe yet; 35 acres destroyed by flood; price of paddy Rs. 80 per 100 baskets; total rainfall 169·79 inches.
„ . („ 10th)	1·40	Public health good; cattle healthy; reaping has commenced in some places, but the main portion of the crop is unripe yet; price of paddy Rs. 80 per 100 baskets; total rainfall 171·19 inches.
Toungoo . .	·61	Public health and health of cattle good; prospects of crops good; total rainfall 9·68 inches.
		General Remarks.—Public health good; no excessive mortality among cattle except in Thayetmyo, where there has been a slight increase of disease; rainfall for the week has been considerably in excess of the fall last year in the same week; all over the province and in the four districts of the Irrawaddy Division, the fall has been heavy; Bassein had unprecedentedly heavy rain for this time of the year; the rain has on the whole done great good to the paddy crop; in Bassein however damage has been caused to some reaped paddy and to a considerable area of standing crop by the excessive rain; the prospects in the chief paddy-producing districts, Hanthawaddy, Pegu, Thongwa, Tharrawaddy, and Amherst, are excellent; a larger area is under paddy than last year, and full crops are expected; the prospects in Henzada, which is also a large paddy-growing and exporting district, are good; the rain appears to have come too late in Prome and Thayetmyo to retrieve the loss in crop and deficiency in cropped area caused by the past unseasonable drought; on the whole there is promise of a full crop on a larger area than last year.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Assam—		
Gauhati .(Nov. 28th)	No rain	Weather seasonable; mornings foggy; prospects of *sali* crops not satisfactory for want of rain; sowing of mustard in progress; public health fair.
Sylhet . . .	*Nil*	Prospects of crops fair; cholera and small-pox reported from parts of interior.
Cachar . . .	*Nil*	Weather cold; reaping of *sali* crops continues, sowing of winter crops not finished; common rice 16 seers per rupee; public health good.
Dibrugarh . . .	0·21	Weather cloudy; reaping of sali *dhan* commenced; cholera reported in the station.
Mysore and Coorg—		
Bangalore .	*Nil*	Crops in good condition, harvesting of *ragi* commenced; agricultural operations in active progress throughout the province; prospects good; cholera still prevalent in Duvangere taluk, Shimoga district; public health otherwise good; no material change in prices.
Mysore . . .		
Mercara . . .	*Nil*	Picking and pulping of coffee proceeding, outturn good and will fully realize estimates; rice crop ripening fast.
Berar & Hyderabad—		
Amraoti (Nov. 28th)	. . . .	Weather cool; *kharif* harvest in progress, *rabi* sowings continue; cotton picking in hand; wheat 16 and *juari* 26 seers per rupee.
Akola . . .	. . . .	Reaping of *kharif* crops and cotton picking progressing, *rabi* sowings continue.
Hyderabad (Nov. 28th)	*Nil*	Sowing of *rabi* and reaping of *abi* crops continue; fever and ague prevailing in some talukas; no cattle-disease; prices—wheat 15, coarse rice 11½, white *juari* 24, yellow *juari* 30, and *tur* 20½ seers per current sicca rupee.
Central India States—		
Indore .(Nov. 28th)	*Nil*	Health good; weather seasonable; prices slightly less than last week.
Morar (Gwalior) . .	*Nil*	Health good; weather seasonable.
Sutna . . .	*Nil*	Health good.
Neemuch . . .	*Nil*	*Rabi* crops thriving; public health good.
Goona . . .	. . . .	Health and prospects good.
Agar	*Nil*	Health and prospects good.
Nowgong . . .	*Nil*	Weather fair; health good; prices falling.
Bhopawur . .	*Nil*	Prices stationary; sixteen cases of cholera reported at Dharampur, Dhar of which nine were fatal.
Manpur . .		
Sehore . . .	*Nil*	Weather clear; crops and public health good.
Rajputana—		
Abu . (Nov. 28th)	. . . .	Weather seasonable.
Sirohee . („ 25th)	. . . .	Tanks, wells, and health good; crops being sown; weather seasonable.
Marwar . („ 23rd)	. . . .	Three months' water in Jodhpore city; tanks and wells almost full; health good; *kharif* gathered; *rabi* sowing still continues; weather partially cloudy and moderately cold, night close and warm, indications of rain: prices stationary.
Meywar . („ 25th)	. . . .	Tanks, wells, health, and crop prospects good; weather seasonable.
Harowtee . („ 24th)	. . . .	Weather seasonable; health good.
Jhallawar („ 23rd)	. . . .	Weather seasonable; health and prospects good.
Ajmere . („ 27th)	. . . .	*Rabi* sowings completed; weather cold and seasonable.
Jeypore . („ „)	. . . .	Weather seasonable; prices steady; health good.
Ulwur . („ „)	. . . .	*Rabi* sowing continues; prices steady; health good.

E. C. BUCK,

Secretary to the Government of India.

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

The Gazette of India

EXTRAORDINARY.

Published by Authority.

CALCUTTA, FRIDAY, DECEMBER 7, 1883.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

NOTIFICATION.

Fort William, the 7th December 1883.

IN honour of the visit of Their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Connaught, the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that Monday, the 10th December, shall be observed as a general holiday in all public offices under the Government of India in Calcutta.

The Currency Office will remain open for the transaction of business till one o'clock.

By Order,

J. WESTLAND,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

Printed and published for the GOVT. OF INDIA *at the Office of* SUPDT. GOVT. PRINTING, INDIA, *166, Dhurrumtollah Street.*

SUPPLEMENT TO

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OFFICIAL PAPERS.

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

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

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

SEPARATE REVENUE.

Statistics.

PAPERS REGARDING THE SUGGESTED ABOLITION OF THE ENGLISH DUTY ON GOLD AND SILVER PLATE, AND THE SYSTEM OF COMPULSORY HALL-MARKING.

The following papers are published for general information :—

Dated 11th January, 1883.

From—G. HICKIE, Esq., Secretary to the Calcutta Trades' Association,

To—The Secretary to the Government of India, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE.

In the year 1880 an earnest attempt was made in England by those interested in the silversmiths' and goldsmiths' trade to procure the abolition of the English duty on silver plate, and an alteration of the restrictive laws relating to compulsory Hall-marking of silver and gold wares. A petition, presented to the English Parliament by certain artists and designers in metal work, and which is annexed hereto (see Appendix A), clearly sets forth the grievance of which they complain, and shows that the duty of 1*s.* 6*d.* an ounce imposed by the English law on all silver wares manufactured for sale in England tends materially to limit the demand for artistic work in silver, and, coupled with the system of compulsory Hall-marking, greatly lessens the consumption of silver as a raw material.

2. As bearing on the same important question, the Committee of the Trades' Association submit herewith a copy of certain resolutions adopted by the Goldsmiths' and Silversmiths' Free Trade Association at a meeting held in London in September 1880 (see Appendix B).

3. It seemed at first that these efforts to procure the repeal of an injurious tax, which, taken in connection with the laws for compulsory Hall-marking, is of a protective character, would be successful, but other considerations ulti-

mately prevailed, and the matter was referred to by Mr. Gladstone in his Budget speech in these words:—

"The next subject is one of very small dimensions indeed, but one which presents very considerable difficulty as well as inducement, and that is the subject of the duties on silver plate. The revenue it produces is no more than about £48,000 a year; but there are two reasons why, if we could, we ought to get rid of it. The first is the general advantage which never fails to attend the removal of Excise duty upon the products of British industry; and there is another special reason, which is, that there is every reason to believe that India is well qualified to supply us with silver wares in a manner advantageous to herself and to the trade and people of this country. These are the reasons in favour of the alteration of the duty, and they are very weighty reasons, but unfortunately there are reasons against the removal of the duty, in the ordinary manner which the House may consider as weighty, or weightier still. When I say 'the ordinary manner,' I mean the immediate removal of the duty. In the first place, in order to get rid of this £48,000 a year, you must not only give up that sum—which you might be willing enough to do—but if you remove this duty immediately which undoubtedly would be the best way of doing it, you must be prepared to meet a claim for drawbacks, which, in the first place, is enormous, in relation to the amount of duty, and totally transcends all the dimensions of ordinary ideas as to the drawbacks on taxable commodities, but which is open to the still greater objection that it is impossible to shut the door against drawbacks in the nature of fraud. When I come to make enquiry as to this drawback, gentlemen of the greatest intelligence and respectability in the trade say they think the drawback might be perfectly well covered by £170,000, or three and a half years' revenue. I have not the smallest doubt as to the perfect good faith of all that proceeds from the leading members of the trade; but it is not in their power, nor in the power of anybody, to assure us that we should not be subject to another demand, perhaps as great, in respect of fraudulent claims. I cannot say what that would be; but in the whole circumstances we do not see our way to proceed to the removal of this duty by the ordinary form of an immediate removal altogether without a corresponding claim in another direction. I am sorry to say the problem puzzles me, and I can suggest nothing better than that which is, as a rule, not to be resorted to, *viz.*, that the difficulties of this case might very gradually be provided for by such an annual reduction of the duty as would not disturb sensibly the course of trade; and I shall submit to the House a Resolution proposing that instead of 1*s.* 6*d.* an ounce, which is the amount now chargeable, the duty shall be reduced annually by three pence an ounce until it expires. The gold duty we do not propose to touch. That is a duty so peculiar that I really do not know how to deal with it under present circumstances; but I do not think there is any such reason for touching the duty of gold as there is for touching the ordinary duty on silver. I make that proposal not as the best thing conceivable, but as being the best that can be done under present circumstances."

4. Subsequently Mr. Gladstone moved the omission of the clause relating to the silver duty from the Revenue Bill in the following terms:—

"The Customs and Inland Revenue Bill was in Committee of the House of Commons on May 23rd, and Mr. Gladstone moved the omission of clause 7, dealing with the silver plate duty. On Sir G. Campbell asking why the clause was to be abandoned, Mr. Gladstone said the difficulties attending drawback on this subject were very great—much more serious than he had imagined. He had had considerable doubt as to the validity of the claim for drawback, and specially for full drawback; but under the clause it had not been proposed to give any drawback at all, but to proceed by a gradual method of reduction. Representations which had been made to him induced him to think that he could not persevere with a clause which affected not so much the interests of the trade, so called, as those of the working people. There had been great deadness in the condition of the trade, and he shrank from applying to it any measure which would have had a more or less paralysing effect. He had been obliged to let the matter stand over at this time, but other communications might yet take place. Mr. Ritchie then suggested that the right honourable gentleman should definitely abandon the clause, as the members of the trade would suffer if it were to be held *in terrorem* over them, but Mr. Gladstone said he could not give a pledge that, under no circumstances, would the question be reopened. There might arise other modes of dealing with it. Sir A. Lusk then observed that the clock and watch-making trade had entirely gone away from Clerkenwell. The people wanted something to do and could not get it; and it was no use to tell them to buy in the cheapest market if they had nothing to buy with. After a few more words from Mr. Onslow and Mr. Maciver the clause was negatived."

5. It will be seen that the importance of this question to the people of India is fully recognised in the above remarks, and there can, the Committee think, be no doubt that the repeal of this protective duty, which is imposed on all foreign silver plate imported into England, would, in course of time, tend to the improvement of exchange by promoting the consumption of silver and developing a large trade in silver goods, where none now exists, between this country and Great Britain; no trade is possible under the existing conditions of the law, because all Indian silver manufactures are subject to the tax of

1*s.* 6*d.* per ounce; they are also required to be Hall-marked before they are submitted for sale, under a penalty, in failure of their being so marked, of £10 for each piece of plate so exposed; the articles are, further, liable to be broken up by the Assay Office if the silver of which they are made fails by one-fourth of a grain to come up to the English standard of fineness, which differs considerably from the Indian standard of the rupee. English manufactures other than plain ware are submitted for the assay mark in the rough state, and before they are finished, to avoid the defacing operation of assaying and marking; but this is manifestly impossible in the case of Indian manufactures. The beautiful silver work of Cashmere, Guzerat, Cutch, the Punjab, and Southern India, is therefore kept entirely out of the English market by these prohibitive and protective duties, to the manifest disadvantage of the English purchaser as well as to the detriment of the Indian manufacturer.

6. One of the greatest evils of the present Hall-marking system in England is the destruction of the work if the silver is found to be only a quarter of a grain under the specific standard; in such cases the articles are entirely broken up and rendered fit only for the melting pot. So small a deviation from the English standard can make no real difference in the intrinsic value of silver ware to the purchaser, since it represents the value of only about the eighth of a farthing per ounce. Much of the highly-chased and elaborate work of the Indian silversmith cannot be made in soft pure silver, as the metal requires to be alloyed to a certain degree of hardness to enable it to be worked up to perfection.

7. The complicated and elaborate system of working this tax in England also operates unfavourably in many ways for the English manufacturers and exporters of silver goods. A firm in Calcutta recently had an elaborate and artistic piece of mechanical silver work made in London to order, the drawback for which for export amounted to £20; they were obliged, however, to forego this considerable sum because the English Custom House refused to allow the drawback unless the work was taken to pieces and the silver weighed, for the purpose of the drawback, separately from the other parts, and as the article was from the nature of its construction an extremely difficult piece of work, and could not be undone and put together again without much delay, the firm were obliged unjustly to suffer the loss.

8. The Committee annex a paper from the "Jeweller and Metal-worker" on the tax on silver plate, which gives some interesting information on the matter (see Appendix C).

9. The Committee think that they have now said enough to show the great importance of this subject to the Public and the Government of India as well as to the Indian manufacturer of silver goods. It has also an important bearing on the general question of a larger consumption of silver, and the consequent amelioration of its present reduced value, and above all on the possible development of a considerable trade in silver manufactures with England. The Committee would therefore respectfully urge on the Government the desirability of bringing the subject prominently to the notice of the British Government, with a view to the speedy repeal of this most restrictive and impolitic tax, and the amendment of the laws applying to the system of Hall-marking to the extent of rendering the application of that system non-compulsory.

APPENDIX A.

Petition of Artists on the Silver Duty.

(*This petition was presented to Parliament by* Mr. Mundella, M.P., *and* Mr. L. Courtney, M.P.)

To—The Honourable the Commons of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland in Parliament assembled.

The humble petition of the undersigned Artists, designers in metal work, educated in schools in connection with the Science and Art Department, South Kensington.

Most respectfully sheweth,—That your petitioners are greatly interested in the attempt now being made to abolish the taxation of gold and silver plate, and to alter the laws relating to Hall-marking of those wares.

2. That your petitioners have long since found that the trade of the silversmith offers no inducement to artists to adopt it as a profession, owing to the limited demand for artistic silver productions.

3. That your petitioners are convinced that the duty of 1*s.* 6*d.* an ounce, which amounts, at the present price of silver, to a tax of 33 1-3 per cent. upon the value of the raw material, materially assists in limiting the demand for artistic productions.

4. That your petitioners are further convinced that the duty, coupled with the laws relating to the system of compulsory Hall-marking, limits the number of manufacturers, inasmuch as the hindrances to trade are such as prevent "outsiders" from engaging in the business, although there is nothing in silver, as distinguished from other metals, offering difficulties to the amateur.

5. That your petitioners have great reason to believe that if the duty were abolished, and if Hall-marking were rendered a voluntary institution under a system more in accordance with the practice of modern trade, an important development of the art of the silversmith might confidently be expected in the United Kingdom.

6. That the laws relating to the gold and silver trades have lately been under the consideration of a Select Committee of your honourable House, and that, with a single dissentient the duties have been condemned, the report recommending their abolition "whenever the state of the revenue shall permit."

7. That although the Select Committee, by a majority of one, recommended that Hall-marking should remain as at present—a compulsory proceeding—your petitioners humbly submit that the balance of evidence brought before honourable members was strongly in favour of a voluntary system of Hall-marking.

8. The freedom of trade being an established principle in the case of all other kindred trades, a *primâ facie* case was presented by several of the witnesses in favour of an extension of those principles to the gold and silver trades.

9. That artists have a direct interest in freedom of trade which, as it affects the demand for commodities, opens out new fields for their employment, encouraging them to study at home and abroad, with a view to the cultivation of their taste and the acquirement of knowledge of the respective manufactures.

10. That art would suggest that the quality of the material is of but little importance as compared with the artistic design and execution of manufactures.

And your petitioners therefore humbly pray that your honourable House, taking all these facts into consideration, will "as soon as the state of the revenue shall permit," give effect to the recommendation of the Select Committee, by abolishing the duties upon gold and silver plate, and that the laws relating to the gold and silver trades may all be abolished, and that a new Act may be passed providing for a voluntary system of Hall-marking easily accessible to manufacturers and dealers throughout the United Kingdom.

And your petitioners, as in duty bound, will ever pray.

APPENDIX B.

At a meeting of "The Goldsmiths' and Silversmiths' Free Trade Association" held September 10th at the Office of the Association, 12, Pall-Mall East, Mr. Edward J. Watherston presiding, it was unanimously resolved—(1) "That the question of the depreciation in the price of silver and the fall in the value of the Indian rupee demands the early attention of Her Majesty's Government; that, in order to restore its market value, it is desirable that no hindrances to its use for manufacturing should be permitted any longer to prevail; that the duty of 1*s.* 6*d.* per ounce upon manufactured plate, and the laws relating to the system of compulsory Hall-marking, in addition to being unjust and subversive of the principles of modern commercial legislation, are in the highest degree impolitic, as inviting the consumption of a raw material the value of which for currency purposes it is essential should be maintained." (2) "That a copy of the foregoing Resolution be forwarded to Her Majesty's Ministers."

APPENDIX C.

A tax upon silver plate was first originated in the year 1719, to assist in the reduction of the National Debt, which had become considerably enlarged by the cost of the *Spanish War*, and it was thought to reduce those costs principally by taxing the British silversmiths' industry. This tax, by the mode in which it was made to apply to the trade, soon proved very depressive to it; even at that time, for in 1758 it was repealed, the main cause being "for the encouragement of trade." It, however, was soon again imposed, namely, 1784, this time to pay for the *American War*. The tax was soon afterwards increased, and again in the years 1804 and 1815, and all for war purposes. The *French War*, which occurred at the last-named period, having cost £601,500,343, an enormous addition to the National Debt. To the makers of heavy silver goods paying duty, its retention may prove a source of profit, by the charging of the purchasing public the full duty of 1*s.* 6*d.* per ounce upon all their purchases, and pocketing the allowance usual for drawback. Therefore we may expect a few, and very naturally too, exclaiming in favour of things remaining as they are.

We have said to manufacturers of *special and heavy goods* doubtless a profit may be made of some magnitude where a considerable trade is annually conducted out of the tax. But why should the few profit by it to the injury of the many? The makers of *light and fancy goods*—which have to pay the tax—cannot possibly make any such profit by the means just indicated. The time occupied in finishing the work—which is much more defaced in marking than the heavy and solid—by the workman after the process of *compulsory Hall-marking* more than absorbing the value of the drawback allowed, and instead of a gain there is an *actual loss*. Assuming, then, that the duty tax is a net gain to a few manufacturers, it is a disadvantage and a drawback to a great many others, who would like to see its entire abolition, acting as it does injuriously to them, not only pecuniarily, but also in other ways. Firstly, because it so enhances the selling price of an article as to almost forbid its sale. The fact is readily enough shown by taking any small article of jewellery, and comparing it with one of the same weight and design of execution that has paid duty on the manufacture. We have simply to point out that the former, while equal to the latter in every way, can be purchased at from 20 to 40 per cent. less, an unusually large margin of difference in the cost of an article, when contending with dull times, such as have been experienced in the jewellery trades for a very considerable period now. Secondly, because the retention of the duty tax for the advantage of the comparatively few, as against the interests of great numbers, is really and absolutely bad in principle; it fosters a tax upon knowledge; it inflicts an injustice upon the precious metal trades by harassing its members; it crushes skilled enterprise in the production of artistic work; in the manufacture of plate—which is now the principal work taxed—*especially* it keeps old patterns and designs in the market which are best able to stand the cumbersome system of marking now in operation at the assay halls, to the exclusion of the more showy and tastefully designed work. Such obstacles to the gold and silver plate trade discourage a taste for design, as well as business enterprise, by having a tendency to lessen the demand for such articles, and so cause manufacturers' stocks to move but slowly through there being too much sameness of design, and which our present system of compulsory Hall-marking every article of plate—as well

as some other—has every tendency to encourage. The system of compulsory Hall-marking in England, to which all duty-paying articles are subjected, being so crude and distinctive in its application, that it has in a manner prevented the production of designs in conformity with the times, as regards style and taste; it has, therefore, as it were, hampered the English silver trades, and promoted the advancement of foreign trade in place of our own. A very good argument in support of this testimony is to be raised by the gradual decrease in the number of ounces upon which duty has of late years been paid, and of drawback allowed for exportation. The statistics show a remarkable and continuous diminution in the weight of silver on which duty has been paid.

During the period of the five years between 1855-59, the decrease was 192,500ozs., being 994,360ozs. in the former year and 801,860ozs. in the latter, and the weight on which the drawback was allowed from 156,440ozs. to 116,146ozs., a decrease of 40,294ozs. And during the period of five years from 1875-79 the decrease was 140,152ozs., being 880,493ozs., on which duty was paid in the former year, and 740,239ozs. in 1879. In the same period the weight on which the drawback was allowed decreased 35,059ozs., from 120,280ozs. to 85,121ozs. And last year the weight on which the duty was paid still showed a further decrease of 101,619ozs. from the former year, the amount being 638,620ozs These figures show a rapidly increasing decline in both the manufacture and exports of silver plate, and it is more than obvious that this decline must still continue year by year as time rolls on, unless the existing restrictions are removed.

As a further proof of the injury this unjust tax does the silver trade, we may mention the enormous increase in the manufacture of silver chains, lockets, and bracelets, since the duty was removed about two years ago. Before the duty was taken off these articles, there was no demand, and the manufacture was avoided, the call being for articles not Hall-marked, which of course meant the evasion of the duty, and not an objection to Hall-marked work, but purchasers preferred the risk of having a little inferior metal in their wares to paying so much above the nominal value of the metal they were purchasing in the shape of a heavy tax. Now the duty has been wisely taken off these articles, an enormous demand has sprung up for them with the Hall-mark upon them, clearly showing that it was the duty *alone* that proved such a source of hindrance to their former manufacture, by the considerably enhanced price it caused to be put upon the work, subject to its restrictions.

Dated 30th December, 1882.

From—ROBERT G. ORR, Esq., Chairman, Madras Trade Association,

To—The Right Honourable the Governor of Madras.

I have the honour, by the direction of the Committee of the Madras Trade Association, to address Your Excellency with reference to the serious disadvantages which operate against the importation into England of Indian silver plate, and which, under the existing English law and procedure, virtually amount to prohibition.

2. In the hope that it will please Your Excellency to take such steps as may be deemed desirable towards bringing prominently before the Secretary of State for India the anomalous position in which the silver industries of India are placed with regard to importation into England, the Association beg leave to offer the following explanatory observations.

3. In the first instance, *all* silver *plate* taken into England, whether as private property or intended for sale, is charged at the Customs with a duty of eighteen pence per ounce. It is scarcely necessary to say that this duty operates as a serious discouragement to the development of any silver industry; it has been well said that "it is subversive of the principles of modern fiscal legislation, obstructive to art progress, and an insurmountable obstacle to technical education in its application to silversmith's work;" and, if this be true as to levying an invidious duty in England, it is equally true in its effects upon the silver industries of India.

4. Notwithstanding the levy of this burdensome and obstructive duty, the curious anomaly exists that, even after the English Government receive that duty, they forbid the goods being dealt in, excepting under conditions which amount practically, as concerns the Indian produce, to prohibition of sale in England.

5. Under laws dating back more than 500 years, the gold and silversmiths of London were empowered to furnish those who manufactured silver below a certain standard, and in the present day the "Hall" authorities, against whom there is no remedy and no appeal, wield with absolute despotism the extraordinary powers conferred upon them in the middle ages.

6. The law is that all silver plate, but not jewellery, shall be of a certain standard of fineness and then "Hall-marked" under a penalty of £10 and confiscation. If the manufactured plate, under any circumstances, be found below the English standard, it is at once mercilessly "smashed and battered" as if it contained or embodied the plague or some other fell disease.

7. But even if the Indian manufacturer have complied with the law, if he has specially obtained English standard silver—the rupee is considerably below that standard—and has paid eighteen pence per ounce, he is met with a further difficulty and an insurmountable objection. The silver plate must, before marking, be "scraped and assayed," and this process is performed so clumsily and ruthlessly that the English manufacturer finds it necessary to take back his goods to the workshop to be repaired and "done up;" he, therefore, sends his wares to the Hall in an unfinished state before being polished or burnished.

8. It is obvious that this course is not open to the Indian manufacturer (except at prohibitive cost), who must be content to run the risk of seeing his *finished* goods "mauled," and in some instances injured beyond recovery.

9. This simple statement of the difficulties which attend the importation of Indian silver plate into England appear to the Trades' Association to present strong grounds for an urgent representation to the Home Authorities for the removal of an impolitic and invidious duty. The Association are of opinion that the recent large-minded abolition of duties in India on English manufactures might well be followed by the mother country, in promptly and completely abolishing the silver duties, or at least in sweeping away the absurd and anomalous privileges so successfully exercised by the Hall authorities, manifestly to the protection of the English silver trade interest, but banefully injurious to the production of Indian art and industry.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of Madras, Revenue Department,—No. 8, dated 8th January 1883.

Read—

Memorial from the Chairman, Madras Trade Association, dated 30th December 1882.

Order thereon by the Government of Madras.

Ordered that of the two copies furnished of this memorial, one be forwarded for the favourable consideration of the Secretary of State for India and the other to the Government of India.

No. 1, dated 9th January, 1883.

From—The Government of Madras,

To—The Secretary of State for India.

We have the honour to submit a memorial from the Madras Trade Association pointing out the difficulties which the importer of silver plate into England has to encounter.

2. We believe that these difficulties have not been in any degree exaggerated, and we trust that Her Majesty's Government will consider whether their removal is not possible. As matters stand at present, the English market is closed to plate of Indian manufacture, and one of those industries for which there is in this Presidency undoubted aptitude and which it is our special desire to foster, is greatly discouraged.

No. 26, dated 23rd January, 1883.
From—The Government of India,
To—The Secretary of State for India.

On the 17th March 1882, we telegraphed to Your Lordship's predecessor in the following terms:—

"We desire very earnestly to press upon Her Majesty's Government the importance of repealing the silver duty this year if possible. We believe that this would be a very gracious act at a time when we have repealed our custom duties; it would give much satisfaction to the public here, and would be highly politic."

2. In a Despatch No. 137 of May 4th, 1882, Lord Hartington made the following remarks:—

"I caused the substance of your telegram of the 17th of March last, relative to the importance of repealing the silver duty, to be communicated to the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury. The Chancellor of the Exchequer, in his Financial Statement, delivered in Parliament on the 24th of April, remarked that he is not prepared to make any proposals for the repeal of the duty at the present time, although he recognised that there were two reasons which recommended its abolition, the first and special one being the strong opinion expressed by Your Government in favour of its early removal, and the second the embarrassment to the market and hindrance to trade caused by its maintenance."

3. The Madras Government have forwarded to us a copy of their Revenue despatch of January 9th, 1883, in which they submit to Your Lordship a memorial from the Madras Trades' Association, pointing out the difficulties which the importer of silver plate into England has to encounter. "We believe", the Madras Government add—

"that these difficulties have not been in any degree exaggerated, and we trust that Her Majesty's Government will consider whether their removal is not possible. As matters stand at present, the English market is closed to plate of Indian manufacture, and one of those industries for which there is in this Presidency undoubted aptitude, and which it is our special desire to foster, is greatly discouraged."

4. We have now the honour to forward a representation from the Calcutta Trades' Association on the same subject.

5. Whether we consider this question from the point of view of the English consumers or from that of the foreign importers of silver, the desirability of abolishing the present duty, if the adoption of such a course be possible, is so obvious that we need not dwell on the subject at any length. Mr. Gladstone, in the speech of which an extract is given in paragraph 3 of the memorial from the Calcutta Trades' Association, stated that "the reasons in favour of the alteration of the duty" were "very weighty." We venture to think, however, that there are two considerations in connection with this subject which render the repeal of this duty specially desirable. The first of these considerations is that, inasmuch as the system under which the duty is at present levied places the English silversmith at an advantage compared to his foreign competitor, it is not in harmony with the general policy of Her Majesty's Government in such matters. The second is that the repeal of the duty, whilst conferring a benefit on the English consumers of silver, will also act beneficially on the general financial position of the Government of India.

6. As regards the first of these two points, we think there can be no doubt that, under the existing system, the English silversmith is to a certain extent protected against foreign competition. If the fineness of the imported articles is inferior in however slight a degree to the English standard of fineness, which differs considerably from the Indian standard of the rupee, not only is the sale of the articles in England prohibited, but they are liable to be broken up and

thus rendered valueless as works of art. It may be said that Indian silversmiths should only manufacture articles for export of the required fineness. But this is not in all cases possible. The Calcutta Trades' Association points out that—

"much of the highly-chased and elaborate work of the Indian silversmith cannot be made in soft pure silver, as the metal requires to be alloyed to a certain degree of hardness to enable it to be worked up to perfection."

Again, many of the articles manufactured in India are of very delicate workmanship which cannot, when they have once been finished, be assayed and hall-marked without being injured. On this subject the Calcutta Trades' Association say that—

"English manufactures other than plain ware are subjected to the assay and marked in the rough state, and before they are finished, to avoid the defacing operations of assaying and marking, but this is manifestly impossible in the case of Indian manufactures."

7. Turning to the second point mentioned above, namely, the extent to which the repeal of the duty would act beneficially on the general financial position of the Government of India, we need hardly point out that any measure tending to increase Indian exports and draw some portion of the population, however small, away from agriculture to manufactures, would, in any case, be very desirable. To these general considerations may, however, be added the argument that, in view of the large sterling payments to be made annually in England by the Government of India, it is especially to be desired in Indian interests that any duty tending to obstruct the consumption of silver in the form of plate, &c., should no longer be levied.

8. To these considerations we may perhaps add another which is of a political rather than a purely fiscal nature. It cannot be doubted that the recent abolition of the import duties, although highly beneficial to India, has been regarded by a considerable section of the Indian community as having been dictated in the interests of England. By those who hold such views it is urged that, after the large sacrifices India has made to give complete freedom to trade, it is not unreasonable to expect that a small fiscal reform of this nature, which would benefit India, should be made by Her Majesty's Government in England. Apart from the purely fiscal aspects of the question, we venture to think it would be desirable, on political grounds, to remove this grievance.

9. For these reasons we beg strongly to support the request of the Trades' Associations of Calcutta and Madras. We trust that it will be found possible to abolish the silver duty in connection with the financial arrangements of the year 1883-84.

10. As regards the question of drawbacks, which we understand constituted a consideradle difficulty when the matter was under consideration a year ago, we may perhaps be allowed to mention that in all the customs reforms carried out in India, no drawback has ever been allowed, although we have received frequent representations from individuals to the effect that, by reason of certain fiscal changes, a pecuniary loss has been entailed upon them.

No. 74, dated 10th May, 1883.
From—The Secretary of State for India,
To—The Government of India.

With reference to your letter dated the 23rd January last, No. 26 (Finance and Commerce), I forward herewith, for the information of Your Excellency, a copy of correspondence with the Treasury on the subject of the English plate duties, and of the system of compulsory Hall-marking.

Dated 22nd February, 1883.
From—J. K. Cross, Esq., Under-Secretary of State for India,
To—The Secretary to the Treasury.

In continuation of Sir Louis Mallet's letter of the 7th instant, I am directed by the Secretary of State for India in Council to forward herewith, for

submission to the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, a copy of a letter from the Government of India, forwarding with their strong support a memorial from the Calcutta Trades' Association, in which that Association presses for the early repeal of the English import duties on Indian plate.

I am to request that you will direct their Lordships' attention to the last paragraph of the letter of the Government of India on the subject of drawbacks.

Dated 13th March, 1883.
From—LEONARD COURTNEY, Esq., Secretary to the Treasury,
To—The Under-Secretary of State for India.

I am directed by the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury to acquaint you, for the information of the Secretary of State in Council of India, that they have read with attention the memorial presented to the Secretary of State by the Gold and Silversmiths' Free Trade Association, and the letter from the Government of India, forwarding with strong support a memorial from the Calcutta Trades' Association in favour of the repeal of the gold and silver plate duties.

I am to say that the strongly-expressed wishes of the Government of India are entitled to, and receive the respectful consideration of Her Majesty's Government.

I am at the same time to point out that the financial equilibrium of the Budget must be a primary consideration with the Imperial Government, and that the question at issue in this case is complicated by the large amount of drawback for which a claim was put forward.

My Lords fear that they cannot hold out strong hopes of compliance with the wishes of the Indian Government, even in more favourable circumstances than now exist, until the trade are prepared to propose or accept such an arrangement in respect to drawback as Her Majesty's Government can recommend to Parliament.

My Lords have communicated to the Board of Trade and the Goldsmiths' Company the paper on Hall-marking received by Lord Kimberley from the Governor of Madras, and have requested to be favoured with the views both of the Company and of their Lordships of the Board of Trade upon the grievance therein stated.

My Lords desire to judge the whole question on its own merits, and they therefore will only note the difference, of which the Secretary of State in Council is doubtless aware, between the cotton duties imposed until recently in India and the gold and silver plate duty. The former were purely and avowedly protective, but the latter is not so, the Customs duty on gold and silver plate being only framed to countervail the excise duty imposed upon the home manufacture.

Dated 9th May, 1883.
From— SIR LOUIS MALLET, C.B., Under-Secretary of State for India,
To—The Secretary to the Treasury.

I am directed by the Secretary of State for India in Council to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 13th March, and to request that you will convey to the Lords of the Treasury the Earl of Kimberley's great regret that their Lordships can hold out no stronger hope than that given in your letter of the repeal during the present Session of the duties on gold and silver plate.

With regard to the remarks in the 2nd paragraph of your letter, as to the difficulty which the question of drawbacks occasions, Lord Kimberley desires me again to request their Lordships' attention to the statement of the Government of India, referred to in my letter of 22nd February, that no drawbacks have ever been allowed in that country in cases of customs reforms, notwithstanding frequent representations of pecuniary loss entailed.

I am directed to add that Lord Kimberley is unwillingly to pass over without notice the statement, which appears to His Lordship inaccurate, at the close of your letter that the Indian cotton duties were "purely and avowedly protective." These duties, I am to remind you, were originally imposed purely for fiscal purposes, and at a time when no Indian manufactures existed which they could operate to protect; they were subsequently modified at different times in order to remove the protection which it was found that they were alleged to afford to certain classes of Indian-made goods; and they have recently been entirely abolished, in common with import duties upon many other articles.

No. 39, dated 22nd June, 1883.
From—The Government of India,
To—The Secretary of State for India.

We have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of Your Lordship's Despatch No. 74 (Statistics and Commerce) of May 10th, 1883, enclosing for our information a copy of correspondence with the Treasury on the subject of the English plate duties and of the system of compulsory Hall-marking.

2. In Mr. Leonard Courtney's letter of March 13th, 1883, which forms the second enclosure to this Despatch, the following passage occurs:—

"My Lords" (*i.e.*, the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury) "desire to judge the whole question on its own merits, and they therefore will only note the difference, of which the Secretary of State in Council is doubtless aware, between the cotton duties imposed until recently in India and the gold and silver plate duty. The former were purely and avowedly protective, but the latter is not so, the customs duty on gold and silver plate being only framed to countervail the excise duty imposed upon the Home manufacture."

3. In Sir Louis Mallet's letter of May 9th, 1883, which forms the third enclosure of the Despatch under reply, Your Lordship has pointed out, in terms in which we entirely agree, the inaccuracy of the statement which we have quoted above. Not only is it inaccurate to say that the Indian cotton duties were "avowedly protective," for, as is remarked in Sir Louis Mallet's letter, "these duties were originally imposed purely for fiscal purposes," but, as a matter of fact, the greater portion of the Indian cotton duties never acted protectively at all. The protective element was entirely eliminated from the Indian Tariff, so far as the cotton duties were concerned, on March 13th, 1879, when all cotton goods containing no yarn of a higher number than 30s were exempted from duty. The duties which were abolished in March 1882 did not act protectively. On this subject we beg to draw Your Lordship's attention to paragraphs 82-86 of the Financial Statement for 1883-84, which are to the following effect:—

"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.

"Of the grey piece-goods imported, those classes which compete with Indian-made goods were also exempted from duty in March 1879.

"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.

"The piece-goods classed as 'other sorts' are not made in India.

"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 3½ per cent. on twist since March 1878, and 5 per cent. on grey piece-goods of counts below 30s since March 1879. As was pointed out in the Financial Statement of last year (paragraphs 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."

4. If the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury are still under any misapprehension on this point, we think it would be very desirable that their attention should be again drawn to it. There can, in our opinion, be no comparison whatsoever between the Indian cotton duties, as they existed subsequent to March 13th, 1879, and the gold and silver plate duties in England which, as we remarked in the 6th paragraph of our Despatch of 23rd

January 1883, protect the English silversmith to a certain extent against foreign competition.

5. As regards the question of drawbacks, we would again draw attention to the point to which allusion is made in the 10th paragraph of our Despatch No. 26 of January 23rd, 1883, and in Sir Louis Mallet's letter to the Secretary to the Treasury of May 9th, 1883. No drawbacks have ever been allowed in India in the case of customs reforms, notwithstanding the frequent representations of pecuniary loss entailed upon individuals by reason of these reforms.

6. It was with great regret that we learned that Her Majesty's Government were not only unable to abolish the gold and silver plate duties immediately, but that the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury could not "hold out strong hopes of compliance with the wishes of the Indian Government, even in more favourable circumstances than now exist, until the traders are prepared to propose or accept such an arrangement in respect to drawbacks as Her Majesty's Government can recommend to Parliament." We are, of course, aware, in the words of Mr. Courtney's letter of March 13th, 1883, that "the financial equilibrium of the Budget must be a primary consideration with the Imperial Government;" but we venture to hope that, in view of the smallness of the amount of revenue involved, it will be possible at some early date to preserve fiscal equilibrium without the maintenance of these highly objectionable duties; whilst we cannot but consider that the payment of drawbacks should not be allowed to stand in the way of their abolition. Under these circumstances, we would again press the matter upon the consideration of Her Majesty's Government.

No. 186, dated 18th October, 1883.
From—The Secretary of State for India,
To—The Government of India.

With reference to your letter No. 39 (Separate Revenue) of 22nd June last, I enclose, for Your Excellency's information, a copy of further correspondence with the Treasury on the subject of plate duties.

2. I do not think it advisable to continue the discussion on this subject with the Treasury at present.

Dated 10th August, 1883.
From—Sir LOUIS MALLET, C.B., Under-Secretary of State for India,
To—The Secretary to the Treasury.

In continuation of my letter dated May 9th last, relative to the proposed repeal of the duties upon gold and silver plate, I am directed by the Secretary of State for India in Council to transmit herewith, for the consideration of the Lords of the Treasury, a copy of a letter from the Government of India, No. 39, Separate Revenue, dated 22nd June last.

I am directed to request that you will be so good as to call the attention of their Lordships to the last paragraph of the letter.

Dated 22nd September, 1883.
From—LEONARD COURTNEY, ESQ., Secretary to the Treausry,
To—The Under-Secretary of State for India.

With reference to Sir Louis Mallet's letter of 10th ultimo (R. S. & C. 1643), I am directed by the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury to request you to inform the Secretary of State for India in Council that my Lords have read with interest the remarks by the Government of India on the protective character of the former duties of cotton imported into India.

It would not be seemly for my Lords to controvert the views expressed by the Government of India on the objects of their fiscal arrangements. But, on the other hand, with reference to the last paragraph of the letter from the Government of India to which Lord Kimberley calls their Lordship's attention, they must remark that it is for them to judge whether, and when, Parliament can be asked to charge on the tax-payers large sums (under the name of drawback) to be paid to the holders of silver goods in order to relieve the purchasers of silver, who generally belong to the wealthier class of the community, from the present tax on plate.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
PUBLIC WORKS
IRRIGATION BRANCH.

IRRIGATION OPERATIONS IN BENGAL FOR THE OFFICIAL YEAR 1883-84.

Areas leased for Irrigation up to the end of August 1883.

Circle.	District.	Canal.	Estimated full discharge.	Average discharge in month.	Discharge utilized.	Approximate area of land irrigated during the year up to the end of the month.	Approximate area of land under irrigation up to the same date last year.	DETAILS OF AREAS LEASED. Five years. All crops.	Five years. Khurreef.	Annual leases. Khurreef.	Rubbee.	Sugar-cane.	Bhadoi.	Hot weather.	Total.	Grand Total.	Rainfall, 1883-84. During month.	Rainfall, 1883-84. Up to end of month.	Rainfall, 1882-83. During month.	Rainfall, 1882-83. 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	354·92	67·21	4,297	55,083		6,661		682	31		60	779	7,440					
		Gobri	372·82	106·46	3·42		4,096														
		Pattamoondee	1,042	33·53	9·42	346	13,809		350		2			15	17	367					
		High Level, Section I	675	97·59	21·24	1,028	14,280		1,426		67	3		16	86	1,512	9·95	43·59	15·00	57·42	
		Taldunda, 1st Reach	1,300	136	136						202	22		41	265	538					
		Ditto, 2nd do.	650	39	39	389	9,954		523												
		Matchgong	650	81	81	5,498	22,809		5,409		200	56		80	346	5,845					
	Balasore	High Level, Section II	727·16	116·37	116·37	101	64					440			440	440					
		Ditto, do. III	727·16				1,134														
	Total					11,657	120,709		14,259		1,153	552		228	1,933	16,192					
Total of the corresponding period of last year.									100,489	23,234	3,906	276			27,516	128,005					
South-Western.	Midnapore		1,411	190	124	71,066	83,624		73,311							73,311	16·65	38·15	12·09	44·74	Whole month discharging.
	Howrah	Panchkoorah	523			9,994	10,212		10,174							10,174	12·31	43·00	6·80	32·59	No discharge during the month.
	Total					81,860	94,036		83,485							83,485					
Total of the corresponding period of last year.									92,927							92,927					
Sone.	Shahabad	Western Main	4,342	1,530	157	6,613	8,990	4,860		1,797		381			2,178	7,038	2·00	23·17	10·63	18·55	
		Buxar	1,236	300	305	18,830	12,437	15,006		7,030		1,932	5	69	9,036	24,042	4·72	25·05	13·28	26·34	
		Arrah	1,660	925	899	62,836	60,660	62,121		9,828		1,502	165	7,003	18,188	76,209					
	Patna and Gya	Eastern Main	1,466	871·71	829·21	277	308	214		129					129	343	5·25	29·74	7·19	25·19	
		Patna				18,966	17,663	13,147		5,465		8		67	5,560	18,707					
	Total					97,422	86,247	85,248		33,969		3,823	160	7,139	65,091	129,339					
Total of the corresponding period of last year.								59,193		36,541	3,425	10,209			50,175	109,368					
Grand Total						190,939	299,992	85,248	97,744	33,969	1,153	4,375	160	7,367	37,024	220,016					
Grand total of the corresponding period of last year.								59,193	193,416	50,875	7,331	10,435			77,891	330,300					

C. W. ODLING,
Under-Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal,
P. W. Department.

The 6th November 1883.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

IRRIGATION BRANCH.

IRRIGATION OPERATIONS IN BENGAL FOR THE OFFICIAL YEAR 1883-84.

Areas leased for irrigation up to the end of September 1883.

Circle.	District.	Canal.	Estimated full discharge.	Average discharge in month.	Discharge utilized.	Approximate area of land irrigated during the year up to the end of the month.	Approximate area of land under irrigation up to the same date last year.	Details of areas leased. Five years. All crops.	Five years. Khurreef.	Annual leases. Khurreef.	Rubbee.	Sugarcane.	Bhadoi.	Hot weather.	Total.	Grand Total.	Rainfall, 1883-84. During month	Up to end of month.	Rainfall, 1882-83. During month.	Up to end of month.	Remarks.
			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	438	156·49	4,595	55,225	...	6,739	..	682	31	..	66	779	7,518	9·01	52·60	16·81	74·23	
		Gobri	372·82	125·20	11·65	...	4,096	...	...	..	..	..	..	..	...	...					
		Pattamoondee	1,042	39·24	16·32	524	13,809	...	550	..	2	..	..	15	17	567					
		High Level, Section I.	675	160·21	14·25	1,026	14,260	...	1,426	..	67	3	..	16	86	1,512					
		Taldunda, 1st Reach.	1,300	158	158	9,954	...	...	323	..	202	22	..	41	265	588					
		Taldunda, 2nd Reach.	650	...	...																
		Matchgong	650	120	120	5,723	22,309	...	5,720	..	200	56	..	90	346	6,066					
	Balasore	High Level, Section II.	727·16	...	...	187	230	...	...	..	..	233	..	..	233	233					
		High Level, Section III.	727·16	...	...	...	1,117														
		Total	...	...	...	22,009	111,046	...	14,758	..	1,153	345	..	228	1,726	16,484	..	..	..	..	
	Total of the corresponding period of last year.		...	...	...	...	...	...	123,323	..	4,004	308	..	..	4,312	128,135	..	..	..	..	
South-Western	Midnapore	Midnapore	1,411	741	564	72,989	84,802	...	73,726	..	..	..	..	..	...	73,726	4·10	42·25	9·37	54·11	Whole month discharging.
	Howrah	Panchkoorah	522	112	92	10,055	10,424	...	10,174	..	..	..	..	..	...	10,174	6·12	49·12	7·56	40·15	23 days discharging.
		Total	...	...	...	83,044	95,226	...	83,900	..	..	..	..	..	...	83,900	..	..	..	..	
	Total of the corresponding period of last year.		...	...	...	...	...	...	93,469	..	..	..	..	..	...	93,469	..	..	..	..	
Sone	Shahabad	Western Main	4,342	2,428	368	7,709	6,097	4,914	...	3,766	..	381	..	..	4,147	9,061	4·86	28·03	2·53	21·08	
		Buxar	1,226	496	493	28,166	19,896	15,565	...	13,699	..	1,932	20	69	15,720	31,285					
		Arrah	1,660	1,274	1,172	73,816	63,395	52,600	...	24,355	..	1,502	159	7,003	33,019	85,619	4·54	29·59	2·79	29·13	
	Patna and Gya.	Eastern Main	1,466	928·29	745·44	544	501	214	...	220	..	..	..	..	220	434	2·54	32·28	3·76	28·95	
		Patna				27,593	23,439	14,425	...	9,705	..	8	26	67	9,806	24,231					
		Total	...	...	...	137,828	113,328	87,718	...	51,745	..	3,823	205	7,139	62,912	150,630	..	..	..	..	
	Total of the corresponding period of last year.		...	...	...	...	...	62,192	...	46,325	3,347	10,275	..	..	59,947	122,139	..	..	..	..	
		Grand Total	...	...	...	242,881	319,600	87,718	98,658	51,745	1,153	4,168	205	7,367	64,638	251,014	..	..	..	..	
	Grand Total of the corresponding period of last year.		...	...	...	...	...	62,192	217,292	46,325	7,351	10,583	..	..	64,259	343,743	..	..	..	..	

The 8th November 1883.

C. W. ODLING,
Under-Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal, P. W. Dept.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

IRRIGATION OPERATIONS OF FASL KHARIF IN THE PUNJAB FOR 1883-84, UP TO 30th SEPTEMBER 1883.

Canal Division.	Water distributed during September 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	3,073·60	1,199	...	...	Gurdáspur	18,655	5·59	8·70	Cotton	22,076	On the Bári Doáb Canal there is an increase of 15,730 acres as compared with the corresponding month of last year, and of 41,464 acres as compared with the season of 1881-82. The increase during the month has been rather small (only 12,544 acres); this is due to the heavy rain in the carlypart of the month. The demand for water however again increased towards the end of the month, and there can now be no reasonable doubt that this Kharif will be the largest on record.
2nd Division, Main Branch, Lower	4·6	3·4		764	...	...	Amritsar	59,921	4·40	9·05	Rice	21,195	
2nd do., Lahore Branch	3·35	3·1		585	...	...	Lahore	73,916	3·90	13·00	Sugarcane	9,274	
Passed through Escapes	...	...	...	192	...	...	...	...	..	..	Others	99,947	
Total Bári Doáb Canal	...	...	3,073·60	2,740	...	...	...	152,492	..	..	...	152,492	
Corresponding period of last year	...	...	6,073·60	2,164	...	...	...	136,762	..	..	...	136,762	
Western Jumna Canal. Karnál Division	4·33	4·66	2,546	—65	...	649,287 kurries, bullies, &c.; 49,414 cubic feet timber, and 71,021 mds. firewood.	Umballa	2,413	4·6	10·03	Cotton	68,192	The operations on the Western Jumna Canal during the month show an increase of 13,686 acres, and as compared with last year of 22,300 acres. The rainfall in September has enabled the canal to save a large area of crops that would otherwise have perished.
Delhi do.	5·70	5·61		805	...		Karnál	43,580	3·0	6·73	Rice	50,155	
Hánsi do.	9·00	9·15		1,364	...		Delhi	36,456	3·2	5·50	Sugarcane	35,301	
Do. Bulla Head	8·80	7·92		303	...		Rohtak	37,892	2·9	5·20	Others	35,772	
Passed through Escapes	...	...	...	405	...		Hissár	37,937	2·1	1·70	...	...	
							Jhind	30,024	1·9	5·50	...	...	
							Bíkaner	201	..	..	...	...	
							Kalsia State	917	..	..	...	...	
Total Western Jumna Canal	...	...	2,546	2,812	...	649,287	...	189,420	..	..	...	189,420	
Corresponding period of last year	...	...	2,546	2,387	...	194,505	...	167,120	..	..	...	167,120	
Inundation Canals. Upper Sutlej Division	...	...	...	...	...	...	Lahore	13,000	..	..	Detail not obtainable for want of establishment.	...	On the Inundation Canals the decrease is entirely due to the unfavorable condition of the rivers during the late season. In Muzaffargarh Division 139,040 acres only are shown against 159,072 in preceding month. This is due to Rabbi irrigation having been included in the returns for August. The estimated Rabbi area to end of September in this Division is 97,321 acres, and will be reported in return for October.
Lower Sutlej and Chenab Division	...	...	...	...	...	...	Montgomery	28,000	..	..		...	
Indus Canals	...	...	...	...	...	...	Mooltan	170,255	0·65	2·0		...	
Muzaffargarh Canals	...	...	...	...	...	...	Dera Ghází Khan	109,218	0·35	..	...	...	
							Muzaffargarh	139,030	..	..	...	...	
Total Inundation Canals	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	459,503	..	..	...	459,503	
Corresponding period of last year	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	544,569	..	..	...	544,569	
Perennial Canals, Grand Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	341,912	..	..	...	341,912	On the Perennial Canals there is an increase of 38,030 acres as compared with the corresponding period of the previous year.
Do. corresponding period of last year	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	303,882	..	..	...	303,882	

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

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

IRRIGATION OPERATIONS OF FASL KHARIF IN THE NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES, 1883, UP TO 30th SEPTEMBER 1883.

Canal Division.	Water distributed during September, 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	8·30	950	212	49,945	48,778
Upper Ganges. Anúpshahr	7·00	5·38	1,100	513	58,654	54,556
Upper Ganges. Meerut	8·10	6·48	925	1,403	78,024	72,045
Upper Ganges. Bulandshahr	7·20	5·46	925	138	81,483	69,638
Upper Ganges. Aligarh	5·50	4·51	1,300	468	87,825	72,457
Lower Ganges. Narora	9·00	3·27	975	17	14,592	13,497
Lower Ganges. Mainpuri	7·00	1·2	600	66	34,043	34,124
Lower Ganges. Cawnpore	8·20	3·80	825	223	50,331	51,907
Lower Ganges. Etáwah	5·80	3·54	975	360	65,156	69,698
Lower Ganges. Bhognipur	7·00	3·74	950	. .	25,818	21,072
Total Upper and Lower Ganges Canals	. .	. .	9,525	3,400	545,871	507,772
Eastern Jumna Canal	4·74	3·06	1,300	814	111,547	104,665
Agra Canal	8·50	6·7	1,300	183	59,489	43,123
Rohilkhand	. .	. .	. .	. .	31,034	24,231
Bijnor	. .	. .	. .	. .	1,516	1,471
Dún	. .	. .	. .	. .	4,585	4,668
Jhánsi	. .	. .	. .	. .	55	42
Hamírpur	. .	. .	. .	. .	51	50
Total	. .	. .	. .	. .	754,148	686,022

Zila.	Land irrigated (approximate). Sugarcane.	Indigo.	Rice.	Cotton.	Other food-grains.	Fodder crops.	Miscellaneous.	Total.	Rainfall. Total from 1st April to end of September, 1883.	Average of ten previous years for the same period.
Saháranpur	16,809	1,802	29,062	1,010	3,622	822	1,258	54,385	14·0	30·8
Muzaffarnagar	42,034	4,615	22,868	4,062	8,742	3,201	4,388	89,910	15·3	27·5
Meerut	63,309	17,629	8,455	14,946	26,973	5,193	2,814	139,319	12·5	26·2
Bulandshahr	6,098	53,145	59	13,353	14,748	4,787	2,026	94,216	16·8	23·8
Aligarh	588	45,591	287	5,486	10,291	525	1,562	64,330	17·3	23·0
Muttra	1,111	10,007	. .	11,861	3,260	214	1,321	27,774	13·6	24·1
Agra	1,278	4,487	13	1,925	3,158	145	490	11,496	16·6	25·0
Etah	1,306	26,302	686	1,743	4,815	138	1,142	36,132	18·5	24·4
Mainpuri	2,895	34,418	1,385	1,427	6,955	983	1,844	49,907	19·6	28·6
Fatehgarh	2,234	14,842	648	696	3,124	276	90	21,910	15·2	26·8
Etáwah	5,273	42,489	1,069	316	2,333	740	1,100	53,320	18·0	24·2
Cawnpore	4,846	41,400	1,677	168	2,650	132	2,151	52,964	17·4	23·0
Delhi	. .	33	. .	22	. .	22	34	111	13·6	25·2
Gurgaon	1,134	4,808	14	11,765	525	2,582	305	21,133	16·7	24·4
Dehra Dún	768	. .	3,516	. .	. .	. .	301	4,585	34·6	67·8
Bijnor	1,480	. .	36	. .	. .	. .	. .	1,516	20·6	34·5
Tarái	1,270	. .	4,872	. .	. .	. .	. .	6,142	34·6	40·6
Pilibhit	813	. .	2,244	. .	. .	. .	. .	3,057	25·0	42·6
Bareilly	4,668	. .	17,167	. .	. .	. .	. .	21,835	14·0	37·0
Jhánsi	26	. .	9	8	. .	. .	12	55	13·3	30·1
Hamírpur	10	. .	4	. .	. .	. .	37	51	25·5	26·7
Total	157,950	301,568	94,071	68,728	91,196	19,760	20,875	754,148	. .	. .
Total for the same period last year	191,215	310,226	82,050	47,780	31,900	6,314	16,537	686,022	. .	. .
Increase	. .	. .	12,021	20,948	59,296	3,446	4,338	68,126	. .	. .
Decrease	33,265	8,658	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .

Remarks.

	Cubic feet per second.
Supply—	
Entering head of Ganges Canal	5,187
" Lower Ganges Canal	644
	5,831
Expended—	
Ganges Canal	2,734
Lower Ganges Canal	666
	3,400
Escaped—	
Anúpshahr Branch, Ganges Canal	263
Meerut Division, ditto	426
Bulandshahr ditto ditto	164
Narora ditto, Lower Ganges Canal	389
Mainpuri ditto ditto	88
Cawnpore ditto ditto	390
Etawah ditto ditto	611
Bhognipur ditto ditto	418
Percolation from the Mainpuri Division	6
	2,746
	6,146
Deduct drainage water	315
	5,831

Executive Engineer, Northern Division, Ganges Canal, reports that during the month the supply in river met all demands, on the 28th September the rope was put across the river and work on head bunds begun. There was fair rain during the early part of the month, but not sufficient for rice; sugar in parts also took water. The outturn of irrigated crops is good.

Executive Engineer, Meerut Division, Ganges Canal, reports that the demand latterly has been universal for late autumn crops and *paleo* of *do fasli*; the closure of Rajbahas in the upper part of the division was impossible on account of sugar and rice.

Executive Engineer, Bulandshahr Division, Ganges Canal, reports that on the 4th and 5th of the month there was heavy rain all over the division which completely stopped irrigation, it was showery up to the 15th after which west wind began to blow which created a demand again for water for sugar, cotton, and maize, about the 24th September.

Executive Engineer, Aligarh Division, Ganges Canal, reports a general and heavy fall of rain on the 4th and 5th of the month which stopped the demand for canal water.

Executive Engineer, Narora Division, Lower Ganges Canal, reports that there were showers *and rain up to the 15th* when they ceased altogether, and there was little or no demand.

Executive Engineer, Mainpuri Division, Lower Ganges Canal, reports that the demand for water was limited to the first and last few days of the month, and that general rain fell over the division from the 4th to the 15th

Executive Engineer, Cawnpore Division, Lower Ganges Canal, reports that *the deficiency is due to the rainfall of the 10th to 16th* which stopped all further demand.

Executive Engineer, Etáwah Division, Lower Ganges Canal, reports that *the decrease* is chiefly in indigo, for reasons given in former reports.

Executive Engineer, Bhognipur Division, Lower Ganges Canal, reports that all distributaries were closed *throughout the month; rain fell* at intervals up to the 15th sufficient for most kharif crops.

Executive Engineer, Eastern Jumna Canal, reports that there was general rain on the 2nd and 3rd, and that canal was closed from the 5th to the 14th inclusively; the increase in area is due to the dry weather of August, and is principally under maize and cotton.

Executive Engineer, Rohilkhand Canals, reports that heavy rain fell on the 6th, and again on the 9th, 10th and 13th, which brought the rains to a close; the water was all used for rice irrigation except on the Dhora river, where it could not be utilized owing to dams being breached; there was a steady demand throughout after the rain ceased; the Kicha and Kailas canals had to be closed for silt clearance, and were not re-opened till the end of the month. Water is now in great demand and will be wanted for rabi paleo.

Humirpur return reported blank.

No remarks from the other Divisions.

ALLAHABAD,
The 25th October 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 SEPTEMBER 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.
Wheat	925	. .	7,663	. .	8,588	. .	. .	. .	853	. .	853	. .
Gram	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	3,104	. .	. .	. .	3,104	. .
Rice	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .
Paddy or dhán	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .
Bejhar or mixed grain	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	7	. .	. .	. .	7	. .
Dál: Urd	40	. .	. .	. .	40	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .
Dál: Múng	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .
Dál: Arhar	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	2,427	. .	. .	. .	2,427	. .
Dál: Masúri	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .
Juár	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .
Bájra	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .
Maize or Indian-corn	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .
Barley	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	100	. .	. .	. .	100	. .
Total	965	. .	7,663	. .	8,628	. .	5,638	. .	853	. .	6,491	. .
Cotton	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	57	. .	57	. .
Oil-seeds	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	25	. .	25	. .
Salt	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .
Metals	21	. .	82	. .	103	. .	36	. .	. .	. .	36	. .
Building materials	24,280	. .	10,775	. .	35,055	. .	315	. .	9,348	. .	9,653	. .
Miscellaneous goods	634	. .	110	. .	744	. .	6	. .	1,206	. .	1,212	. .
Firewood	1,825	. .	1,180	. .	3,005	. .	400	. .	. .	. .	400	. .
Bamboos	. .	. .	645	12,900	645	12,900	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .
Timber: Poles and unsquared timber	. .	. .	1,701	1,701	1,701	1,701	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .
Timber: Karis and squared timber	60	80	1,044	1,044	1,104	1,124	. .	. .	12	12	12	12
Timber: Logs	. .	. .	320	16	320	16	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .
Miscellaneous timber	1,500	3,000	180	360	1,680	3,360	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .
Live-stock	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .
Grand Total	29,285	3,080	23,700	16,021	52,985	19,101	6,395	. .	11,501	12	17,896	12
Total during corresponding period of last year	2,862	. .	11,375	28,350	14,237	28,350	2,113	. .	27,006	402	29,119	402
Increase	26,423	3,080	12,325	. .	38,748	. .	4,282	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .
Decrease	. .	. .	. .	12,329	. .	9,249	. .	. .	15,505	390	11,223	390

Grains.	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	. .	. .	5,440	. .	5,440	. .	925	. .	13,956	. .	14,881	. .	
Gram	227	. .	. .	. .	227	. .	3,331	. .	. .	. .	3,331	. .	
Rice	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	
Paddy or dhán	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	
Bejhar or mixed grain	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	7	. .	. .	. .	7	. .	
Dál: Urd	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	40	. .	. .	. .	40	. .	
Dál: Múng	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	
Dál: Arhar	47	. .	. .	. .	47	. .	2,474	. .	. .	. .	2,474	. .	
Dál: Masúri	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	
Juár	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	
Bájra	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	
Maize or Indian-corn	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	
Barley	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	100	. .	. .	. .	100	. .	
Total	274	. .	5,440	. .	5,714	. .	6,877	. .	13,956	. .	20,833	. .	
Cotton	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	57	. .	57	. .	
Oil-seeds	250	. .	. .	. .	250	. .	250	. .	25	. .	275	. .	
Salt	. .	. .	177	. .	177	. .	. .	. .	177	. .	177	. .	
Metals	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	57	. .	82	. .	139	. .	
Building materials	. .	. .	475	. .	475	. .	24,595	. .	20,598	. .	45,193	. .	
Miscellaneous goods	. .	. .	3,653	. .	3,653	. .	640	. .	4,969	. .	5,609	. .	
Firewood	400	. .	. .	. .	400	. .	2,625	. .	1,180	. .	3,805	. .	
Bamboos	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	645	12,900	645	12,900	
Timber: Poles and unsquared timber	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	1,701	1,701	1,701	1,701	
Timber: Karis and squared timber	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	60	80	1,056	1,056	1,116	1,136	
Timber: Logs	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	320	16	320	16	
Miscellaneous timber	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	1,500	3,000	180	360	1,680	3,360	
Live-stock	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	
Grand Total	924	. .	9,745	. .	10,669	. .	36,604	3,080	44,946	16,033	81,550	19,113	
Total during corresponding period of last year	501	. .	8,573	. .	9,074	. .	5,476	. .	46,954	28,752	52,430	28,752	
Increase	423	. .	1,172	. .	1,595	. .	31,128	3,080	. .	. .	29,120	. .	
Decrease	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	2,008	12,719	. .	9,639	

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	523	1,947	1,070	657	333	392	1,926	2,996
Ton mileage	19,649	87,940	41,680	29,079	56,429	72,928	117,758	189,947
Value of goods R	29,372	40,111	14,463	21,864	27,025	18,545	70,860	80,520
Number of passengers	101	283	16	. . .	. .	25	117	308

ALLAHABAD,
The 25th October 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 SEPTEMBER 1883.

AGRA CANAL.

Nature of Traffic.	Principal items of Traffic. Up. No.	Up. Mds.	Down. No.	Down. Mds.	Total up and down. No.	Total up and down. Mds.
Grains—						
Wheat	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .
Gram	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .
Rice	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .
Paddy or dhán	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .
Bejhar or mixed grain	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .
Dál—						
Urd	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .
Múng	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .
Arhar	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .
Masúri	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .
Juár	. . .	. . .	. . .	1,225	. . .	1,225
Bájra	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .
Maize or Indian-corn	. . .	. . .	. . .	450	. . .	450
Barley	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .
TOTAL	. . .	. . .	. . .	1,675	. . .	1,675
Cotton	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .
Oil-seeds	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .
Salt	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .
Metals	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .
Building materials	. . .	1,300	. . .	. . .	. . .	1,300
Miscellaneous goods	. . .	. . .	. . .	500	. . .	500
Firewood	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .
Bamboos	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .
Timber—						
Poles and unsquared timber	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .
Karis and squared timber	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .
Logs	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .
Miscellaneous timber	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .
Live-stock	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .
GRAND TOTAL	. . .	1,300	. . .	2,175	. . .	3,475
TOTAL DURING CORRESPONDING PERIOD OF LAST YEAR	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .
INCREASE	. . .	1,300	. . .	2,175	. . .	3,475
DECREASE	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .

Particulars.	Agra Canal. 1883.	Agra Canal. 1882.
Tonnage, including weight of timber and bamboos	. . .	. . .
Ton mileage	. . .	. . .
Value of goods R	128	. . .
Number of passengers	10,052	. . .
	3,912	. . .

REMARKS.

Agra Navigation Channel closed for clearance on 15th September.

W. P. V. HÖRST,
Offg. Asst. Secy. to Govt., N.-W. P. and Oudh,
P. W. D., Irrigation Branch.

ALLAHABAD,
The 25th October 1883.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

RAILWAY TRAFFIC.

No. XLIII 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 November 1882. Total.	Per mile open.	Total mean length open.	Receipts for week ending 3rd November 1883. Total.	Per mile open.	Total Receipts from 1st April to 4th November 1882. Total.	Per mile open per week.	Total Receipts from 1st April to 3rd November 1883. Total.	Per mile open per week.	Total Increase in 1883-84.	Total Decrease in 1883-84.
			R	R		R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
	Guaranteed.												
17th Nov. 1883	Eastern Bengal(a)	172	1,30,204	757	172	91,552	532	34,67,201	647	27,90,716	523	. . .	6,76,485
17th ditto	Oudh and Rohilkhand	547	1,15,086	210	547	1,00,663	184	28,93,434	170	33,59,489	198	4,66,055	. . .
10th ditto	Sind, Punjab & Delhi	676	2,11,849	313	735	1,85,373	252	55,19,980	262	67,40,618	294	12,20,638	. . .
17th ditto	Madras	861	1,31,550	153	861	1,01,527	118	42,16,882	158	39,59,894	149	. . .	2,56,988
10th ditto	South Indian	655	77,587	118	655	58,897	90	23,13,006	113	24,04,953	118	91,947	. . .
17th ditto	Great Indian Peninsula	1,458	7,62,233	523	1,458	4,16,164	285	1,85,50,335	410	1,86,34,495	414	84,160	. . .
10th ditto	Bombay, Baroda and Central India	461	1,76,682	383	461	1,42,212	308	55,85,006	389	64,13,988	449	8,28,982	. . .
	TOTAL	4,830	16,05,191	332	4,889	10,96,388	224	4,25,45,844	283	4,43,04,153	292	17,58,309	. . .
	State.												
24th Nov. 1883	East Indian	1,507	10,01,058	664	1,509	8,25,319	547	2,56,63,353	547	2,93,72,986	628	37,09,633	. . .
17th ditto	Calcutta and South-Eastern	33	2,737	83	56	4,430	79	1,18,129	122	1,76,289	105	58,160	. . .
17th ditto	Nalhati	27	1,161	43	27	1,372	51	40,966	49	48,041	57	7,075	. . .
17th ditto	Northern Bengal	230	41,577	181	239	41,100	172	11,64,426	162	12,30,564	169	66,138	. . .
17th ditto	Tirhoot	75	10,264	137	166	14,530	88	3,71,725	149	5,07,308	99	1,35,583	. . .
20th Oct. 1883	Patna-Gya	57	9,647	169	. .	(b)	.	(c)2,82,216	170	(d)2,41,088	145	. . .	41,128
10th Nov. 1883	Cawnpore-Achnera	138	12,011	87	138	11,257	81	3,08,746	72	3,19,645	75	10,899	. . .
10th ditto	Dildarnagar-Ghazipur	12	874	73	12	674	56	26,438	71	26,965	73	527	. . .
17th ditto	Rajputana-Malwa	1,116	1,87,555	168	1,117	2,00,530	180	58,53,255	168	69,89,049	202	11,35,794	. . .
17th ditto	Wardha Coal	45	9,238	205	45	3,108	69	2,08,326	220	3,99,650	286	91,324	. . .
17th ditto	Nagpur & Chhattisgarh	98	6,983	71	149	7,991	54	2,95,341	97	6,88,443	149	3,93,102	. . .
10th ditto	Rangoon and Irrawaddy Valley	161	31,061	199	161	26,941	167	8,21,992	164	7,92,442	159	. . .	29,550
10th ditto	Sindia	75	7,279	97	75	6,815	91	1,82,521	78	1,85,468	80	2,947	. . .
10th ditto	Punjab Northern	419	51,625	123	421	56,340	134	17,32,783	137	18,21,312	140	88,529	. . .
17th ditto	Indus Valley and Kandahar	660	1,42,453	216	660	76,238	116	26,39,490	127	42,32,736	207	15,93,246	. .
10th ditto	Kaunia-Dhurla	32	2,179	68	32	2,601	81	47,580	48	62,820	63	15,240	. . .
17th ditto	Rewari-Ferozepore	. .	. . .	.	89	4,980	56	. . .	. .	2,35,098	85	2,35,098	. .
	TOTAL	3,178	5,16,6. 2	163	e3,387	4,58,907	135	1,41,93,934	143	1,79,56,918	171	37,62,984	. . .
	Assisted Company.												
17th Nov. 1883	Bengal Central	21	772	37	35	2,120	61	(f)1,979	32	65,756	61	63,777	. . .
	Native States.												
10th ditto	Bhavnagar-Gondal	193	11,230	58	193	9,302	48	5,08,079	85	5,53,509	93	45,430	. . .
17th ditto	Nizam's ?	121	6,696	55	121	12,927	107	5,05,363	134	4,72,818	126	. . .	32,545
10th ditto	Mysore	86	7,219	84	86	4,523	53	1,87,193	70	1,89,275	71	2,082	. . .
17th ditto	Jodhpore	19	736	39	19	700	37	(g)10,312	28	22,812	39	12,500	. . .
	TOTAL	419	25,941	62	419	27,452	66	12,10,947	95	12,38,414	95	27,467	. . .
	GRAND TOTAL	9,955	31,49,614	316	e10,239	24,10,186	235	8,36,16,057	270	9,29,38,227	293	93,22,170	. .
	GROSS ESTIMATED EXPENSES	. .	. . .	.	. .	. . .	.	4,33,35,113	140	4,72,07,644	149	. . .	. .
	NET RECEIPTS	. .	. . .	.	. .	. . .	.	4,02,80,944	130	4,57,30,583	144	54,49,639	. . .

(a) Exclusive of the Company's share of the earnings of the Bengal Central Railway.
(b) Returns not received.
(c) Total receipts from 1st April to 21st October 1882.
(d) Total receipts from 1st April to 20th October 1882.
(e) Excludes mileage of Patna-Gya State Railway (57).
(f) Total receipts from 16th October to 4th November 1882.
(g) Total receipts from 24th June to 4th November 1882.

R. A. SARGEAUNT, *Major, R.E.,*
Offg. Under Secretary.

FORT WILLIAM,
The 7th December 1883.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

REPORTS ON THE STATE OF THE SEASONS AND PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 4th DECEMBER 1883.

GENERAL REMARKS.—During the past week there has been light rain in British Burma, Assam, and Eastern Bengal, but none elsewhere.

In Madras and Mysore harvesting is still going on. Standing crops are in good condition. In Bombay the *kharif* harvest is nearly over and the *rabi* crops are doing well; but in two districts cotton has been injured by late rains. The river is now rising in Sindh. In the Berars and Hyderabad cotton is being picked and the *kharif* harvested, and the prospects of the *rabi* are favourable.

In Central India and Rajputana rain is required for the *rabi* crops in parts; but general prospects continue good.

In the Punjab and North-Western Provinces and Oudh *rabi* sowings have been nearly finished and are germinating fairly well, but rain is wanted. Cloudy weather has prevailed in the Northern Districts, but no rain has fallen.

In the Central Provinces the prospects of the *rabi* crop are reported to be very favourable.

In Bengal there has been a change of weather, the sky being overcast and slight showers having fallen. General prospects continue unfavourable; the *rabi* sowings have been greatly affected by want of rain, much land has been left unsown, and the outturn of the rice crop, which is now being harvested, is expected to be very poor in all save the Eastern Districts and Orissa.

In British Burma the prospects of the rice crop, which has been sown over a larger area than usual, are generally good, but some loss has been caused in the Arakan Division and Bassein by excessive rain.

Slight small-pox and fever are prevalent in most Provinces, and sporadic outbreaks of cholera still occur in Southern India, otherwise the public health is good.

Prices continue to fluctuate in Bengal.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Madras—(Dec. 5th)		
Bellary	. . . . .	Standing crops generally good; harvest paddy and *ragi*, yield average; *cholum*, *cumbu*, *korra*, and oil-seeds, below average; nineteen deaths from cholera.
Kurnool	. . . . .	Standing crops good; harvest paddy, yield above average.
Ganjam	. . . . .	Fever and small-pox slight in one taluk.
Kistna	. . . . .	*Cholum* partly affected by insects in two taluks, otherwise standing crops good; harvest dry grains and black paddy, yield below average; fever prevalent, small-pox and cattle-disease in parts.
Coimbatore	. . . . .	Harvest paddy and *ragi*, yield average; *cumbu* below average; 79 deaths from cholera; fever, small-pox, and cattle disease in parts.
Tanjore	·18 (average of 1 station).	Standing crops generally good; harvest paddy, *cholum*, and *ragi*, yield below average; 152 deaths from cholera.
Madura	. . . . .	Standing crops fair; harvest dry crops, yield about average; cholera severe in Madura town; elsewhere slight.
Malabar	. . . . .	Second crop in good condition; small-pox and fever slight.
Travancore	. . . . .	Standing crops good; fever in parts.
		General Remarks.—General prospects good.
Bombay—(Dec. 5th)		
Kurrachee	. . . . .	Fever generally prevalent; cattle-disease in 3 talukas, loss of 60 buffaloes, 57 cows, and 89 sheep and goats; river at Kotri on 28th 6 feet 3 inches against 5 feet 2 inches on same date last year; no fresh case of small-pox in Karachi; disease prevalent in 5 villages in districts, 20 fresh cases, 3 deaths, 16 remaining sick; prices—wheat, red rice, and *bajri* in Karachi 24, 28, and 32; in Manjhand 22, 30, and 40; in Ghorabari 20, 30, and 40; and in Sajawal 24, 36, and 44 lbs. per rupee respectively.
Hyderabad	. . . . .	Average outturn of *kharif* crop is reported to be 11 annas 4 pies; weather seasonable; small-pox in 6, fever in 10, and cattle-disease in 4 talukas; wheat 26, *bajri* 35½, *jowari* 41, red rice 24, and white rice 20 lbs. per rupee.
Ahmedabad	. . . . .	*Rabi* sowing nearly completed; standing crops healthy; slight fever in Viramgaum, Sanand, Mokasa, and Dholka; *bajri* 30 and wheat 26¼ lbs. per rupee.
Baroda	. . . . .	Slight cholera in Naosari Mahal still continues; fever in some parts of Naosari, Baroda, and Kadi divisions; cotton and sugar crops in good condition; *rabi* sowing almost completed; prices—34 to 36 and rice 24 to 25 lbs. per rupee.
Surat	. . . . .	*Rabi* crops healthy; fever and cholera still prevailing in some talukas; *jowari* 38 and *nagli* 47 lbs. per rupee.
Nasik	. . . . .	Reaping of *kharif* and sowing of *rabi* crops nearly completed; *rabi* crops healthy; public health good; no cattle disease; wheat 33, *bajri* 34, and rice 24 lbs. per rupee.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bombay—*contd.*		
Colaba (Bombay)	. . . . .	Average abnormal temperature 3° cool; vapour in air defective; wind normal.
Poona	. . . . .	Harvesting of *kharif* completed; *bajri* 43 and *jowari* 50 lbs. per rupee; in Poona, *bajri* 34 and *jowari* 43 lbs. per rupee.
Ahmednagar	. . . . .	*Bajri* reaping finished; *rabi* sowing finished, except in Newasa and Akola; locusts in Shrigonda; *bajri* maximum 57 lbs. per rupee in Shrigonda, minimum 39 lbs. in Nagar; *jowari* maximum 72 lbs. in Jamkhed, minimum 49 lbs. in Sheogaon.
Sholapore	. . . . .	Cholera in Malsiras taluka, 6 cases, 3 fatal; cotton crop somewhat injured in Barsi and Sholapore talukas; *jowari* 62 and *bajri* 55 lbs. per rupee.
Dharwar	. . . . .	Reaping of rice crops nearly completed, that of other early crops in progress; sowing of late crops completed; cholera in 3 villages of Ranibennur, out of 8 cases 2 fatal; fever in 5 and cattle-disease in 2 talukas; rice 24 to 41 and *jowari* 52 to 88 lbs. per rupee.
Kanara	. . . . .	Much fever in Haliyal and Mundgod; small-pox in Hanawar and Sidapore; sowing second rice crop on coast; common rice in Karwar 11½ seers per rupee, in district average 15½ seers per rupee.
Rajkot	. . . . .	Weather cold; fever continues in some parts; *bajri* 31 and *jowari* 35 lbs. per rupee.
		General Remarks.—River rising in Sindh; *kharif* harvesting and *rabi* sowing operations completed except in 5 districts; young *rabi* crops doing well; cotton crops slightly injured by late rain in parts of Sholapore and Satara; fever in most districts; slight cholera, cattle-disease, and small-pox in a few places.
Bengal—(Dec. 5th)		
Chittagong	. . .	·11	Weather alternately cloudy and fair; outturn of rice crops not promising; cold-weather crops doing well; prices stationary; cattle-disease has abated; general health good.
Dacca	. . . .	*Nil*	Rice crop good; rain wanted for cold-weather crops.
24-Pergunnahs	. .	·06	Prospects of both late rice and winter crops unfavourable; harvesting of late rice proceeding, average yield estimated at about 8 to 10 annas; cultivation of pulses and other winter crops not progressing favourably owing to the dryness of the soil; average price of common rice from 12¼ to 16 seers per rupee; public health fair, though sporadic cases of cholera and fever reported from most parts of the district.
Moorshedabad	. .	*Nil*	Weather bright and cool; *amun* is being reaped; an eight-anna crop is expected on an average; winter crops suffering from want of rain, but those on *dearah* lands doing well; fever still prevails in the Jungypore town; cholera has broken out in thana Shamshirgunge.
Rajshahye	. . .	*Nil*	Weather cloudy; *amun* reaped in parts of the district; *rabi* wants rain, but on *dearah* lands it is said to be a good crop; prices easier.
Burdwan	. . . .	. . . . .	A few drops of rain; weather overcast; in the Raneegunge sub-division the *amun* is estimated at a 4½-anna crops; sugarcane is beginning to feel the effects of drought, and rain is much wanted for winter crops; general health indifferent.
Rungpore	. . .	*Nil*	Weather cloudy and cool; *amun* is being reaped; prospects bad; the crop on high lands is almost a total failure; transplanting of tobacco going on; prices stationary; fever prevalent.
Bhagulpore	. . .	*Nil*	Prospects unfavourable; rice harvest has commenced; the crop on high lands has almost altogether failed, on low lands it is expected to yield on an average an outturn of from 4 to 8 annas; *rabi*, where sown, is still green and strong, and, if rain falls, may yield a fair outturn, but a good deal of land has remained unsown; price of rice 13 seers 14 chittacks per rupee.
Purneah	. . .	*Nil*	Weather cloudy to-day (4th); prospects of crops bad if no rain falls; *rabi* sowings only made here and there; price of common rice 14 seers per rupee; fever still continues.
Patna	. . .	*Nil*	Paddy is being reaped, it will be a poor crop; *rabi* coming on well; irrigation is being resorted to where practicable, but rain is much wanted; public health good.
Durbhanga	. . .	*Nil*	Weather cloudy to-day (4th); a very poor rice crop is being harvested; *rabi* stunted for want of moisture in the soil; fever not increasing.
Hazareebagh	. .	*Nil*	Weather cold and cloudy since the night of 3rd; rice harvest continues, but outturn unfavourable; *rabi* prospects not improved; a few cases of small-pox still reported; public health good.
Cuttack	. . . .	. . . . .	Weather cool and cloudy; slight rain on 3rd, and it was raining at the time of report; rice crop on high lands is being reaped, on low lands it is ripening; winter crops doing well; price of rice almost unchanged; public health generally good.
			General Remarks.—The weather was cloudy in almost all districts, and there was a slight rainfall in Chittagong, the 24-Pergunnahs, Burdwan, and Cuttack; it is still raining in Calcutta; the general prospects of the crops continue to be very unfavourable; the cold-weather crops are generally much in need of rain, so also is sugar-cane in some places; a good deal of land is said to have remained unsown with cold-weather crops on account of the continued drought;

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
		the earlier kind of the rice crop is being harvested, and the later kind is ripening; the rice crop, as already reported, will yield a very poor outturn; in some districts the average outturn will not exceed four annas; Eastern Bengal and Orissa will have a fair crop, but even in these parts it will be much below the average in some places; in some districts the prices continue to rise, in others they have fallen slightly, and in others again they remain stationary; fever is still prevalent in several districts.
N.-W. Provinces and Oudh—		
Benares .(Dec. 4th)	No rain	Land being irrigated where feasible; in other parts rain is required; bazars well supplied; prices falling slightly; no sickness of men or cattle.
Allahabad .(„ 5th)	No rain	Crops doing well; health good; prices risen.
Gorakhpore .(„ 3rd)	No rain	Tanks nearly dry and rain much wanted; small-pox and fever in north; prices slightly rising.
Jhansi .(„ „)	No rain	*Kharif* outturn will be below the average; harvesting in progress; *rabi* crops germinating; prices stationary; health of people and cattle good.
Cawnpore . („ 4th)	. . . .	Weather seasonable; *rabi* crops being irrigated and have germinated fairly well; health of people good, except few cases of small-pox in 3 tahsils; markets well supplied.
Farukhabad . („ „)	. . . .	Weather seasonable; sky clear; fever here and there, but not extensive; prospects of crops hopeful, but rain wanted; condition of cattle good; markets well supplied
Agra .(„ „)	No rain	*Rabi* sowings nearly completed; health good; prices steady.
Bareilly .(„ „)	. . . .	*Rabi* being irrigated extensively; rain much wanted; weather cloudy.
Meerut .(„ „)	No rain	*Rabi* crops flourishing; irrigation commenced; health good; supplies ample; prices steady.
Kumaun .(„ „)	. . . .	Clouds again gathering, otherwise no change in agricultural prospects; health good; cattle-disease still prevails; prices unchanged.
Lucknow .(„ „)	No rain	Weather cold; westerly wind; *hewat* crops nearly harvested; *rabi* crops are being watered from wells and tanks; rain wanted; condition of people and cattle good; markets well supplied; prices steady.
Partabgarh .(„ „)	. . . .	Reports as to *rabi* crops from all tahsils fairly good; sowings still continue; small-pox reported from a few villages in Kunda, health otherwise good.
Rae Bareli .(„ 3rd)	No rain	Wind westerly; *rabi* prospects fair; isolated cases of small-pox in the districts; markets well stocked; prices almost stationary.
Sitapur .(„ „)	No rain	Prospects fair; prices fluctuating; markets well supplied; general health good.
Fyzabad .(„ „)	No rain	Prospects of *rabi* crops on irrigated land good; general health good; prices stationary.
		General Remarks.—The weather has been cloudy in several northern districts, but no rain has fallen; *rabi* prospects are fair, but rain is generally needed; the markets are sufficiently supplied and prices in most districts steady; the public health is fairly good, some fever and small-pox being reported.
Punjab—(Dec. 5th)—		
Delhi	. . . .	Health good; *rabi* sowing completed; prices stationary.
Hissar	. . . .	Health good; rain required for *rabi* sowings.
Umballa	. . . .	Health good; *rabi* sowings finished; prospects good; prices steady.
Jullundur	. . . .	Health good; *rabi* sowings finished; prices falling.
Lahore	. . . .	Health and condition of crops good; prices steady.
Ferozepur	. . . .	Health and crop prospects good; prices falling.
Sialkot	. . . .	Health and crop prospects good; prices stationary.
Rawalpindi	. . . .	Health and crop prospects good; prices falling.
Peshawar	. . . .	Small-pox prevalent; prices falling.
Mooltan	. . . .	Health good; *rabi* sowings nearly finished; prices fluctuating.
Dera Ismail Khan .	. . . .	Health and harvest prospects good; prices steady.
Amritsar	. . . .	Health good; rise in prices of barley, *jowar*, and rice; prices of other food-grains stationary.
		General Remarks.—No rain during the week; small-pox is prevalent in Peshawar, health elsewhere good; *rabi* sowings nearly completed.
Central Provinces—		
Nagpur . (Dec. 5th)	. . . .	Weather clear and cold; crop prospects good; fever prevails to some extent; prices of wheat falling.
Jubbulpore . („ „)	. . . .	Weather clear and cold; reaping and cotton picking continues; *rabi* sowings approaching completion; wheat 25 seers and rice 15 seers per rupee; health good.
Saugor . („ 4th)	. . . .	Weather clear and cool; *kharif* harvest nearly finished; prospects favourable; health good; prices stationary.
Seoni . („ 5th)	. . . .	Weather cool; reaping and threshing of rice progressing; *rabi* crops promising; fever prevalent; prices stationary.
Hoshangabad („ „)	. . . .	Weather seasonable; crop prospects good; cotton picking in progress; fever prevalent; wheat 16 seers and rice 10 seers per rupee.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Central Provs.—*contd.*		
Raipur . (Dec. 5th)	. . . .	Weather chilly and cloudy latterly; *kharif* harvest almost finished; estimated outturn of rice in Sunga and portions of Drug varies from 4 to 8 annas in the rupee; cotton being picked; *rabi* prospects good; public health good; prices fluctuating; common rice 27½ seers, and wheat 28¼ seers per rupee.
Khandwa .(„ „)	. . . .	Weather cold and clear; crop prospects good; *rabi* sowings continue; fever prevalent; prices steady.
		General Remarks.—*Kharif* harvest approaching completion; prospect of *rabi* crops very favourable; health good.
British Burma—		
(Nov. 29th)		
Akyab .(Nov. 17th)	3·36	Total rainfall 183·09 inches; public health and health of cattle good; crops in Naaf township and Koladan damaged by salt water inundation; reports from other townships favourable.
„ .(„ 24th)	*Nil*	Total rainfall 183·09 inches; public health and health of plough cattle good; Naaf and Koladan slight damage of crops by salt water inundation in the former; *loungphroo* crops being reaped; in Writaung west about 136 acres destroyed by salt water inundation; in Rathaidaung late rainfall not sufficient, and crops in some places suffered a little, in other townships crops good.
Kyoukphyu . („ 17th)	2·62	Total rainfall 159·19 inches; public health and health of cattle good; cyclone of 14th and 15th has damaged crops in vicinity of Kyoukphyu, extent not known; price of paddy and rice gone up 25 per cent., but will probably fall again shortly.
„ .(„ 24th)	*Nil*	Total rainfall 159·19 inches; public health and health of cattle good; crops much damaged in Ramri and Kyoukphyu townships by cyclone of 13th and 14th instant, estimated yield will not be more than half that of last year.
Sandoway . („ 17th)	11·32	Total rainfall 220·17 inches; three deaths from sporadic cholera in town, otherwise public health good; weather stormy; heavy rain and wind has caused some damage to crops, actual loss unknown.
„ .(„ 24th)	*Nil*	Total rainfall 220·17 inches; three deaths from cholera in town, otherwise public health good; estimated damage to crops in central township owing to heavy rain and wind reported last week 72½ tons.
Rangoon . .	. . . .	Four fatal cases of small-pox, otherwise public health good; paddy no supplies; prices nominal.
Hanthawaddy . .	. . . .	Public health and health of cattle good; 44,224 acres have been ploughed in Hmawbi township; one-seventh of the paddy crops in Hmawbi have been destroyed by floods; price of paddy Rs. 100 per 100 baskets.
Pegu	*Nil*	Total rainfall 124·00 inches; public health and health of cattle good; crops unusually heavy and in fine condition; price of paddy nominal up to 100.
Tharrawaddy (Nov. 17th)	2·40	Total rainfall 105·47 inches; public health good; 7 deaths of cattle in Sanywe township; crops good; about 322 acres have been reaped in the 5 townships; slight damage done to crops in Gyobingauk and Minhla townships from flooding of Myitmaka, Bawbin and Myole Chaungs; price of paddy from Rs. 100 to 125 per 100 baskets.
„ .(„ 24th)	*Nil*	Total rainfall 105·47 inches; public health good; cattle-disease rare; about 702 acres of paddy land have been reaped in the Sanywe township; the crops on higher lands have not matured; in some places the ears are without grain; slight damage on account of flooding has been done to the crops in the Minhla township and loss from drought in the Tapon township; report of areas affected not received; crops in other places flourishing; price of paddy stationary.
Prome . . .	*Nil*	Total rainfall 52·69 inches; public health and health of cattle good; ploughed fields all planted out; crops much benefited by late rains and there is every prospect of good harvest; on high-lying lands the rain has come too late, but the heavy rains 10 days ago seem to have freshened up the country all round, and much is now promising which before seemed likely to turn out a failure; price of paddy Rs. 65 per 100 baskets.
Bassein . . .	*Nil*	Total rainfall 103·64 inches; public health good; cattle-disease slight in Lemyethna; 17 deaths in Bassein township; reaping commenced in parts of district; price of paddy from Rs 100 to 125 per 100 baskets.
Thongwa . . .	*Nil*	Total rainfall 94·09 inches; public health and health of cattle good; about ¼ of the replanted crops in the flooded parts of the Shwelaung township good; slight damage to crops from floods in Kyonton and Kyriklat circles, Pyapon township, and from drought in Seitha and Kyonmange circles, Thongwa township, otherwise agricultural prospects good; price of paddy from Rs. 95 to 100 per 100 baskets.
Henzada . . .	*Nil*	Total rainfall 86·63 inches; public health and health of cattle good; prospects of crops good; owing to recent heavy rains, crops have been slightly damaged by flood in Myanoung sub-division and Okepo township; reaping commenced.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
British Burma— (Nov. 29th)—*contd.*		
Amherst (Moulmein)	. . . .	Total rainfall 166·28 inches; public health and health of cattle good; condition of ripening crops good; reaping progressing on early paddy; in Moulmein town public health and health of cattle good; reaping progressing of *shangale* and *yahine* paddy, average outturn about 20 baskets an acre; nearly 180 acres reaped this week; wages of reaping same as last reported; ripening paddy in good condition; price of *shangale* risen to 100 and *yahine* to Rs. 90 per 100 baskets.
Shwegyin	*Nil*	Total rainfall 139·52 inches; public health and health of cattle good; price of paddy Rs. 85 per per 100 baskets.
Toungoo	*Nil*	Total rainfall 79·68 inches; public health and health of cattle good; prospects of crops good.
Tavoy	*Nil*	Total rainfall 195·44 inches; public health and health of cattle good; prospects of crops very good; estimated area of crops damaged up to date 300 acres.
		General Remarks.—No rain during the week; monsoon at an end total rainfall considerably less in Akyab and Bassein and in the coast districts of the Tenaserim Division than last year; elsewhere rainfall up to average; in Akyab damage caused by inundation of salt water in parts of the Naaf and Koladan townships, and in Kyoukpyu and Sandoway some injury to the ripening crop by the hurricane of 14th and 15th November; in parts of Prome and Tharrawaddy the rain of the middle of November came too late to save the crops on the higher and more thirsty lands, much of which had dried up before the rainfall; some slight damage by floods in Thongwa and Henzada; with these exceptions the prospects of a full crop appear excellent; reaping has commenced of the early rice; cattle-disease very rare; public health good.
(Dec. 1st) Akyab	0·06	Total rainfall 183·15; public health and health of cattle good; *letori* crops in Naaf ripe; 50 acres injured in Naaf and 236 in Writtaung west Chittagong by salt water inundation; also slight damage in Koladan and Kyelet townships; crops not sufficiently matured in some places in Rathidaung for want of rain; in other townships crops fair.
Rangoon	*Nil*	Total rainfall 84·23; two deaths from small-pox, otherwise public health good; paddy no supplies; prices nominal.
Bassein	2·40	Total rainfall 106·04; public health good; cattle-disease slight in Thaboung township; one-third of crop in Myoungmeya sub-division reported injured by late rain; price of paddy Rs. 100 to 130 per 100 baskets.
Prome	0·79	Total rainfall 53·48; public health and health of cattle good; crops reported in good condition; rain has done great good, but continuance would be injurious; price of paddy Rs. 85 per 100 baskets.
Kyoukphyu	1·66	Total rainfall 160·85; public health and health of cattle good; damage to crops in Kyoukphyu and Ramri townships estimated at one-third of average yield; township officers' reports not yet received; price of paddy Rs. 25 per 100 baskets.
Sandoway	2·27	Total rainfall 222·24; two deaths from cholera in districts, otherwise public health good; agricultural prospects slightly unfavourable; early sowings all reaped; reaping of later sowings retarded on account of rain; reaping wages Rs. 2 per acre.
Hanthawaddy	. . . . .	Public health and health of cattle good; 45,303 acres ploughed in Hmawbi township, but one-seventh has been destroyed by floods; price of paddy from Rs. 90 to 100 per 100 baskets.
Tharrawaddy	0·80	Total rainfall 106·27; public health and health of cattle good; probable area actually cultivated with paddy 229,798 acres, or an increase of about 23,624 acres; monsoon at an end; condition of reaping crop good, about 1,099 acres have been reaped in Sangune township; price of paddy Rs. 95 to 125 per hundred baskets.
Thonegwa	0·55	Total rainfall 94·64; one death from small-pox, otherwise public health good; 2 deaths of cattle; some damage from recent excessive rain in Shwayloung township and from floods caused by cyclonic wave in Dedaye township; plants in flower somewhat injured; price of paddy Rs. 90 to 100 per 100 baskets.
Henzada	0·20	Total rainfall 86·83; public health and health of cattle good; prospects of crops good; reaping progressing; 500 acres of miscellaneous cultivation reported destroyed by floods in Zaloom township.
Thayetmyo	1·37	Total rainfall 48·65; public health good; 4 deaths of cattle in Myede sub-division from cow-pox; reaping begun; rain during last few days has slightly damaged the crops; prices of paddy Rs. 110 per 100 baskets.
Shwaygyin	0·16	Total rainfall 139·68; 17 deaths from small-pox reported, otherwise public health good; health of cattle good.
Mergui (Nov. 17th)	4·65	Total rainfall 175·84; public health good; cattle healthy; reaping commenced, but main portion of crop not yet ripe; 8 acres destroyed by blight; paddy area about 580 acres more than last year; price of paddy Rs. 80 per 100 baskets.
„ („ 24th)	*Nil*	Total rainfall 175·84; public health good; cattle healthy; reaping commenced, but main portion of crop not ripe yet; price of paddy Rs. 80 per 100 baskets.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
British Burmah—*contd.* Amherst (Moulmein)	*Nil*	Total rainfall 166·28; public health and health of cattle good; some 2,000 acres damaged by salt-water in Suaton township; reaping of *kankyi* paddy commenced; reaping wages 10 annas per man per day; price of early paddy about Rs. 87 per 100 baskets; in Moulmein town public health and health of cattle good; 200 acres of *shangale* and *yalune* paddy reaped during the week, outturn about 20 baskets an acre; price of paddy from Rs. 90 to 95 per 100 baskets.
Toungoo	0·20	Total rainfall 79 78; public health good; prospects of crops good.
Tavoy	*Nil*	Total rainfall, 195·44; public health and health of cattle good; prospects of crops very good; estimated area of damaged crop 300 acres; price of paddy from Rs. 50 to 65 per 100 baskets.
		General Remarks.—Public health good; no cattle-disease worth speaking of; some rain has fallen over most districts during the week; reaping commenced; the area under paddy is larger than last year, but the increase is not yet accurately ascertained; the crop prospects are still good throughout the province with the exception of parts of the Arakan division and Bassein where considerable damage has been caused by excessive rain.
Assam— Gauhati (Dec. 4th)	No rain	Weather cloudy; lands being broken for *ahu* cultivation; rain wanted for mustard; public health fair.
Sylhet	*Nil*	Crop prospects unchanged; cattle-disease has appeared.
Cachar	0·12	Weather cold and cloudy; sowing of winter crops finished; reaping of *sali* crops in progress; common rice 16 seers per rupee; no small-pox reported.
Dibrugarh	0·08	Weather cloudy; harvesting *sali dhan*; cholera reported in the station.
Mysore and Coorg— Bangalore (Dec. 5th)	No rain	Harvesting of *ragi* continues; crops in good condition; agricultural operations in progress throughout the province; cholera and small-pox still prevalent in Darangere taluk, Shimogah district; prices have slightly fallen; public health good.
Mercara	No rain	Picking and pulping coffee proceeding, outturn good; every promise of a fine rice crop.
Berar & Hyderabad— Amraoti	. . . . .	*Kharif* harvest in progress; *rabi* crops favourable; wheat 16 and *jowari* 26 seers per rupee.
Akola	. . . . .	Weather cool; *rabi* crops good; cotton gathering in progress.
Hyderabad	No rain	Sowing of *rabi* and reaping of *abi* crops continue; fever, ague and cattle-disease prevail in some talukas; prices—wheat 15½, coarse rice 12¼, white *jowar* 23¼; yellow *jowar* 31 and *tur* 21¾ seers per current sicca rupee.
Central India States— Indore (Dec. 5th)	*Nil*	Health good; weather seasonable; prices slightly less than last week.
Morar (Gwalior)	*Nil*	Health good; weather seasonable; rain required for *rabi* crops.
Sutna	*Nil*	Health and prospects good.
Neemuch	. . . . .	Weather cold; crops thriving; public health good.
Goona	. . . . .	Health and prospects good.
Agar	*Nil*	Health and prospects good.
Sehore	*Nil*	Health and prospects good.
Nowgong	*Nil*	Health good; weather seasonable; prices falling.
Rajputana— Abu (Dec. 5th)	. . . . .	Cold moderate; weather seasonable.
Sirohee („ 2nd)	. . . . .	Tanks, wells, and health good; crops all sown; weather seasonable.
Marwar (Nov. 30th)	. . . . .	Three months' water in Jodhpur City; tanks and wells almost full; health good; *kharif* all gathered; *rabi* in good condition; cold increasing; prices stationary.
Meywar (Dec. 2nd)	. . . . .	State of wells and tanks very good; health and crops good; weather seasonable.
Harowtee („ 1st)	. . . . .	Weather seasonable; health good; crop prospects fair; prices fallen.
Jhallawar (Nov. 30th)	. . . . .	*Kharif* harvested; *rabi* sowings completed; health good.
Ajmere (Dec. 4th)	. . . . .	Slight fever prevalent in district.
Jeypore („ „)	. . . . .	Weather cold and seasonable; prospects fair; prices stationary; health good.
Ulwur („ „)	. . . . .	*Rabi* crops coming up; wells failing; prices steady; health good.
Nepal— Katmandu (Nov. 30th)	*Nil*	Weather cold and seasonable; fields being prepared for the sowing of spring crops; rain wanted.

E. C. BUCK,

Secretary to the Government of India.

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SUPPLEMENT TO

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OFFICIAL PAPERS.

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

[TELEGRAPH.]

ABSTRACT OF FOREIGN TRAFFIC FOR THE MONTH OF AUGUST 1883.

CLASS OF MESSAGES.	ROUTE.																				TOTAL.	
	WEST.								EAST.													
	VIA TEHERAN.		VIA TURKEY.		PERSIAN GULF.		VIA SUEZ.		VIA AMUR.		VIA MADRAS.		VIA RANGOON.		NATIVE BURMA.		CEYLON.			
	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	3,482	22,152 15	125	352 13	20	78 11	3,025	990 6	13	33 10	750	14,622 15	208	750 10	360	526 11	1,677	3,111 10	9,660	43,620 5
Received	1,954	10,046 12	148	630 6	47	159 9	3,580	12,858 5	7	23 6	813	2,349 3	292	847 13	...	...	1,614	2,956 12	8,455	28,872 2
TOTAL	5,436	32,199 11	273	983 3	67	238 4	6,605	13,848 11	20	57 0	1,563	16,972 2	500	1,598 7	360	526 11	3,291	6,068 6	18,115	72,492 7
TRANSIT.																				
From East to West—																				
Recd. *Vid* Madras	832	2,618 10	15	42 0	7	19 14	5,088	20,811 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,442	23,491 13
Recd. " Rangoon	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Recd. " Laingha	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Recd. From Ceylon	24	73 8	1	3 1	...	...	349	937 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	374	1,014 2
From West to East—																				
Sent. *Vid* Madras	1,102	5,238 8	144	409 6	5	16 5	3,617	15,997 5	4	19 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,872	21,676 6
Sent. " Rangoon	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sent. " Laingha	...	...	3	26 9	...	...	5	28 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	55 6
Sent. To Ceylon	84	328 11	6	18 1	...	...	197	624 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	287	970 12
From West to West—																				
Recd. *Vid* Bombay	...	...	...	...	6	30 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	30 9
Sent. *Vid* Bombay	...	...	2	10 8	2	11 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	21 12
From East to East—																				
Recd. From Ceylon	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	58	225 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	58	225 8
Recd. *Vid* Madras	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	58	250 6	58	250 6
TOTAL	1,542	8,254 5	171	509 9	20	77 7	9,256	38,399 0	4	19 14	58	225 8	...	...	...	...	58	250 6	11,109	47,736 1
GRAND TOTAL																			29,224	1,20,228 8

ABSTRACT OF FOREIGN TRAFFIC WITH INDIA BY THE INDO-EUROPEAN AND RED SEA ROUTES FOR THE MONTH OF AUGUST 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	1,954	3,482	5,436	34·11	52·35	43·91
INDO-EUROPEAN " Turkey	148	125	273	2·58	1·88	2·20
INDO-EUROPEAN Persian Gulf *vid* Karachi	47	20	67	0·82	0·30	0·54
RED SEA *Vid* Suez	3,580	3,025	6,605	62·49	45·47	53·35
TOTAL	5,729	6,652	12,381	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 NOVEMBER 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. Past fortnight.	Great Millet. Corresponding fortnight of 1882.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria Spicata*. Present fortnight.	Bulrush Millet. Past fortnight.	Bulrush Millet. 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 13	8 13	8 13	...	...	...	17 0	17 0	17 13	17 14	17 14	19 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Vizagapatam	15 0	10 0	10 0	...	...	...	9 8	9 0	9 0	12 6	11 5	11 5	25 14	23 13	21 10	24 11	23 13	22 13
	Godavery	9 14	9 14	12 10	...	...	...	11 14	11 14	13 14	14 0	14 0	18 0	23 0	23 0	30 11	...	...	...
	Kistna	9 13	9 13	13 11	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	15 11	15 13	15 13	16 5	21 5	21 5	25 0	...	...	...
	Nellore	10 5	10 5	12 10	...	...	...	13 6	13 6	15 13	14 0	14 0	17 0	21 10	21 10	28 13	...	...	26 2
	Cuddapah	14 11	13 10	15 6	...	...	...	12 6	12 6	12 6	13 5	13 5	14 2	32 6	30 13	31 10	33 5	30 6	33 5
	Anantapur	13 6	13 6	12 8	...	...	...	11 13	11 13	12 13	13 0	14 0	14 0	35 0	33 0	33 0	30 2	30 2	23 8
	Bellary	17 5	18 3	19 3	...	...	...	11 13	11 13	12 5	13 0	13 5	13 0	41 3	49 6	37 2	28 3	26 5	30 2
	Kurnool	11 2	11 2	12 11	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	10 5	11 13	11 13	11 6	37 0	37 0	37 0	35 0	35 0	25 0
	Madras	10 10	11 0	11 2	...	...	...	13 8	13 8	12 3	15 2	15 2	13 0	23 0	23 0	23 0	29 0	22 6	25 0
	Chingleput	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 3	14 3	12 0	15 2	15 2	12 13	...	...	...	22 6	21 2	...
	North Arcot	9 11	9 11	10 3	...	...	...	14 0	13 8	14 0	16 5	16 5	16 0	32 13	32 13	30 14	29 11	29 11	26 6
	South Arcot	10 2	9 6	8 10	...	...	...	14 13	14 13	16 2	15 5	15 5	17 8	...	...	30 3	30 13	33 14	35 6
	Tanjore	11 0	11 0	9 8	...	...	...	16 10	17 0	16 3	20 0	20 0	20 6	38 3	35 0	38 3	40 10	40 10	40 10
	Trichinopoly	9 3	9 3	9 3	...	...	...	14 6	14 13	14 0	15 14	15 14	15 3	32 3	32 3	...	30 8	30 8	31 11
	Madura	11 11	11 11	9 6	...	...	...	13 14	13 14	13 14	15 3	15 3	16 0	35 10	37 5	35 10	35 5	35 5	33 13
	Tinnevelly	9 3	9 3	9 3	...	...	...	14 5	14 5	15 8	16 0	16 0	19 3	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Coimbatore	13 2	13 2	11 8	...	...	...	14 6	14 6	13 0	15 6	15 6	14 14	27 13	27 13	26 2	28 10	28 10	31 13
	Nilgiris	10 10	10 10	9 3	...	...	...	9 8	10 6	9 10	10 6	11 10	11 3	20 0	21 10	28 2	22 6	22 6	21 0
	Salem	12 11	12 11	10 11	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	13 2	16 0	16 0	14 2	36 6	36 6	27 5	29 8	29 8	29 8
	South Canara	9 8	9 0	8 10	...	...	...	9 11	9 11	9 11	13 3	13 3	10 5	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Malabar	8 10	7 3	10 0	...	...	...	12 8	14 10	14 10	13 0	15 6	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bombay.	Bombay	10 4	10 2	10 0	17 0	16 8	17 7	7 8	7 8	8 9	12 1	11 7	13 15	18 1	17 0	18 14	15 15	15 15	18 9
	Ahmedabad	11 8	12 0	14 8	16 0	20 0	20 0	7 0	6 8	8 8	11 0	12 0	13 0	17 0	16 0	19 0	15 0	16 8	17 0
	Kaira	11 7	11 7	11 7	16 0	17 12	22 14	10 5	10 0	10 0	13 5	13 5	15 4	...	...	20 0	16 0	15 4	15 4
	Surat	11 2	11 2	12 8	12 4	12 4	12 6	7 6	7 6	8 3	8 4	8 4	8 12	19 4	19 4	15 9	14 3	14 3	14 14
	Broach	12 2	12 2	12 9	...	...	...	9 12	9 12	11 1	12 10	12 10	13 5	16 0	16 0	16 13½	13 10	13 10	15 4
	Tanna (Salsette)	10 5	10 10	9 12	12 14	12 14	...	8 0	9 0	9 0	10 0	10 9	11 4	18 10	18 10	18 10	14 6	14 6	15 0
	Colába (Alibág)	8 8	8 8	9 0	...	...	...	7 8	7 8	7 8	12 8	12 8	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Khandesh (Dhulia)	16 10	15 12	14 2	...	...	...	7 9	7 10	7 4	12 11	12 10	10 15	18 9	18 9	20 0	14 15	16 0	16 3
	Násik	14 4	14 4	11 6	...	...	...	7 7	7 7	7 7	12 0	12 0	12 0	20 6	...	22 6	16 5	15 5	17 0
	Ahmednagar	14 5	14 6	13 4	...	...	...	8 11	8 14	10 4	10 10	10 13	11 5	27 5	26 3	27 10	17 6	18 8	22 4
	Poona	12 10	12 10	12 10	9 4	9 4	...	9 13	9 13	11 0	11 0	11 0	12 4	21 12	21 12	26 2	17 4	17 4	19 9
	Sholápur	13 9	14 8	13 0	...	...	...	10 7	11 7	10 15	11 5	12 4	12 4	25 0	25 14	32 12	24 13	23 14	27 9
	Kaládgi (Bagalkot)	19 0	19 0	22 0	16 8	16 8	14 12	6 8	6 8	6 12	11 8	12 0	9 12	33 0	34 0	35 8	31 8	32 0	31 12
	Satara	13 11	13 6	10 11	...	...	...	8 14	8 14	8 3	11 7	11 7	10 0	18 15	19 0	22 10	18 2	17 2	19 6
	Belgaum	16 8	16 11	18 3	12 0	12 0	14 0	12 8	12 3	10 6	13 0	12 9	11 6	20 2	21 0	30 0	16 6	19 0	27 0
	Dharwar (Hubli)	21 0	21 0	23 0	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	12 0	16 0	16 0	14 0	28 0	28 0	28 0	24 0	24 0	27 0
	Ratnagiri	9 14	8 9	11 14	...	...	...	8 9	8 9	8 9	14 2	14 2	15 9	...	...	20 13	13 8	13 8	14 11
	Kanara (Karwar)	9 0	9 0	10 8	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	11 12	12 8	12 0	15 1	13 8	18 0	...	...	...
	Panch Mahále (Godhra)	10 8	10 8	11 6	...	...	...	11 6	11 6	11 6	13 5	13 5	15 0	20 0	20 0	32 0	14 8	14 8	16 0
	Aden	7 0	7 0	8 0	...	...	...	6 3	6 3	7 0	7 0	7 0	8 0	12 7	12 7	11 3	11 3	11 3	9 5
	Asirgarh	13 12	13 12	14 3	...	...	...	11 12	11 12	10 4	14 3	13 10	11 4	18 8	18 12	26 4	17 12	17 12	22 0
	Baroda	10 8	10 8	10 0	12 13	11 11	14 12	8 3	8 12	10 0	10 13	10 8	11 13	15 12	15 12	18 13	16 5	15 12	15 15
	Disa	12 14	12 2	15 0	...	...	...	6 14	6 14	7 6	9 0	9 0	8 14	10 0	10 7	14 8	16 0	16 0	18 4
	Nimach	19 0	18 4	16 0	33 0	26 0	15 0	9 0	9 0	8 0	10 8	10 0	10 0	30 0	35 0	22 0	20 0	14 0	18 0
	Nasirabad	18 15½	20 0	17 8	25 14	27 0	25 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	23 0	22 11	24 0	19 8¼	19 6	17 0
	Rájkot	15 8	15 10	15 9	...	...	...	6 8	6 0	6 8	9 0	9 0	11 8	17 4	17 2	19 0	15 6	15 2	16 11
	Upper Sindh Frontier	13 12	13 12	14 4	22 12	24 8	24 8	10 0	10 0	11 4	13 4	13 4	20 0	32 0	32 0	40 0	26 8	26 8	26 0
	Karachi	13 6	13 2	12 10	20 0	24 0	21 0	9 6	9 0	9 8	13 0	15 0	16 0	22 0	24 0	24 0	18 0	19 0	18 0
	Haidarabad (Nakur)	14 0	14 0	16 0	24 0	27 0	26 0	11 0	13 8	13 0	15 0	16 8	17 0	23 0	28 0	30 0	20 0	24 0	25 0
	Shikarpur	13 14	14 8	12 11½	28 0	26 0	23 8	12 0	12 4	12 0	15 8	16 0	20 0	29 0	27 8	22 0	25 12	26 0	27 0
	Sukkur	15 8	15 0	14 8	29 8	28 0	28 8	10 8	11 8	12 0	15 8	15 8	19 8	31 8	30 8	32 8	23 8	25 8	24 8
	Thar & Parkar (Umarkot)	12 0	11 8	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 8	12 6	13 2	...	...	...	17 4	16 15	22 14
Bengal.	*Western Districts.*																		
	Burdwan	16 2	15 0	13 8	24 12	25 5	37 0	12 12	12 0	23 4	16 8	16 8	24 12	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bancoorah	18 12	16 0	13 12	16 0	14 0	15 0	13 0	12 8	22 0	17 8	16 0	27 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Beerbhoom	15 0	15 0	13 4	...	...	...	13 8	15 0	16 8	15 0	16 8	22 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Midnapore	12 0	12 0	12 0	15 0	15 0	16 0	14 0	14 0	20 0	16 0	18 0	27 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Hooghly	13 0	13 0	15 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	10 0	13 0	14 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Howrah	13 8	13 4	13 0	...	...	...	12 8	12 12	15 0	14 8	14 8	17 12	...	...	...	...	...	...

Provinces.	Districts.	Lesser Millets, Rárí, &c. (Kavaru, Veragu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nuglee), *Panicum Miliaceum*, &c. Present fortnight.	Lesser Millets. Past fortnight.	Lesser Millets. 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.
Madras.	Ganjam	35 3	35 3	35 3	26 10	26 10	26 10	215 13	215 13	215 13	...	...	...	13 13	13 13	13 13
	Vizagapatam	23 3	24 3	23 3	42 2	37 6	21 2	93 5	95 3	93 5	14 10	14 10	15 3	14 5	14 0	14 0
	Godavery	29 2	29 2	32 13	33 10	35 11	24 3	194 6	194 6	161 13	14 10	14 10	14 10	14 10	14 10	14 10
	Kistna	27 3	26 14	...	30 13	30 13	23 6	145 13	145 13	145 13	15 11	15 11	15 11	15 3	15 3	15 3
	Nellore	21 13	21 13	30 14	23 2	23 2	22 0	93 5	93 5	93 5	15 6	15 6	14 13	14 13	14 13	14 5
	Cuddapah	33 0	30 0	31 8	36 2	34 6	27 8	194 6	194 6	194 6	17 2	17 2	17 8	16 10	16 10	16 10
	Anantapur	38 13	32 0	31 0	44 13	37 0	32 8	...	...	...	14 5	14 5	14 5	14 5	14 5	14 5
	Bellary	38 13	33 0	38 13	35 13	34 11	30 3	94 13	94 13	85 0	15 13	15 13	16 6	15 8	15 8	16 2
	Kurnool	...	...	...	32 3	32 3	25 8	135 2	138 13	190 8	14 13	14 13	15 3	14 6	14 6	14 13
	Madras	28 6	26 0	28 6	26 2	26 2	25 5	85 0	85 0	87 8	16 14	16 14	16 11	16 8	16 8	16 3
	Chingleput	27 6	26 11	26 11	25 11	25 11	24 3	92 5	92 5	92 5	17 5	17 5	17 5	17 0	17 0	17 0
	North Arcot	34 3	34 3	32 8	28 10	28 10	26 10	140 0	140 0	140 0	15 6	15 6	14 13	14 13	14 13	14 5
	South Arcot	31 13	33 6	35 0	25 10	26 2	29 5	201 11	201 11	201 11	19 5	19 5	18 14	18 6	18 6	18 6
	Tanjore	39 5	39 5	39 5	28 0	28 0	28 0	194 6	194 6	194 6	15 3	15 3	16 10	14 11	14 11	16 2
	Trichinopoly	34 2	34 2	32 11	30 13	30 13	30 13	97 3	97 3	97 3	17 0	17 0	17 13	16 3	16 3	17 0
	Madura	40 5	40 5	36 6	31 2	30 5	32 8	72 14	97 3	121 8	16 6	17 13	17 13	15 14	17 5	16 13
	Tinnevelly	...	...	...	29 11	29 11	27 3	70 0	70 0	70 0	18 5	18 5	18 5	17 13	17 13	17 13
	Coimbatore	31 3	32 13	29 8	36 2	35 2	28 8	131 3	131 3	131 3	15 2	14 2	14 11	14 11	13 10	14 10
	Nilgiris	21 10	21 10	21 10	23 3	23 3	19 14	161 13	161 13	161 13	13 0	13 0	13 0	12 0	12 0	12 0
	Salem	34 3	34 3	30 13	34 8	34 8	33 8	151 10	151 10	151 10	17 8	17 8	16 6	16 14	16 14	15 6
	South Canara	20 3	20 3	19 6	23 3	23 3	22 3	109 5	109 5	116 10	18 6	18 6	15 8	17 3	17 3	14 13
	Malabar	21 14	17 5	21 3	26 14	26 14	26 14	121 8	121 8	121 8	14 6	14 6	15 5	13 8	13 8	14 6
Bombay.	Bombay	11 2	11 5	12 13	16 7	15 12	17 5	62 6	62 6	62 6	14 6	14 6	14 6	14 6	14 6	12 9
	Ahmedabad	...	...	...	17 8	15 8	19 8	80 0	80 0	80 0	16 8	16 8	16 8	16 0	16 0	16 0
	Kaira	20 0	20 0	...	16 0	15 4	20 0	80 0	80 0	80 0	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	15 4
	Surat	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	16 0	80 0	80 0	80 0	13 9	13 9	13 9	13 9	13 9	13 9
	Broach	...	...	...	12 10	12 10	17 13½	106 0	106 0	106 0	14 8½	14 8½	13 5¼	14 8½	14 8½	13 5¼
	Tanna (Salsette)	25 11	25 11	25 11	13 4	13 4	15 14	78 0	71 0	71 0	15 12	15 12	14 5	15 10	15 10	13 13
	Colába (Alibág)	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	14 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	12 8	12 8	12 0
	Khandesh (Dhulia)	...	...	...	14 4	14 4	17 0	140 0	140 0	140 0	13 8	13 0	15 0	13 6	12 14	14 12
	Násik	18 6	18 6	29 4	15 4	15 4	16 15	128 0	128 0	128 0	15 8	15 8	14 8	15 5	15 5	14 4
	Ahmednagar	...	...	...	17 5	17 14	19 8	75 3	75 0	91 5	12 9½	12 4½	14 10¼	12 6	12 2	14 9
	Poona	15 6	15 6	...	16 2	14 15	14 15	68 0	68 0	68 0	13 10	13 10	12 8	13 6	13 6	12 4
	Sholápur	...	...	...	19 2	16 14	15 1	71 1	71 1	80 0	13 8	13 8	13 8	13 4	13 4	12 8
	Kaládgi (Bagalkot)	...	...	...	18 12	18 0	12 8	100 0	100 0	130 0	10 9	10 8	12 0	10 0	10 0	11 12
	Satara	...	...	...	16 14	16 14	13 10	145 10	145 10	116 8	13 13	13 12	12 6	13 2	12 6	11 10
	Belgaum	23 10	25 0	39 0	16 6	16 0	11 8	65 0	65 0	75 0	11 8	11 8	13 0	11 0	11 0	12 8
	Dharwar (Hubli)	31 0	31 0	35 0	16 0	16 0	11 0	80 0	80 0	80 0	8 6	8 6	9 13	8 0	8 0	9 0
	Ratnágiri	21 2	21 2	21 2	14 11	14 11	15 6	120 0	120 0	150 0	13 12	13 2	14 4	13 9	12 15	14 4
	Kanara (Karwar)	16 0	18 0	20 0	12 8	12 8	13 0	213 5	213 5	213 5	13 8	14 0	13 5	12 8	13 0	12 0
	Pánch Mahále (Godhra)	20 0	20 0	23 0	20 0	20 0	32 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	15 4	15 4	15 4
	Aden	...	...	...	9 5	9 5	9 5	65 5	65 5	65 5	...	...	...	32 0	32 0	32 0
	Asirgarh	...	...	...	17 8	17 8	15 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	12 4	12 4	11 12	12 4	12 4	11 12
	Baroda	18 11	18 10	...	14 0	14 9	16 8	80 0	80 0	80 0	14 15	14 1	14 13	14 9	14 0	14 12
	Disa	...	...	...	14 3	15 5	19 0	137 8	137 8	137 8	12 8	12 8	12 8	12 0	12 0	12 0
	Nimach	...	...	...	23 0	21 0	21 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	...	...	...	13 8	12 0	13 0
	Nasirabad	...	...	...	27 1	29 0	26 8	90 0	86 14	70 0	*16 0¼	*16 0¼	*16 6¾	15 0*	15 0*	16 0*
	Rájkot	...	...	...	14 2	14 2	18 2	60 0	70 0	80 0	45 0	50 0	55 0	35 0	40 0	48 0
	Upper Sindh Frontier	...	...	...	22 12	22 12	20 8	200 0	200 0	160 0	†12 12¾	†12 12¾	†12 10¾	12 12†	12 12†	12 8†
	Karachi	50 0	58 0	...	17 0	18 0	18 0	100 0	90 0	105 0	17 11	17 11	17 13	17 0	17 0	17 0
	Haidarabad (Nakur)	10 0	10 0	11 0	17 0	18 0	17 0	320 0	320 0	320 0	14 8	14 8	14 0	13 0	13 0	14 0
	Shikarpur	24 0	26 0	24 0	20 0	24 0	21 4	240 0	240 0	240 0	13 1	14 4	13 4	13 0	14 0	13 0
	Sukkur	...	...	...	22 0	21 4	19 12	240 0	120 0	160 0	13 8	13 4	13 0	13 0	13 0	12 8
	Thar and Parkar (Umarkot)	...	...	...	19 8	20 8	21 8	120 0	120 0	160 0	14 12	14 12	11 5	14 12	14 12	11 5
											Prices per md. of 40 seers.					
											R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.			
Bengal.	*Western Districts.*															
	Burdwan	...	...	...	19 8	18 0	19 8	120 0	120 0	120 0	3 1 4	3 0 4	2 15 0	12 12a	12 15	13 8
	Bancoorah	...	...	...	17 0	17 0	18 8	320 0	320 0	40 0	3 3 6	3 3 6	3 0 0	12 0b	12 0	13 0
	Beerbhoom	...	...	...	18 0	18 0	19 8	160 0	160 0	200 0	3 1 3	3 1 3	3 2 5	12 0c	12 0	12 0
	Midnapore	...	...	...	16 0	16 4	17 0	155 0	155 0	155 0	2 14 0	2 14 0	2 14 0	12 8e1	12 12	13 8
	Hooghly	...	...	...	17 0	17 0	20 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	2 14 0	2 14 0	2 14 0	13 9d	13 9	13 9e
	Howrah	...	...	...	15 0	17 0	19 8	80 0	80 0	80 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	2 13 0	13 0	13 0	13 0

a In the sub-divisions retail prices of salt are as follow:—Culna and Cutwa 14 seers, Raneegunge 13 seers.
b Retail prices of salt at Raipore 11 seers, at Onda 16 seers, at Mojia, Bishenpore, and Indas 13 seers, at Sonamukhi and Kotulpore 12 seers.

* Sambhur salt.
† In common use.
c In the interior retail prices of salt range from 10-12 to 13-8 seers.
e1 In the sub-divisions retail prices of salt are as follow:—Ghattal 13-12 seers and Contai 13 seers.
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 NOVEMBER 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. Past fortnight.	Great Millet. Corresponding fortnight of 1882.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Baira), *Penicillaria Spicata.* Present fortnight.	Bulrush Millet. Past fortnight.	Bulrush Millet. 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	15 6	13 11	20 0	20 10	23 12	8 14	11 0	10 0	14 9	16 0	17 12	20 10	20 10	...	22 10	21 5	...
	24-Pergunnahs	13 0	13 4	13 5	17 8	16 0	16 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	13 5	13 5	18 0	16 0	20 0	...	...	...	...
	Nuddea	14 8	14 8	14 8	24 10	24 10	...	12 5	11 14	15 8	13 5½	13 5½	19 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Khoolna	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 0	14 0	16 0	16 0	18 0	24 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Jessore	12 0	11 0	10 0	...	...	...	12 4	13 0	16 0	16 0	20 0	22 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Moorshedabad	16 0	15 0	16 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	14 4	16 0	16 0	21 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Dinagepore	14 8	15 0	13 12	14 0	15 0	13 5	12 0	12 0	20 0	15 8	15 8	27 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Rajshahye	13 8	13 5	15 0	22 8	22 8	26 4	12 0	12 0 to 13 0	15 0 to 18 0	13 8 to 14 0	13 8 to 14 0	19 11 to 20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Rungpore	11 14	13 5	20 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	13 5	13 5	13 5	22 12	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bogra	15 12	16 8	12 0	...	...	...	9 12	10 8	15 12	15 0	15 0	28 2	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Pubna	18 0	18 0	17 4	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	9 8	13 8	14 8	22 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Darjeeling	7 0	7 0	8 0	7 0	7 0	8 0	5 0	5 0	5 0	10 0	10 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Jalpaiguri	10 0	10 0	10 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	13 4	12 8	14 0	14 0	16 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Eastern Districts.																		
	Dacca	16 0	14 4	13 5	16 0	18 0	40 0	14 0	16 0	22 10	16 0	18 0	25 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Furreedpore	22 0	22 0	19 0	13 0	30 0	37 0	12 0	15 0	17 8	14 0	18 0	21 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Backergunge	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	16 0	15 0	15 0	25 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Mymensingh	12 8	12 0	12 4	...	...	...	11 0	11 8	20 0	14 8	15 0	26 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Chittagong	11 0	12 8	9 0	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	14 0	22 0	22 0	22 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Noakholly	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 0	19 0	22 0	19 0	21 0	26 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Tipperah	13 0	13 0	12 0	...	...	...	17 0	18 8	18 0	18 12	19 8	28 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Chittagong Hill Tracts	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 4	12 4	13 5	18 14	18 14	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Hill Tipperah	10 0	10 0	10 0	...	...	...	15 0	16 0	20 0	18 0	19 0	28 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Behar.																		
	Patna	20 0	20 0	22 0	29 0	32 0	28 0	13 0	13 0	14 0	14 0	16 0	22 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Gya	17 0	17 0	16 0	23 0	21 0	24 8	10 8	11 0	12 8	13 0	14 8	20 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Shahabad	16 0 to 17 0	16 0 to 17 0	16 0 to 17 0	28 8	24 0	27 0	10 0 to 11 0	10 0 to 11 0	18 0	13 8 to 14 0	15 0	19 0	24 0	23 0	...	24 0	24 0	...
	Durbhunga	13 0	13 0	15 0	23 0	23 0	35 0	11 0	11 0	12 0	13 0	12 8	17 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Mozufferpore	17 0	15 0	17 0	25 0	25 0	30 0	10 0	9 0	12 0	13 0	11 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sarun	15 8	17 0	16 0	24 0	25 0	32 0	9 8	9 8	10 0	13 0	16 0	20 0	22 0	25 0	36 0	...	...	...
	Chumparun	19 0	19 0	16 0	31 0	31 0	30 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	19 0	18 0	21 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Monghyr	17 13	18 9	17 14	21 0	27 4	33 9	10 8	12 5	16 13	11 9	13 15	18 14	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bhágalpur	15 2	15 2	15 12	22 11	22 11	32 13	11 15	12 10	18 15	13 14	15 12	22 11	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Purneah	15 0	16 0	15 0	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	16 0	15 0	16 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Maldah	17 8	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	12 0	10 0	16 0	13 0	12 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sonthal Pergunnahs	14 0	13 0	14 0	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	16 0	17 0	16 0	23 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Orissa.																		
	Cuttack	13 2	13 2	13 2	...	...	...	13 2	13 2	15 12	21 0*	21 0	26 4	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Pooree	10 8	10 8	12 8	...	...	...	14 7	15 12	22 8	19 11	19 11	27 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Balasore	14 0	14 0	14 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	28 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	CHOTA NAGPORE.																		
	South-Western Frontier Agency.																		
	Hazáribágh	15 8	14 8	14 0	18 0	18 0	16 0	9 8	9 8	11 0	15 0	14 8	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Lohardugga	15 0	16 0	14 0	16 0	18 0	18 0	14 0	14 0	22 0	18 0	18 0	28 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Singbhoom	16 0	20 0	20 0	24 0	24 0	28 0	18 0	24 0	36 0	22 0	28 0	44 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Manbhoom	13 0	13 0	13 0	...	...	...	14 8	16 0	17 0	20 0	21 0	30 0	...	...	...	...	...	...

Districts.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c (Kavaru, Veragu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nagreel, *Panicum Miliaceum*, &c. Present fortnight.	Lesser Millets. Past fortnight.	Lesser Millets. 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. 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.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
Central Districts.															
Calcutta	...	...	...	14 9	18 13	21 5	90 0	90 0	90 0	2 12 0	2 12 0	2 10 0	13 5	13 5	14 9
24-Pergunnahs	...	...	...	16 0	17 8	18 12	80 0	80 0	100 0	3 5 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	12 4f	12 13	13 5
Nuddea	...	...	...	18 13	18 13	18 12	...	...	...	3 0 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	11 10½g	11 10½	11 10½
Khoolna	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	12 0	200 0	180 0	160 0	3 4 0	3 4 0	3 2 0	10 8h	10 8	11 0
Jessore	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	16 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	3 2 0	3 2 0	3 0 0	11 8i	11 8	11 8
Moorshedabad	...	...	...	19 0	19 0	22 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	12 0j	13 5	12 0
Dinagepore	...	...	...	14 0	15 0	14 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	3 6 0	3 6 0	3 4 0	11 8k	11 8	12 0
Rajshahye	...	...	...	18 0	20 0	21 9	240 0	240 0	240 0	3 1 3	3 1 0	3 2 0	12 0l	12 0	12 12
Rungpore	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	14 0	110 0	110 0	130 0	...	3 5 0	3 0 0	... m	11 14	13 5
Bogra	...	...	...	15 0	15 12	12 0	67 8	67 8	67 8	3 2 8	3 2 8	3 2 8	12 0	12 0	12 0
Pubna	...	...	...	18 0	18 13	18 4	200 0	200 0	200 0	3 2 6	3 2 6	3 0 0	12 0n	12 0	...
Darjeeling	13 0	12 0	9 0	9 0	8 0	8 0	110 0	128 0	160 0	4 8 0	4 8 0	4 8 0	8 0o	8 0	8 0
Jalpaiguri	...	...	...	14 0	16 0	16 0	128 0	128 0	128 0	3 4 0	3 4 0	3 4 0	12 4p	12 4	11 0
Eastern Districts.															
Dacca	...	...	...	18 0	20 0	17 10	97 0	97 0	101 0	3 4 0	3 2 0	2 15 0	12 0q	13 0	13 5
Furreedpore	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	16 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	3 5 0	3 5 0	3 2 0	12 0r	12 0	12 0
Backergunge	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	18 0	120 0	120 0	100 0	2 11 0	2 11 0	3 0 0	13 0s	13 0	13 0
Mymensingh	...	...	...	18 0	18 0	17 8	...	...	...	3 4 0	3 4 0	3 2 0	12 4t	12 4	12 12
Chittagong	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	16 0	40 0	40 0	120 0	3 0 0	3 4 0	2 14 0	13 0u	10 8	13 0
Noakholly	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	3 2 0	10 0v	10 0	10 0
Tipperah	...	...	...	18 4	18 4	16 0	...	...	...	3 4 0	3 2 0	3 2 0	12 0w	12 0	12 8
Chittagong Hill Tracts	...	...	...	...	...	...	320 0	320 0	320 0	...	...	4 8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0
Hill Tipperah	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	14 0	...	...	...	3 4 0	3 4 0	3 4 0	11 0	11 0	11 0
Behar.															
Patna	...	...	...	25 0	28 0	27 0	130 0	130 0	130 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	11 0	11 0	10 8
Gya	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	23 0	160 0	160 0	180 0	3 5 0	3 5 0	3 2 0	11 0	11 0	12 0
Shahabad	...	...	30 0	23 0	24 0	29 0 to 30 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	3 1 0	3 1 0	3 1 0	12 8x	12 8	12 8
Durbhunga	24 0	24 0	45 0	22 0	18 0	21 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	3 1 6	3 10 0	3 10 0	12 6y	10 0	11 0
Mozufferpore	...	...	...	21 0	21 0	21 0	140 0	140 0	140 0	3 4 0	3 5 0	3 4 0	12 0z	11 8	12 0
Sarun	26 0	30 0	32 0	20 0	22 0	28 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	3 5 0	3 5 0	3 2 0	11 0z1	11 0	12 0
Chumparun	...	...	...	23 0	23 0	23 0	...	...	...	3 6 0	3 6 0	3 5 0	11 0z2	11 0	11 0
Monghyr	...	...	...	21 8	24 2	27 13	126 0	126 0	126 0	3 2 5	3 2 5	2 15 0	12 1z3	12 1	13 9
Bhágalpur	...	...	...	22 11	22 11	27 12	151 8	151 8	151 8	3 1 0	3 1 0	2 14 0	12 10z4	12 10	12 10
Purneah	...	...	...	17 0	19 0	20 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	3 12 0	3 12 0	3 12 0	10 8z5	11 0	11 0
Maldah	...	...	...	18 0	20 0	20 0	160 0	160 0	120 0	3 4 0	3 4 0	...	12 0	12 0	12 0
Sonthal Pergunnahs	...	...	...	17 0	17 0	19 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	3 4 0	3 6 0	3 2 0	11 0z6	10 8	11 8
Orissa.															
Cuttack	15 12	18 6	14 7	21 0	18 6	21 0	80 0	80 0	160 0	2 12 0	2 12 0	2 12 0	14 0	14 0	14 0
Pooree	...	...	...	17 1	17 1	15 0	100 0	96 0	120 0	2 12 0	2 12 0	2 12 0	13 3	13 3	13 4
Balasore	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	12 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	4 2 0	4 2 0	3 2 0	9 2z7	9 2	12 12
CHOTA NAGPUR.															
South-Western Frontier Agency.															
Hazáribágh	24 0	27 0	36 0	18 0	17 8	20 0	240 0	240 0	240 0	3 9 0	3 10 0	3 4 0	10 0	10 8	11 0
Lohardugga	32 0	34 0	32 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	100 0	100 0	120 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	3 14 0	9 0	9 0	10 8
Singbhoom	...	...	...	20 0	24 0	24 0	180 0	180 0	180 0	4 7 0	4 7 0	3 12 0	8 0	8 0	9 0
Manbhoom	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	18 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	3 8 0	3 10 0	3 12 0	10 12z8	10 12	10 12

* In the interior retail price of common rice varies from 26-4 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 prices of salt are as follow:—Kooshtea 13 seers, Meherpore 11-8 seers, Chooadanga 12 seers, and Ranaghat 11-14 seers.
h In Satkhira and Bagirhat sub-divisions retail price of salt 11 seers per rupee.
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, Jungypore 12 seers, and Kandi 11-8 seers.
k Retail price of salt at Haigunge 10-8 seers and Nitpore 10 seers.
l Retail price of salt at Nattore and Nowgong 12 seers.
m In Nilphamari and Gaibanda sub-divisions retail prices of salt 12 seers.
n In Serajgunge retail price of salt 13 seers per rupee.
o Retail price of salt at Kurseong and Silligoree 8 seers.
p Retail price of salt at Fallacotta in the Alipore sub-division 10 seers per rupee.
q In the sub-divisions retail prices of salt are as follow:—Mauickgunge 12 seers, Moonsheegunge 10 seers 10⅞ chittacks, and Naraingunge 13 seers.
r In the sub-divisions retail prices of salt are as follow:—Goalundo 10-8 seers, Madaripore and Bhanga 12 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 Retail price of salt at Kumeriah 10 seers and Hathazaree and Cox's Bazar 8 seers.
v In the interior retail prices of salt range from 8 to 12-4 seers.
w In Chandpore and Brahmunberiah sub-divisions retail prices of salt 12 seers.
x In the sub-divisions retail prices of salt are as follow:—Buxar and Sasseram 11-8 seers, and Bhabooah 11 seers.
y In the sub-divisions retail prices of salt are as follow:—Madhubani 11 seers and Tajpur 11-8 seers.
z In the Seetamurrhee sub-division retail price of salt 11 seers per rupee.
z1 In Gopalgunge sub-division retail price of salt 12 seers.
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:—Begusserai 10-8 seers, and Jamui 11-8 seers.
z4 In the sub-divisions retail prices of salt are as follow:—Banka 11 seers, Muddehpoora 10-8 seers and Soopole 11-8 seers.
z5 In the sub-divisions retail prices of salt are as follow:—Kissengunge 10 seers and Arrareah (at Raneegunge) 11 seers.
z6 In the sub-divisions retail prices of salt are as follow:—Rajmehal 12-8 seers, Godda 11 seers.
z7 In Bhuruck retail price of salt 8 seers per rupee.
z8 Retail prices of salt at Raganathpore 12 seers, Burrabazar 10 seers, and Govindpore 11 seers.

PRICES CURRENT OF FOOD-GRAINS THROUGHOUT INDIA FOR THE 1st HALF OF NOVEMBER 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. Past fortnight.	Great Millet. Corresponding fortnight of 1882.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra). *Penicillaria Spicata.* Present fortnight.	Bulrush Millet. Past fortnight.	Bulrush Millet. Corresponding fortnight of 1882.
		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
Assam.	Sylhet	13 0	12 8	12 0	...	...	...	11 4	12 0	14 0	16 8	17 8	31 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Cachar	9 2	9 6	10 0	12 13	13 5	16 0	15 4	16 0	21 5	16 0	17 12	24 10	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Goálpárá	20 0	22 8	24 0	...	...	...	11 4	11 8	13 0	13 4	16 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Gáro Hills	4 0	4 0	4 0	...	...	...	5 0	5 0	5 0	11 0	10 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Kámrúp	14 0	15 0	16 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 8	12 0	15 0	19 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Darrang	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	10 0	13 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nowgong	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 8	10 8	13 8	16 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sibságar	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	6 8	6 8	18 0	18 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Lakhimpur	9 0	9 0	8 0	8 0	9 0	10 0	6 8	8 0	8 0	8 0	12 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Khási & Jaintiá Hills	6 10	...	8 0	...	...	...	8 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	10 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nága Hills	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 0	4 0	6 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
N. W. Provinces.	Dehra Dún, Saháranpur, Muzaffarnagar, Meerut, Bulandshahr, Aligarh, Kumaun, Garhwál, Bijnor, Moradabad, Budaun, Bareilly, Sháhjahánpur, Tarái Pergunnahs, Muttra, Agra, Farukhabad, Mainpuri, Etáwah, Etah, Jalaun, Jhánsi, Lalitpur, Cawnpore, Fatehpur, Banda, Allahabad, Hamírpur, Jaunpur, Gorakhpur, Basti, Azamgarh, Mirzapur, Benares, Gházipur, Balia, Pilibhít	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Oudh.	Sultánpur, Partábgarh, Fyzabad, Kheri, Lucknow, Bára Banki, Bahraich, Rai Bareli, Sitapur, Gonda, Unao, Hardui	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Punjab.	Gujránwála (a)	22 4	22 8	27 8	40 0	40 0	55 0	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	16 0	32 0	32 0	40 0	28 0	28 0	25 0
	Lahore (b)	23 0	23 0	25 0	40 0	38 0	45 0	...	...	...	13 0	11 0	13 0	38 0	38 0	30 0	24 0	24 0	27 0
	Ferozepore	24 0	21 0	23 0	36 0	35 0	42 0	...	...	...	12 0	11 0	12 0	37 0	36 0	...	...	...	...
	Sirsa (c)	20 8	20 8	23 8	36 0	36 0	44 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	12 0	36 0	35 0	44 0	29 0	28 0	35 0
	Hissar	20 0	20 0	19 0	29 0	29 0	32 0	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	10 0	28 0	28 0	34 0	22 0	23 0	27 0
	Rohtak (d)	19 0	19 0	18 0	27 0	27 0	24 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	9 0	24 0	22 0	25 0	20 0	21 0	24 0
	Gurgaon (e)	20 0	20 0	20 0	26 8	27 0	28 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	13 0	22 0	23 0	29 0	21 0	22 0	25 0
	Delhi (f)	18 0	18 8	19 8	26 0	24 8	25 8	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	13 0	24 0	24 0	28 0	21 0	20 0	22 0
	Karnal	19 0	19 0	20 0	26 0	27 0	32 0	...	...	...	12 8	12 8	12 0	24 0	23 0	32 0	22 0	21 0	20 0
	Umballa (g)	20 12	20 8	23 8	24 0	28 0	32 0	...	...	...	11 4	11 4	14 8	28 0	30 0	40 0	18 0	16 0	28 0
	Ludhiana (h)	23 0	23 8	26 0	33 0	38 0	38 0	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	12 8	34 0	34 0	40 0	25 0	26 0	27 0
	Simla (i)	17 0	17 0	16 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 0	...	11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...

Provinces.	Districts.	Lesser Millets, &c. (Kavaru, Sawee, Cheena, Murhwa, Nuglee), Ragi, Veragu, Coraloo, *Panicum Miliaceum, &c.* Present fortnight.	Lesser Millets. Past fortnight.	Lesser Millets. 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.	R a.	R a. per md.	R a.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
Assam.	Sylhet	...	...	...	16 8	16 4	16 12	108 0	108 0	108 0	3 6	3 4	3 4	11 8	12 8	12 4
	Cachar	...	...	...	14 4	12 13	13 15	80 0	80 0	80 0	3 8	3 8	3 4	10 10	10 10	11 13
	Goálpárá	...	...	...	14 4	14 0	16 0	80 0	62 0	120 0	3 4	3 4	3 4	13 0	12 4	12 0
	Gáro Hills	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	5 6	5 0	5 6	6 6	8 0	6 6
	Kámrúp	...	...	...	12 0	13 0	11 4	200 0	200 0	160 0	3 8	3 8	3 12	11 0	11 0	10 8
	Darrang	...	...	...	9 12	10 5	9 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	4 8	4 8	4 8	8 0	8 0	8 0
	Nowgong	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	120 0	120 0	100 0	4 0	4 0	5 0	9 0	9 0	8 0
	Sibságar	...	...	...	11 8	11 8	10 0	80 0	80 0	80 0	4 4	4 8	4 8	9 0	8 0	8 8
	Lakhimpur	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	11 0	160 0	160 0	200 0	4 8	4 8	5 0	9 0	9 0	8 0
	Khási & Jaintiá Hills	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	...	...	...	5 0	5 0	5 0	8 0	8 0	8 0
	Nága Hills	...	...	...	2 0	2 0	2 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	16 0	16 0	13 0	2 8	2 8	3 0
N. W. Provinces.	Dehra Dún, Saháranpur, Muzaffarnagar, Meerut, Bulandshahr, Aligarh, Kumaun, Garhwál, Bijnor, Moradabad, Budaun, Bareilly, Sháhjahánpur, Tarái Pergunnahs, Muttra, Agra, Farukhabad, Mainpuri, Etáwah, Etah, Jalaun, Jhánsi, Lalitpur, Cawnpore, Fatehpur, Banda, Allahabad, Hamírpur, Jaunpur, Gorakhpur, Basti, Azamgarh, Mirzapur, Benares, Gházipur, Balia, Pilibhít	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received			
Oudh.	Sultánpur, Partábgarh, Fyzabad, Kheri, Lucknow, Bára Banki, Bahraich, Rai Bareli, Sitapur, Gonda, Unao, Hardui	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received			
Punjab.	Gujránwála (a)	...	...	...	34 0	31 4	28 12	95 0	95 0	95 0	15 4	15 4	15 4	15 0	15 0	15 0
	Lahore (b)	...	...	...	38 0	35 0	32 0	80 0	80 0	80 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	14 0	14 0	14 0
	Ferozepore	...	...	...	35 0	33 0	38 0	100 0	100 0	90 0	13 0	13 8	12 0	13 0	13 8	12 0
	Sirsa (c)	...	...	...	35 0	36 0	41 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	12 8	12 8	12 0	12 0	12 0	11 8
	Hissar	...	...	...	28 0	28 0	30 0	120 0	120 0	80 0	13 0	13 0	12 8	12 8	12 8	12 0
	Rohtak (d)	...	...	...	26 0	25 0	27 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	12 0	12 0	11 10	11 8	11 0	11 4
	Gurgaon (e)	...	...	...	21 8	22 0	25 0	140 0	130 0	120 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0
	Delhi (f)	...	...	...	23 0	22 8	24 8	80 0	80 0	80 0	12 8	13 0	12 8	11 8	12 0	11 8
	Karnal	...	...	...	25 0	24 0	26 0	140 0	140 0	160 0	12 4	12 4	12 0	12 0	12 0	11 12
	Umballa (g)	...	...	...	30 0	27 0	28 4	150 0	150 0	140 0	13 15	14 0	13 12	13 12	13 12	13 8
	Ludhiana (h)	...	...	...	32 0	31 0	34 8	100 0	100 0	100 0	14 0	14 0	14 10	14 0	14 0	14 8
	Simla (i)	...	...	...	22 0	21 0	18 0	80 0	80 0	80 0	11 4	11 4	10 0	10 8	10 8	10 0

* No wholesale salt sold. (a) Wheat rising; gram falling. (b) Prices falling. (c) Bajra and jowar falling; gram rising. (d) Bajra rising; jowar and gram falling. (e) Barley, bajra, jowar and gram rising; wood falling. (f) Wheat, salt, rising; barley, bajra and gram falling. (g) Wheat, Bajra and gram falling, barley and jowar rising. (h) Prices rising. (i) Prices pretty steady.

PRICES CURRENT OF FOOD-GRAINS THROUGHOUT INDIA FOR THE 1st HALF OF NOVEMBER 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. Past fortnight.	Great Millet. Corresponding fortnight of 1882.	Beirush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria Spicata*. Present fortnight.	Beirush Millet. Past fortnight.	Beirush Millet. 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*	Kángra	20 0	20 0	24 0	32 0	32 0	40 0	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Jullundur (*a*)	21 8	21 8	26 0	32 0	34 0	44 0	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	8 0	32 0	36 0	40 0	24 0	24 0	22 0
	Hoshiárpur (*b*)	21 0	20 0	26 0	28 0	25 0	36 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	14 0	28 0	28 0	36 0	20 0	20 0	18 0
	Gurdáspur	24 8	24 8	32 0	28 0	30 0	45 0	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	16 0	30 0	30 0	40 0	14 0	14 0	14 0
	Amritsar (*c*)	23 8	23 8	27 4	38 0	37 0	53 0	...	...	...	13 8	13 8	14 8	37 0	37 0	39 0	31 0	31 0	25 8
	Siálkot (*b*)	23 8	24 8	28 0	40 0	39 0	47 0	...	...	...	13 0	12 0	17 0	35 0	35 0	34 0	36 0	31 0	27 0
	Gujrát (*d*)	26 0	25 8	29 4	40 0	40 0	46 0	...	...	...	12 0	11 8	14 0	40 8	40 0	40 0	40 8	40 0	38 8
	Jhelum	25 0	25 0	25 0	33 0	33 0	39 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	10 0	34 0	34 0	32 0	38 0	38 0	32 0
	Ráwalpindi (*e*)	27 12	27 0	24 0	45 0	41 0	40 0	...	...	...	14 4	11 12	14 4	15 0	...	40 0	45 0	46 0	35 0
	Shahpúr (*b*)	27 0	27 0	22 0	41 0	40 0	34 0	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	12 0	38 0	36 0	30 0	36 0	34 0	32 0
	Jhang (*f*)	20 0	19 6	20 0	32 0	29 0	35 0	...	...	...	10 0	9 8	10 0	32 0	24 0	30 0	32 0	30 0	22 0
	Montgomery	18 0	18 0	20 0	28 0	...	31 0	...	...	...	5 8	5 8	5 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Mooltan (*g*)	16 0	16 8	17 0	28 0	28 0	28 0	...	...	...	10 0	11 0	10 0	25 0	26 0	30 0	25 0	25 0	26 0
	Muzaffargarh (*h*)	...	17 8	18 8	...	27 0	28 0	...	...	...	...	5 0	7 0	...	22 0	18 0	...	23 0	22 0
	Dera Ghází Khán	18 15	18 2	18 7	28 12	25 0	26 4	...	...	...	11 4	10 0	7 8	32 12	31 4	32 3	29 1	27 8	31 14
	Dera Ismail Khán (*i*)	20 10	20 10	19 15	31 4	31 4	28 4	...	...	...	7 10	8 0	9 1	32 8	33 12	38 2	28 12	30 0	29 8
	Bannu	28 2	28 2	30 10	37 8	36 4	47 8	...	...	...	8 12	8 12	9 6	45 0	40 0	50 0	32 8	32 8	37 8
	Kohát (*j*)	19 12	20 6	18 3	33 2	33 2	29 5	...	...	...	11 8	11 8	14 0	30 10	30 10	35 12	31 14	31 14	37 0
	Peshawar (*k*)	21 12	21 8	19 10	31 8	37 0	38 0	...	...	...	11 10	11 5	10 12	30 3	30 14	33 8	32 13	33 8	24 4
	Házára (*b*)	28 0	26 0	...	43 0	40 0	42 0	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	13 0	40 0	38 0	...	36 0	30 0	...
Central Provinces.	Saugor	25 0	23 12	19 0	...	...	...	10 0	8 0	10 0	12 0	10 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Damoh	29 0	28 0	22 8	...	...	...	13 8	13 8	13 8	14 8	14 8	14 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Jubbulpore	22 0	23 0	17 12	23 0	23 8	20 0	10 0	10 0	11 0	15 0	16 0	15 0	29 0	30 0	28 0	17 0	16 0	18 0
	Mandla	26 8	26 0	20 0	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	16 0	21 0	21 8	22 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Seoni	21 8	22 8	17 8	...	...	...	12 0	13 8	12 8	19 0	20 0	17 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Narsinghpur	19 0	19 0	16 8	...	...	...	10 0	9 8	10 0	12 8	12 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Hoshangabad	16 9	15 12	15 7	...	...	...	4 0	4 8	5 0	10 14	10 3	13 0	...	...	24 0	...	...	23 13
	Nimár	17 8	17 8	16 0	...	...	...	12 9	13 10	...	15 15	15 15	13 0	18 12	20 10	30 0	20 0	20 0	24 0
	Betúl	18 0	18 0	16 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	12 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	19 8	19 8	21 0	...	...	...
	Chhindwára	25 8	25 8	16 0	...	...	...	8 8	8 8	10 0	15 0	15 0	13 0	31 0	31 0	21 0	...	...	...
	Wardha	20 0	20 0	19 0	...	...	...	10 0	9 0	9 8	16 0	14 0	12 4	25 0	26 0	22 0	...	...	...
	Nágpur	20 8	19 12	17 12	...	...	...	9 12	9 12	9 12	16 0	16 0	16 0	31 4	31 4	25 12	...	...	...
	Chánda	20 0	20 0	19 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	15 0	16 0	37 0	35 8	27 0	...	...	...
	Bhandára	20 4	21 12	19 8	...	...	...	10 8	10 0	9 12	20 0	22 0	23 4	35 0	42 0	24 0	...	...	...
	Bálaghát	20 0	20 0	17 0	...	...	...	18 0	18 0	15 0	27 0	27 0	28 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Raipur	24 4	24 4	29 8	...	...	...	15 8	15 8	21 0	30 8	30 8	37 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Biláspur	28 8	28 8	42 0	...	...	...	28 8	28 8	36 0	34 2	39 0	54 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sambalpur	14 8	16 8	19 13	...	...	...	24 8	27 12	35 0	29 12	31 0	44 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
British Burma.	*Arakan Division.*																		
	Akyab	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Northern Arakan																		
	Kyoukpyoo																		
	Sandoway	...	...	...	...	...	...	19 2	17 2	27 7	22 14	19 2	33 9	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Pegu Division.																		
	Rangoon Town	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Tharrawaddy	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 2	...	16 5 11/16	7 14	...	17 13 1/4	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Prome	12 2	9 11	12 2	...	...	...	10 5	12 3	13 7	13 1	14 7	17 2	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Irrawaddy Division.																		
	Bassein	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 15	12 12 1/4	...	10 12	13 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Henzada	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 15	10 4	14 5	10 6	13 0	19 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Thonegwa	...	...	...	...		...	9 6	...	10 12	10 7	...	14 11	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Thayetmyo	9 4	9 4	12 1	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	11 11	11 13	11 13	15 9	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Tenasserim Division.																		
	Moulmein Town & Amherst	9 0	9 0	12 2	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	12 2	12 2	12 2	15 5	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Tavoy	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 12	13 12	13 12	17 15	17 15	19 6	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Mergui	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 9	14 9	17 5	16 10	16 10	21 12	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Toungoo	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 10	10 10	18 5	12 13	12 13	21 5	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Shwaygyin	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 8	9 13	10 10	9 9	11 5	12 7	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Salween	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hyderabad Assigned Districts.	Secunderabad	15 8	15 8	17 4	...	...	...	8 4	8 4	7 8	11 4	11 4	9 13	23 0	22 3	25 14	28 4	27 0	...
	Bolarum	17 0	18 0	20 4	...	...	...	8 6	8 1	7 6	10 7	10 4	10 0	27 0	27 0	30 14	...	...	...
	Chudderghat	14 0	14 0	13 8	...	...	...	7 8	7 0	7 0	10 0	10 0	9 8	26 0	25 6	27 0	34 0	34 0	34 0
	Amraoti	16 0	15 0	16 0	10 8	10 0	11 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	28 0	28 0	28 0	16 0	16 0	16 0
	Akola	17 0	17 0	16 0	...	...	...	7 0	7 0	7 0	13 0	13 0	11 0	26 0	26 0	28 0	21 0	21 0	20 0
	Ellichpur	17 8	17 0	16 8	9 8	9 8	9 8	6 8	6 8	6 8	10 0	12 0	10 0	27 0	27 8	27 8	13 0	22 8	22 8
	Buldana	18 0	18 0	19 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	11 0	24 0	24 0	32 0	22 0	22 0	28 0
	Wun	18 0	17 0	18 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	9 0	11 8	11 8	12 0	29 4	29 4	27 0	...	...	...
	Básim	22 0	22 0	21 0	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	5 4	13 0	14 0	14 0	32 0	30 0	40 0	...	...	...

Districts.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murwa, Nugree). *Panicum Miliaceum, &c.* Present fortnight.	Lesser Millets. Past fortnight.	Lesser Millets. 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.	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.	
Kángra	...	...	...	21 0	21 0	24 0	140 0	140 0	140 0	11 8	11 8	11 0	11 0	11 0	10 8	Punjab—*continued.*
Jullundur (*a*)	...	...	...	31 0	29 0	34 0	110 0	110 0	105 0	14 8	14 8	14 6	14 0	14 0	14 0	
Hoshiárpur (*b*)	...	...	...	28 8	27 8	30 8	111 0	110 0	110 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	13 12	13 12	13 12	
Gurdáspur	...	...	...	31 0	29 0	31 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	13 4	13 4	13 8	12 8	12 8	13 0	
Amritsar (*c*)	...	...	...	35 0	34 8	37 8	90 0	90 0	85 0	15 6	15 6	14 12	15 0	15 0	14 6	
Siálkot	...	...	...	34 0	31 0	26 0	120 0	120 0	130 0	15 8	15 8	15 0	15 0	15 0	14 0	
Gujrát (*d*)	...	...	...	30 8	28 12	27 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	*	*	*	15 8	15 8	15 0	
Jhelum	...	...	...	31 0	29 0	25 8	120 0	120 0	160 0	16 0	16 0	16 8	15 0	15 0	15 8	
Ráwalpindi (*e*)	...	...	...	36 0	35 0	24 8	...	95 0	85 0	...	15 6	15 0	...	15 4	14 8	
Shahpúr	...	...	...	41 0	39 0	24 0	320 0	320 0	320 0	17 0	17 0	17 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	
Jhang (*f*)	...	...	...	28 8	26 12	28 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	14 12	14 4	14 8	14 8	14 2	14 4	
Montgomery	...	...	...	31 0	31 0	31 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	12 0	12 0	13 0	11 0	11 0	12 0	
Mooltan (*g*)	...	...	...	27 0	28 0	23 8	90 0	90 0	90 0	14 8	14 0	14 4	14 0	13 8	14 0	
Muzaffargarh (*h*)	...	...	...	...	22 0	20 0	...	90 0	120 0	...	*	*	...	13 8	13 0	
Dera Ghází Khán	...	...	...	21 14	21 14	18 12	100 0	125 0	100 0	28 12	29 14	30 0	27 8	26 14	27 8	
Dera Ismail Khán (*i*)	...	...	...	27 0	26 9	24 8	125 0	125 0	100 0	42 8	50 0	62 8	40 0	47 8	60 0	
Bannu	...	...	...	31 4	29 6	27 3	80 0	80 0	80 0	80 0	80 0	120 0	60 0	80 0	100 0	
Kohát (*j*)	...	...	...	25 8	26 12	20 6	102 0	102 0	120 0	68 14	68 14	102 0	63 12	63 12	87 0	
Peshawar (*k*)	...	...	...	28 8	28 0	20 8	110 0	107 0	91 0	43 9	40 0	55 4	42 0	38 8	53 0	
Házára (*b*)	...	...	...	25 8	23 0	17 0	80 0	80 0	70 0	...	...	13 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	
Saugor	...	...	...	30 8	28 0	26 0	140 0	120 0	160 0	9 12	9 12	8 12	9 8	9 8	8 8	Central Provinces.
Damoh	...	...	...	39 0	39 0	31 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	11 0	10 8	9 8	10 12	10 4	9 4	
Jubbulpore	...	...	...	27 0	30 0	29 0	110 0	120 0	120 0	11 8	11 8	11 12	11 0	11 0	11 6	
Mandla	25 0	25 0	25 0	40 0	40 0	34 0	256 0	256 0	256 0	...	...	...	10 0	9 0	9 0	
Seoni	...	...	...	23 0	26 0	17 8	220 0	220 0	220 0	11 0	11 8	11 8	10 12	11 0	11 4	
Narsinghpur	...	...	...	24 8	25 8	26 8	140 0	140 0	160 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	10 8	10 8	10 12	
Hoshangabad	...	...	...	21 10	23 8	22 12	160 0	160 0	160 0	11 12	11 8	10 8	11 0	10 8	10 0	
Nimár	...	...	...	20 4	20 4	19 0	160 0	160 0	120 0	13 13	13 13	13 0	13 0	13 0	12 12	
Betúl	15 8	15 0	16 0	18 0	18 0	16 0	320 0	320 0	240 0	10 8	8 8	9 8	10 0	8 0	9 0	
Chhindwára	21 0	21 0	18 0	28 0	28 0	18 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	9 0	9 0	9 8	8 0	8 0	8 8	
Wardha	...	...	...	17 0	21 0	18 0	120 0	100 0	135 0	12 8	12 0	12 8	12 0	11 0	12 0	
Nágpur	...	...	...	21 12	21 12	18 0	120 0	120 0	150 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	11 12	11 12	11 12	
Chánda	...	...	...	19 8	20 0	27 0	360 0	360 0	360 0	...	...	...	9 8	9 8	11 0	
Bhandára	...	...	...	21 8	23 0	22 8	112 2	95 0	...	11 8	10 4	11 0	11 0	10 0	10 12	
Bálaghát	...	...	...	26 0	26 0	30 0	275 0	275 0	275 0	10 0	9 4	10 0	9 0	9 0	10 0	
Raipur	...	...	...	26 8	26 8	31 8	64 0	64 0	64 0	11 4	11 4	9 4	11 0	11 0	8 12	
Biláspur	123 4	123 4	140 0	29 12	34 0	49 0	120 0	120 0	130 0	...	...	...	9 0	10 0	8 0	
Sambalpur	...	...	...	13 0	14 8	24 0	120 0	120 0	110 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	
Arakan Division.																British Burma.
Akyab	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received			
Northern Arakan																
Kyoukpyoo																
Sandoway	...	...	...	...	...	...	469 11	469 11	469 11	...	...	...	39 0	39 0	28 6	
Pegu Division.																
Rangoon Town	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received		
Tharrawaddy	...	...	...	16 5	...	31 9 5/16	535 11	...	535 11 1/4	...	...	...	22 5	...	27 7 11/32	
Prome	...	...	...	10 6	12 7	15 9	139 11	139 11	139 11	25 5	25 5	29 9	16 9	16 9	18 10	
Irrawaddy Division.																
Bassein	...	...	...	7 10	10 15 1/4		281 10	284 7 1/2	...	24 5	24 5 1/4	..	22 2	22 2 1/4	...	
Henzada	...	...	...	...	...	...	183 8	183 8	183 8	29 9	29 9	29 9	29 9	29 9	29 9	
Thonegwa	...	...	...	18 3	...	22 7	184 8	...	184 8	32 4	...	47 5	25 5	...	37 5	
Thayetmyo	...	...	...	13 13	13 13	18 7	245 0	245 0	245 0	25 5	25 5	17 2	18 15	18 15	14 3	
Tenasserim Division.																
Moulmein Town & Amherst	...	...	...	12 2	12 2	12 2	220 0	220 0	220 0	35 8	20 15	32 5	25 5	20 8	22 12	
Tavoy	...	...	...	...	...	...	399 3	399 3	399 3	24 2	24 2	24 2	16 1	16 1	16 1	
Mergui	...	...	...	...	...	...	428 0	428 0	428 0	24 5	24 5	26 1	14 5 1/2	14 5 1/2	14 5 1/2	
Toungoo	...	...	...	12 9	12 9	12 0	24 0	24 0	24 0	23 8	23 8	30 12	18 12	18 12	18 12	
Shwaygyin	...	...	...	...	...	...	250 0	250 0	250 0	25 4	35 6	32 3	18 14	18 14	18 4	
Salween	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received			
Secunderabad	29 9	29 9	...	14 13	14 7	17 4	125 0	125 0	125 0	10 11	10 11	11 1	10 3	10 3	10 8	Hyderabad Assigned Districts.
Bolarum	...	...	...	14 15	15 7	19 10	116 14	116 14	116 14	...	...	...	10 12	10 12	11 1	
Chudderghat	...	...	...	15 0	14 0	17 8	80 0	80 0	80 0	...	...	...	9 8	9 8	9 8	
Amraoti	...	...	...	16 0	17 0	22 0	64 0	64 0	70 0	12 8	12 8	11 8	12 0	12 0	11 0	
Akola	8 0	8 0	7 8	16 0	17 0	22 0	64 0	64 0	64 0	10 0	11 0	11 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	
Ellichpur	...	...	...	12 8	15 8	16 12	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	11 0	10 8	10 8	10 8	
Buldana	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	22 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	11 0	
Wun	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	27 0	200 0	200 0	300 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	11 8	
Básim	...	...	...	17 0	19 0	28 0	64 0	60 0	64 0	10 8	10 8	9 8	10 0	10 0	9 0	

(*a*) Prices are fluctuating. (*b*) Prices falling. (*c*) Barley and gram falling. (*d*) Wheat, rice, bajra, jowar and gram falling. (*e*) Wheat, barley, rice, and gram falling; bajra rising. (*f*) Wheat, barley, rice, bajra, jowar, gram and salt falling. (*g*) Wheat, rice, jowar, gram, rising; salt falling. (*h*) Statement not received.

* No Wholesale salt sold. (*i*) Rice, bajra, jowar and salt rising; gram falling. (*j*) Wheat and gram rising. (*k*) Barley, bajra and jowar rising; wheat, rice, gram, salt and firewood falling.

PRICES CURRENT OF FOOD-GRAINS THROUGHOUT INDIA FOR THE 1st HALF OF NOVEMBER 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. Past fortnight.	Great Millet. Corresponding fortnight of 1882.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria Spicata*. Present fortnight.	Bulrush Millet. Past fortnight.	Bulrush Millet. 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	No return received																	
	Kolar																		
	Túmkúr																		
	Mysore																		
	Hassan																		
	Shimoga																		
	Kadur																		
	Chitaldroog																		
Coorg	Coorg	8 6	8 8	9 5	9 15	10 2	9 7	15 5	15 11	10 6	21 0	20 10	13 14	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rajpootana	Jeypore	16 0	17 0	17 0	25 0	25 0	24 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	8 8	8 8	9 0	24 0	24 0	20 0	21 8	22 0	22 0
	Kishengurh	17 8	17 8	16 8	24 0	24 0	27 0	8 0	8 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	10 0	23 8	23 8	26 8	19 8	19 8	19 0
	Kerrowlee	18 12	18 2	19 4	25 10	26 14	26 4	10 0	10 0	15 0	10 10	10 10	17 8	25 10	26 4	28 12	22 8	20 10	25 0
	Ulwur	18 0	18 12	20 2	23 3	23 13	29 5	8 10	8 10	9 0	10 8	10 8	12 4	21 4	23 0	28 11	18 9	18 15	23 8
	Bhurtpore (City)	17 10	17 1	19 3	22 15	22 9	29 8	7 12	7 12	6 12	9 6	9 2	11 0	22 15	22 7	26 4	20 11	19 11	22 8
	Ajmere	16 0	16 0	16 0	24 0	25 0	24 0	5 0	5 0	5 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	19 0	19 0	23 0	18 0	20 0	18 0
	Deoli Cantonment	21 12½	21 3	17 4	31 9	30 8	23 4	...	...	...	9 4	9 4	12 12	25 3	24 0	23 0	25 8	21 3	20 12
	Erinpura	16 4	16 4	17 14	25 2	25 2	31 10	...	...	...	7 8	7 8	8 0	20 0	20 0	20 6	20 0	20 0	23 6
	Sirohee	13 8	13 8	17 0	25 0	25 0	30 0	6 8	6 8	7 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	14 0	14 0	17 0	18 0	15 0	21 0
	Abu	12 12	12 12	15 10	20 0	19 0	22 4	6 8	6 8	6 12	8 0	7 10	8 0	...	...	...	14 8	14 2	17 4
	Anadra	14 0	14 0	17 0	23 0	22 0	25 4	7 0	7 0	7 4	8 4	8 4	9 0	...	...	...	16 8	16 0	19 8
	Hilly Tracts of Meywar	18 0	20 0½	22 0	21 0	25 0	28 0	...	...	...	12 0	15 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Meywar (Oodeypore)	15 10	16 0½	14 13½	22 10½	22 10½	21 14	7 13	9 6	10 8½	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bánswára (Meywar Agency)	18 12	19 6	22 8	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	8 12	17 8	16 4	18 12	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Partábgurh (")	16 11	16 9	19 11	...	...	...	10 0	8 12	10 0	13 2	11 4	12 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Marwar (Jodhpore)	16 4	16 4	*	21 4	21 4	*	6 4	6 4	*	7 8	7 8	*	19 6	21 4	*	18 2	18 12	*
	Bikaneer	10 10	10 7	13 10	...	...	...	3 7	3 6	3 4	5 12	6 4	6 8	...	...	...	18 4	16 4	23 0
	Boondee	24 8	24 8	17 0	40 0	40 0	28 0	9 8	9 8	10 0	10 0	10 0	10 8	38 4	38 4	29 0	...	...	...
	Kotah	24 0	24 0	17 6	25 0	25 0	14 0	8 0	8 0	10 0	11 0	11 0	13 4	32 0	32 0	23 8	16 0	12 8	15 0
	Tonk	20 12	20 8	15 3	30 0	30 12	24 2	6 8	6 8	7 0	8 8	8 10	9 8	30 0	30 12	25 14	24 4	24 8	20 14
	Jhallawar	19 0	18 13	15 11½	20 0	20 0	12 0	...	...	...	8 14	8 9	10 2	31 7	31 0½	20 7½	17 1	17 1	18 6
	Shahpoora	20 2	19 14	17 8	28 12	30 0	21 8	11 0	11 0	12 4	14 4	14 4	14 5	24 0	24 4	18 0	19 0	14 0	18 0
	Dholpur	16 7	16 9	18 12	23 6	23 10	30 0	10 2	10 2	10 2	11 4	10 11	12 6	23 6	23 7	27 6	20 2	20 5	26 10
Central India	Indore	15 12	15 8	15 8	...	...	...	9 3	9 3	9 3	10 14	10 14	10 0	21 14	23 0	25 4	19 3	21 14	20 0
	Gwalior	17 7	17 6	16 13	23 5	21 15	21 15	7 13	7 9	7 13	9 2	9 2	10 5	24 10	24 10	23 1	19 7	20 9	21 0
	Goona	26 0	25 0	21 8	20 0	20 0	20 0	9 0	8 0	9 0	10 0	8 8	9 8	40 0	40 0	27 0	20 0	20 0	16 8
	Baghelkhand (Satna)	26 9	25 4	20 0	47 5	41 4	33 10	7 0	7 0	8 0	18 12	19 4	22 0	36 5	38 12	35 0	29 8	30 0	28 0

* Not received.

Provinces.	Districts.	Lesser Millets, Ragee, &c. (Kavaru, Veraru, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nuglee), *Panicum Miliaceum*, &c. Present fortnight.	Lesser Millets. Past fortnight.	Lesser Millets. 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.
Mysore	Bangalore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received			
	Kolar															
	Túmkúr															
	Mysore															
	Hassan															
	Shimoga															
	Kadur															
	Chitaldroog															
Coorg	Coorg	28 12	29 10	22 4	29 3	29 11	23 4	110 0	110 0	110 0	9 12	10 1	9 6	9 10	9 7	8 11
Rajpootana	Jeypore	...	...	...	23 0	23 4	21 8	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	14 4	14 12	14 12	14 0
	Kishengurh	...	...	...	24 0	24 0	25 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	16 0
	Kerrowlee	...	...	...	27 8	27 8	28 12	...	...	...	13 15	13 8	14 6	13 12	13 4	14 0
	Ulwur	...	...	...	22 11	23 0	28 3	...	...	...	15 7	15 7	15 13	14 12	14 12	15 4
	Bhurtpore (City)	...	...	...	23 3	22 11	26 0	...	...	...	12 4	12 4	12 5	12 0	12 0	11 13
	Ajmere	...	...	...	25 0	26 0	24 0	80 0	80 0	70 0	17 0	17 0	...	15 0	15 0	15 0
	Deoli Cantonment	...	...	...	30 6	29 4	24 0	...	...	...	13 8	13 8	14 0	13 10	13 10	12 12
											R a. p.	R a. p. per md.	R a. p.			
	Erinpura	...	...	...	21 4	21 4	23 12	160 0	160 0	160 0	3 0 6	3 0 6	3 0 4	12 6	12 6	12 4
	Sirohee	...	...	...	16 0	18 0	27 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	12 5	12 5	12 5
	Abu	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	20 8	160 0	160 0	160 0	...	3 8 0	3 8 0	...	11 12	11 8
	Anadra	...	...	...	18 0	18 0	23 8	...	...	...	3 4 0	3 4 0	3 4 0	12 4	12 4	12 4
	Hilly Tracts of Meywar	...	...	...	23 0	21 0	24 0	†	‡	†	3 10 0	3 10 0	3 9 6	11 2	11 0	11 2½
											S. Ch	S. Ch.	S. Ch.			
	Meywar (Oodeypore)	...	...	...	19 8½	17 15½	17 3	200 0	200 0	200 0	12 8	11 11½	10 8½	12 1½	11 5½	10 2½
											R a. p.	R a. p. per md.	R a. p.			
	Bánswára (Meywar Agency)	...	...	...	33 12	32 8	37 8	...	...	...	3 8 6	...	...	11 4	9 6	10 10
	Partábgarh (")	...	...	...	19 11	19 9	25 0	...	...	...	2 7 0	...	...	16 4	16 4	15 8
	Marwar (Jodhpore)	...	...	...	20 0	20 4	*	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 10	15 0	*
											S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.			
	Bikaneer	...	...	...	17 8	17 4	20 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 8	11 8	11 8
	Boondee	...	...	...	37 0	37 0	30 4	120 0	120 0	160 0	12 8	12 8	12 12	12 4	12 4	2 8
	Kotah	...	...	...	32 0	30 0	26 8	240 0	240 0	240 0	13 8	13 8	12 12	13 0	13 0	12 4
	Tonk	...	...	...	30 0	32 0	23 15	100 0	100 0	160 0	13 8	13 8	13 8	13 4	13 4	13 0
	Jhallawar	...	...	...	24 8½	24 1	23 0	...	...	...	10 7½	10 7½	10 14	10 3½	10 3½	10 10
	Shahpoora	...	...	...	23 0	23 4	21 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	14 0	13 14	14 3	13 10	14 0	14 0
	Dholpur	...	...	...	24 3	24 7	27 4	...	...	...	13 8	13 8	13 3	12 10	12 10	12 6
Central India	Indore	...	...	...	18 0	18 0	20 13	100 0	100 0	100 0	12 0	12 0	12 5	11 6	11 6	12 5
	Gwalior	...	...	...	21 15	22 12	23 1	109 8	127 12	91 4	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	11 4
	Goona	...	...	...	35 0	32 0	25 8	200 0	200 0	200 0	12 8	12 8	12 0	12 0	12 0	11 8
	Baghelkhand (Satna)	...	...	...	35 8	36 2	32 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	12 0	12 4	12 8	11 4	11 5	11 12

† Eight pies per bundle. ‡ Ten pies per bundle.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE,
(Statistical Branch.)

J. WESTLAND,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE STATEMENTS OF PRICES CURRENT OF FOOD-GRAINS FOR THE 1st AND 2nd HALVES OF OCTOBER 1883 PUBLISHED IN PAGES 2150, 2151, 2224 AND 2225 OF THE SUPPLEMENT TO THE "GAZETTE OF INDIA", DATED 10th AND 24th NOVEMBER 1883.

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Provinces.	Districts.	Wheat.			Barley.			Rice. Best sort.			Rice. Common.			Great Millet (Cholum, Joyar), *Holcus Sorghum.*			Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria Spicata.*			Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kanam, Varagoo, Sawee, Cheena Coralon, 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.
	1st half of October 1883.																																		
Hyderabad Assigned Districts.	Secunderabad	15 15	16 5	17 12				8 4	7 14	7 14	10 14	10 3	9 13	22 3	22 3	25 3	27 0	27 0	... 29	29 9	28 4	... 13	8 16	18 0	125 0	125 0	125 0	10 14	10 14	10 14	10 6	10 6	6 6
	Bolarum	18 0	18 3	19 7				8 1	8 1	7 6	9 10	10 9	6 25	26 6	26 6	29 9	... 1	... ...	... ...	... ...	... 19	7 19	7 16	14 116	14 116	14 116	... ...	... ...	... ...	10 12	10 12	12 12	9 8	9 8	8 8
	Chudderghat	13 8	13 8	13 8				7 0	7 0	7 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	24 0	23 0	26 0	34 0	32 0	34 0	... ...	... ...	... 15	8 15	0 80	0 80	0 80	... ...	... ...	... ...	9 8	9 8	8 8	9 8	9 8	8 8
	2nd half of October 1883.																																		
Hyderabad Assigned Districts.	Secunderabad	15 8	15 15	17 12				8 4	7 14	7 14	11 4	10 14	9 13	22 3	22 3	25 3	27 0	27 0	... 29	29 9	29 9	... 14	7 13	8 17	12 125	125 0	125 0	10 11	10 11	10 14	10 3	10 6	6 6
	Bolarum	18 0	18 3	19 10				8 1	8 1	7 6	10 9	10 9	6 25	26 6	26 6	30 9	1 ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... 15	7 19	7 20	4 116	14 116	14 116	... ...	... ...	... ...	10 12	10 12	12 12	9 8	9 8	8 8
	Chudderghat	14 0	13 8	14 6				7 8	7 0	7 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	24 0	23 0	28 0	34 0	32 0	34 0	... ...	... ...	... 14	0 15	8 17	0 80	0 80	0 80	... ...	... ...	... ...	9 8	9 8	8 8	9 8	8 8

J. WESTLAND,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

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

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION PROPOSED TO BE HELD AT SYDENHAM.

CIR. No. 89 EX.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of India, in the Revenue and Agricultural Department,—dated Calcutta, the 11th December 1883.

MUSEUMS AND EXHIBITIONS.

RESOLUTION.

Read the following despatch—

No. 185 (Statis. and Comce.), dated India Office, London, the 18th October 1883.

From—Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India,

To—The Government of India.

I enclose a copy of a letter from the Crystal Palace Company with reference to an International Exhibition proposed to be held at Sydenham next year.

Dated Crystal Palace, London, the 12th September 1883.

From—G. G. CLEATHER, ESQ., *Manager, Crystal Palace Company,*

To—Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India.

I have the honour to inform you that the Directors of the Crystal Palace propose to hold an International Exhibition of arts, manufactures, and scientific, agricultural, and industrial products at the Crystal Palace next year, commencing about April 3rd and closing the end of October.

The Directors have appointed as Executive Commissioner Mr. G. C. Levy, C.M.G., a gentlemen who has had considerable experience in the management of Exhibitions.

The Directors venture to hope that Your Lordship will notify to the Governor General of India the fact that such an Exhibition is to be held, with the view to his bringing it under the notice of the various Governments.

As it is important that no time should be lost, I shall be obliged by your giving the subject of this letter your earliest consideration.

ORDER.—Ordered, that copy of the foregoing papers be forwarded to the Local Governments and Administrations noted in the margin, with a request that publicity may be given to them in the Local Government Gazettes.

Madras.
Bombay.
Bengal.
North-Western Provinces and Oudh.
Punjab.
Central Provinces.
British Burma.
Assam.

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

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

IRRIGATION OPERATIONS OF FASL RABI IN THE NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES, 1883, UP TO 31st OCTOBER 1883.

Canal Division.	Water distributed during October, 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	9·20	950	146	2,413	607
Upper Ganges. Anúpshahr	7·00	5·99	1,100	855	14,123	2,072
Upper Ganges. Meerut	8·10	7·58	925	1,566	12,515	6,433
Upper Ganges. Bulandshahr	7·20	6·55	925	974	32,808	11,765
Upper Ganges. Aligarh	5·50	4·89	1,300	965	30,119	35,094
Lower Ganges. Narora	9·00	4·86	975	259	2,077	1,441
Lower Ganges. Mainpuri	7·00	3·30	600	330	4,358	4,049
Lower Ganges. Cawnpore	8·20	4·35	825	467	7,600	8,340
Lower Ganges. Etáwah	5·80	3·36	975	941	. .	265
Lower Ganges. Bhognipur	7·00	3·70	950	298	1,298	22
Total Upper and Lower Ganges Canals	. .	. .	9,525	6,801	107,311	70,088
Eastern Jumna Canal	4·74	4·62	1,300	1,288	6,957	5,394
Agra Canal	8·50	7·73	1,300	951	18,207	4,112
Rohilkhand	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .
Bijnor	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .
Dún	. .	. .	. .	. .	1,471	1,888
Jhánsi	. .	. .	. .	. .	74	8
Hamírpur	. .	. .	. .	. .	246	196
Total	. .	. .	. .	. .	134,266	81,686

Land irrigated (approximate). Zila.	Wheat.	Barley.	Gram.	Other food-grains.	Miscellaneous.	Total.	Rain-fall. Total from 1st October, 1883, to end of the month.	Average of ten previous years for the same period.
Saháranpur	2,043	146	93	18	1,401	3,701	. .	·5
Muzaffarnagar	2,311	374	63	195	2,096	5,039	. .	·6
Meerut	18,583	2,045	62	2,105	458	23,253	. .	·8
Bulandshahr	23,302	2,421	3	3,664	7,163	36,503	. .	·7
Aligarh	1,413	1,784	5	336	12,269	23,807	. .	·5
Muttra	246	233	515	947	3,181	5,122	. .	·9
Agra	1,463	153	370	181	2,393	4,560	. .	·4
Etah	2,590	1,031	3	779	3,132	7,535	. .	·7
Mainpuri	1,091	493	. .	661	3,071	5,316	. .	·5
Fatehgarh	57	1	. .	1,066	56	1,180	. .	·7
Etáwah	436	57	50	134	552	1,229	. .	·8
Cawnpore	1,643	3,011	. .	1,219	608	6,481	. .	. .
Delhi	. .	. .	. .	. .	82	82	. .	·8
Gurgaon	2,800	1,203	841	1,031	2,792	8,667	. .	1·0
Dehra Dún	1,248	5	. .	4	214	1,471	. .	·8
Bijnor	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	·4
Tarái	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	·8
Pilibhit	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	·8
Bareilly	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	1·0
Jhánsi	40	. .	30	4	. .	74	.3	·4
Hamírpur	. .	. .	. .	234	12	246	. .	·5
Total	67,276	12,957	2,035	12,518	39,480	134,266	. .	. .
Total for the same period last year	28,022	27,005	1,249	5,540	19,870	81,686	. .	. .
Increase	39,254	. .	786	6,978	19,610	52,580	. .	. .
Decrease	. .	14,048	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .

Remarks.

	Cubic feet per second.	
Supply—		
Entering head of Ganges Canal	5,998	
" Lower Ganges Canal	2,123	
		8,121
Expended—		
Ganges Canal	4,506	
Lower Ganges Canal	2,295	
		6,801
Escaped—		
Anúpshahr Branch, Ganges Canal	28	
Meerut Division, ditto	116	
Bulandshahr ditto ditto	5	
Narora ditto, Lower Ganges Canal	188	
Mainpuri ditto ditto	77	
Cawnpore ditto ditto	247	
Etawah ditto ditto	120	
Bhognipur ditto ditto	154	
Percolation from the Narora Division	336	
Ditto ditto Mainpuri ditto	49	
		1,320
		8,121

Executive Engineer, Northern Division, Ganges Canal, reports that there has been only a small demand for "paleo," considering the previous drought. Previously irrigated sugar has taken water steadily.

Executive Engineer, Meerut Division, Ganges Canal, reports that the high supply in the canal has enabled much paleo to be done.

Executive Engineer, Bulandshahr Division, Ganges Canal, reports that the demand for water has been excessive, and that seed sown on unirrigated land is germinating badly.

Executive Engineer, Aligarh Division, Ganges Canal, reports that there was a strong demand throughout the month for rabi paleo and kharif crops that had been irrigated previously.

Executive Engineer, Narora Division, Lower Ganges Canal, reports that the demand for "paleo" was, considering the dryness of the season, very slack, and that the cultivators have evidently given up hope of securing crops off 'dofasli' land this rabi. Cotton and juar suffered from the dryness of the season in places, but it was a little too late for economical irrigation of them this month.

Executive Engineer, Mainpuri Division, Lower Ganges Canal, reports that the Bewar Branch was opened on the 8th, and that there was a strong demand for kharif irrigation and rabi paleo, late kharif crops being cut and rabi crops being sown towards the end of the month.

Executive Engineer, Cawnpore Division, Lower Ganges Canal, reports that the decrease is in the wheat and barley crops, the early sowings of which have not as yet received their first water.

Executive Engineer, Etawah Division, Lower Ganges Canal, reports that water is being taken for kharif crops and for preparing land for rabi sowings.

Executive Engineer, Bhognipur Division, Lower Ganges Canal, reports that there was no rain during the month, that distributaries were re-opened after clearances about the 20th, and that there was a moderate demand for paleo.

Executive Engineer, Eastern Jumna Canal, reports that water has been in great demand. The area irrigated is far in excess of what is shown, but it will come into next month's return.

Executive Engineer, Agra Canal, reports that 'paleo' for rabi began at the end of September, and there has been universal demand for it throughout October. Cotton, juar, and sugarcane also took water up to the 20th October.

Executive Engineer, Rohilkhand Canals, reports that there was a demand throughout the month for late rice and rabi paleo, that the supply in all the rivers and canals is below the average and insufficient to meet the demand, and that about 3,000 acres of rabi paleo were done during the month in addition to the rice.

No remarks from the other divisions.

Note.—In addition to the above the following kharif irrigation was also effected, exclusive of that in the Etawah Division, which has not been reported:—

Canal.	Sugarcane.	Indigo.	Rice.	Cotton.	Other food grains.	Fodder crops.	Miscellaneous.	Total.
Bulandshahr Division, Ganges Canal	. .	. .	. .	1,336	4,798	442	. .	6,576
Narora Division, Lower Ganges Canal	3	. .	. .	80	82	. .	23	188
Rohilkhand Canals	. .	. .	3,761	. .	. .	. .	. .	3,761
Bijnor Canals	60	. .	68	. .	. .	. .	68	196
Eastern Jumna Canals	457	401	216	1,500	4,803	843	—1,509	6,411
Total	520	401	4,045	2,916	9,683	1,285	—1,418	17,132

Allahabad,
The 23rd November 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 OCTOBER 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	925	. . .	2,718	. . .	3,643	. . .
Gram	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .
Rice	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .
Paddy or dhán	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .
Bejhar or mixed grain	. . .	. . .	1,407	. . .	1,407	. . .
Dál—						
Urd	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .
Múng	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .
Arhar	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .
Masúri	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .
Juár	. . .	. . .	400	. . .	400	. . .
Bájra	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .
Maize or Indian-corn	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .
Barley	. . .	. . .	125	. . .	125	. . .
Total	925	. . .	4,650	. . .	5,575	. . .
Cotton	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .
Oil-seeds	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .
Salt	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .
Metals	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .
Building materials	4,975	. . .	1,900	. . .	6,875	. . .
Miscellaneous goods	. . .	. . .	3,600	. . .	3,600	. . .
Firewood	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .
Bamboos	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .
Timber—						
Poles and unsquared timber	. . .	. . .	1,400	. . .	1,400	. . .
Karis and squared timber	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .
Logs	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .
Miscellaneous timber	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .
Live-stock	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .
Grand Total	5,900	. . .	11,550	. . .	17,450	. . .
Total during corresponding period of last year	1,550	. . .	2,153	. . .	3,703	. . .
Increase	4,350	. . .	9,397	. . .	13,747	. . .
Decrease	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .

Remarks.

Particulars.	Agra Canal. 1883.	Agra Canal. 1882.
Tonnage, including weight of timber and bamboos	641	136
Ton mileage	59,692	7,168
Value of goods	R 22,375	5,094
Number of passengers	. . . . .	. . . . .

Allahabad,
The 9th November 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 OCTOBER 1883.

Grains.	Upper Ganges Canal. Principal items of Local Traffic. Up. Mds.	Nos.	Down. Mds.	Nos.	Total up and down. Mds.	Nos.	Upper and Lower Ganges Canals. Principal items of Through Traffic. Up. Mds.	Nos.	Down. Mds.	Nos.	Total up and down. Mds.	Nos.	Lower Ganges Canal. Principal items of Local Traffic. Up. Mds.	Nos.	Down. Mds.	Nos.	Total up and down. Mds.	Nos.	Upper and Lower Ganges Canals. Principal items of Local and Through Traffic. Up. Mds.	Nos.	Down. Mds.	Nos.	Total up and down. Mds.	Nos.	Remarks.
Wheat	700	.	6,463	.	7,163	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	981	.	6,818	.	7,799	.	
Gram	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	14,384	.	.	.	14,384	.	
Rice	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	45	.	.	.	45	.	
Paddy or dhán	.	.	112	.	112	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	112	.	112	.	
Bejhar or mixed grain	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	
Dál { Urd	56	.	.	.	56	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	56	.	.	.	56	.	
Dál { Múng	2,652	.	.	.	2,652	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2,983	.	.	.	2,983	.	
Dál { Arhar	226	.	.	.	226	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	226	.	.	.	226	.	
Dál { Masúri	35	.	.	.	35	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	35	.	.	.	35	.	
Juár	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	312	.	.	.	312	.	
Bájra	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	100	.	100	.	
Maize or Indian-corn	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	
Barley	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	
Total	1,031	.	6,675	.	7,706	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4,106	.	.	.	4,106	.	26,082	.	7,630	.	26,082	.	
Cotton	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	406	.	406	.	2,432	.	2,432	.	2,432	.	
Oil-seeds	.	.	31	.	31	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	50	.	50	.	1,879	.	81	.	1,798	.	
Salt	154	.	125	.	154	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	154	.	.	.	154	.	
Metals	36	.	125	.	161	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	906	.	155	.	751	.	
Building materials	33,789	.	8,575	.	42,364	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3,353	.	9,775	.	13,128	.	56,092	.	18,950	.	37,142	.	
Miscellaneous goods	339	.	634	.	973	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	50	.	370	.	420	.	8,206	.	6,804	.	1,402	.	
Firewood	2,100	.	1,800	.	3,900	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1,170	.	.	.	1,170	.	5,070	.	1,800	.	3,270	.	
Bamboos	.	.	3,523	.	3,523	70,460	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1,900	38,000	1,900	38,000	108,460	108,460	5,423	108,460	5,423	108,460	
Timber { Poles and unsquared timber	2,780	2,780	622	.	3,402	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3,402	622	622	.	2,780	.	
Timber { Karis and squared timber	24	24	440	.	464	464	.	.	.	.	.	.	168	168	.	.	168	.	1,202	440	440	.	762	.	
Timber { Logs	.	.	220	11	220	11	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	220	11	570	.	
Miscellaneous timber	800	1,600	.	.	800	1,600	.	.	.	.	.	.	110	.	220	56	166	112	2,624	11	56	112	2,512	.	
Live-stock	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	
Grand Total	41,053	4,404	22,645	71,533	63,698	75,937	8,557	388	12,557	38,112	21,514	38,500	18,357	1,262	8,811	1,262	27,168	1,262	68,367	6,054	44,013	109,645	1,12,380	115,699	
Total during corresponding period of last year	8,886	50	34,383	125,552	43,269	125,602	1,199	42	8,833	.	10,032	42	6,705	.	16,891	.	23,596	.	16,790	92	60,107	125,552	76,897	125,644	
Increase	32,167	4,354	.	.	20,429	.	7,758	346	3,724	38,112	11,482	38,458	11,652	1,262	.	.	3,572	1,262	51,577	5,962	.	.	35,483	.	
Decrease	.	.	11,738	54,019	.	49,665	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	8,086	.	.	.	.	.	16,094	15,907	.	9,045	

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	1,500	2,340	368	790	867	998	2,825	4,128
Ton mileage	81,534	136,500	43,833	38,245	193,412	192,675	318,779	367,370
Value of goods . . R	40,596	42,171	70,356	17,146	86,647	1,02,987	1,97,599	1,62,304
Number of passengers	149	52	46	.	.	15	195	67

W. P. V. HORST,
Offg. Asst. Secy. to Govt., N.-W. P. & Oudh, P. W. D., Irrigation Branch.

ALLAHABAD,
The 9th November 1883.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

RAILWAY TRAFFIC.

No. XLIV 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 November 1882. Total.	Per mile open.	Total mean length open.	Receipts for week ending 10th November 1883. Total.	Per mile open.	Total Receipts from 1st April to 11th November 1882. Total.	Per mile open per week.	Total Receipts from 1st April to 10th November 1883. Total.	Per mile open per week.	Total Increase in 1883-84.	Total Decrease in 1883-84.
			R	R		R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
	Guaranteed.												
24th Nov. 1883	Eastern Bengal	172	1,39,103	809	172	1,09,222	635	36,06,304	652	28,99,938	527	. . .	7,06,366
17th ditto	Oudh and Rohilkhand	547	99,599	182	547	94,585	173	29,93,033	170	34,50,924	197	4,57,891	. . .
17th ditto	Sind, Punjab & Delhi	676	2,57,063	380	735	1,86,170	253	57,77,043	266	69,27,096	293	11,50,053	. . .
24th ditto	Madras	861	1,17,724	137	861	1,02,250	119	43,34,606	157	40,64,644	148	. . .	2,69,962
24th ditto	South Indian	655	66,103	101	655	68,581	105	23,79,109	113	24,74,107	118	94,998	. . .
24th ditto	Great Indian Peninsula	1,458	6,36,997	437	1,458	5,85,105	401	1,91,87,332	412	1,92,28,912	414	41,580	. . .
17th ditto	Bombay, Baroda and Central India	461	1,64,588	357	461	1,85,969	403	57,49,594	388	66,04,771	448	8,55,177	. . .
	Total	4,830	14,81,177	307	4,889	13,31,882	272	4,40,27,021	284	4,56,50,392	292	16,23,371	. . .
	State.												
1st Dec. 1883	East Indian	1,507	10,34,467	686	1,509	8,93,406	592	2,66,97,820	551	3,02,66,392	627	35,68,572	. . .
24th Nov. 1883	Calcutta and South-Eastern	33	8,738	265	56	4,580	82	1,26,867	127	1,78,704	103	51,837	. . .
24th ditto	Nalhati	27	1,276	47	27	1,158	42	42,241	49	49,335	57	7,094	. . .
24th ditto	Northern Bengal	230	51,721	225	239	5,244	219	12,16,147	164	12,86,646	171	70,499	. . .
24th ditto	Tirhoot	85	11,881	140	166	16,296	98	3,83,607	149	5,25,831	100	1,42,224	. . .
20th Oct. 1883	Patna-Gya	57	7,197	126	. .	. . .	.	2,82,203	170	2,53,257	153	. . .	28,946
17th Nov. 1883	Cawnpore-Achnera	138	12,605	91	138	12,368	89	3,21,351	73	3,32,285	75	10,934	. . .
24th ditto	Dildarnagar-Ghazipur	12	901	75	12	687	57	27,339	71	27,509	72	170	. . .
24th ditto	Rajputana-Malwa	1,116	1,99,311	179	1,117	2,44,750	219	60,52,566	169	72,38,813	203	11,86,247	. . .
24th ditto	Wardha Coal	45	12,156	270	45	15,035	334	3,20,482	222	4,14,448	288	93,966	. . .
24th ditto	Nagpur & Chhattisgarh	98	6,299	64	149	14,082	95	2,99,385	95	7,01,514	147	4,02,129	. . .
17th ditto	Rangoon and Irrawaddy Valley	161	31,429	195	161	30,421	189	8,53,421	165	8,26,334	160	. . .	27,087
24th ditto	Sindia	75	6,929	92	75	7,726	103	1,89,450	78	1,95,571	81	6,121	. . .
17th ditto	Punjab Northern	419	65,713	157	421	59,714	142	17,98,496	138	19,03,378	141	1,04,882	. . .
17th ditto	Indus Valley and Kandahar	660	1,73,051	262	660	71,463	108	28,12,541	132	43,14,404	204	15,01,863	. .
24th ditto	Kaunia-Dhurla	32	1,749	55	32	2,867	90	49,329	48	65,372	64	16,043	. . .
24th ditto	Rewari-Ferozepore	. .	. . .	.	89	5,220	59	. . .	. .	2,40,318	84	2,40,318	. . .
	Total	3,188	5,90,956	185	3,387	5,38,807	159	1,47,75,425	145	1,85,53,719	169	37,78,294	. . .
	Assisted Company.												
24th Nov. 1883	Bengal Central	21	805	38	35	2,332	67	2,784	34	68,088	61	65,304	. .
	Native States.												
17th ditto	Bhavnagar-Gondal	193	8,585	45	193	11,785	61	5,16,664	83	5,65,294	92	48,630	. . .
24th ditto	Nizam's	121	13,904	115	121	15,404	127	5,19,267	134	4,88,518	126	. . .	30,749
17th ditto	Mysore	86	5,959	69	86	5,251	61	1,93,152	70	1,94,526	71	1,374	. . .
24th ditto	Jodhpore	19	612	32	19	830	44	10,924	28	23,627	39	12,703	. . .
	Total	419	29,060	69	419	33,270	77	12,40,007	94	12,71,965	95	31,958	. . .
	GRAND TOTAL	9,965	31,36,465	315	10,239	27,99,697	273	8,67,43,057	272	9,58,10,556	291	90,67,499	. . .
	Gross Estimated Expenses	. .	. . .	.	. .	. . .	.	4,48,98,612	141	4,86,72,532	148	. . .	. . .
	Net Receipts	. .	. . .	.	. .	. . .	.	4,18,44,445	131	4,71,38,024	143	52,93,579	. . .

R. A. SARGEAUNT, *Major, R.E.,*
Offg. Under Secretary.

FORT WILLIAM,
The 14th December 1883.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

REPORTS ON THE STATE OF THE SEASONS AND PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 11th DECEMBER 1883.

GENERAL REMARKS.—There has been slight rain in three districts of the Madras Presidency, where the standing crops are good. In the Bombay Presidency some injury has been caused in one district by past excessive rain and in two others by blight, but on the whole the *rabi* crops promise well.

In the Berars and Hyderabad cotton-picking is in progress, and the *rabi* crops are satisfactory. In Central India and Rajputana prospects continue good, but rain is much wanted in one of the Rajputana States, and grass is scarce.

In the Punjab *rabi* sowings are still going on, and prospects are favourable. Rain is generally needed in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh for the *rabi* crops, but those on irrigated lands are doing well. In the Central Provinces the crops are generally promising, though some injury has occurred from frost.

Rain has fallen throughout the greater part of Bengal and Assam, the heaviest falls being reported from Chittagong and Cachar. It has greatly benefited the *rabi* crops in Bengal which were very backward. More rain is needed in western districts, particularly in the Patna Division where none fell. Harvesting of rice is in progress, and, except in Eastern Bengal, and Orissa, the yield will probably be very poor.

An unusually heavy fall of rain occurred in Akyab, and rain has also fallen in three other districts of British Burma. The rice crop which is now being reaped has suffered from salt water, floods and other causes, but the outturn on the whole is expected to be good.

Fever, small-pox, and cholera exist in several districts, but are not epidemic.

Prices are falling in the Punjab.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Madras (Dec. 12th)—		
Bellary	. . . .	Standing crops generally good; harvest paddy and *ragi*, yield average, other dry grains, pulse, and oil seed below average; seven deaths from cholera.
Kurnool	. . . .	Standing crops good; harvest paddy, yield above average.
Ganjam	1·42 (average of 15 stations).	Paddy harvest commenced; fever and small-pox slight in one taluk.
Kistna	·3 (average of 1 station).	Standing crops good; harvest dry paddy and *cholum*, yield below average; fever and small-pox prevalent, cattle-disease in parts.
Chingleput (Madras)	. . . .	Standing crops good; harvest *kar* paddy and dry grains, yield below average; twenty-two deaths from cholera.
Coimbatore	. . . .	Standing crops generally good; harvest paddy, *cholum*, *ragi*, and *cumbu*, yield average; 128 deaths from cholera, fever and cattle-disease in parts.
Tanjore	·20 (average of 11 stations).	Standing crops generally good; rain wanted in parts of one taluk; harvest paddy, *cholum*, and *ragi*, yield below average; 223 deaths from cholera.
Madura	. . . .	Standing crops fair; harvest dry crops, yield about average; cholera decreasing in Madura town, elsewhere slight.
Malabar	. . . .	Second crop in good condition, except in two taluks; small-pox, fever, and cattle-disease slight.
Travancore	. . . .	Standing crops good; yield of first crop average; cholera slight. *General Remarks.*—General prospects good.
Bombay—(Dec. 12th)—		
Kurrachee	. . . .	River at Kotri on 6th 5 feet 4 inches, against 4 feet 6 inches on corresponding date last year; fever generally prevalent; cattle-disease in 5 talukas; loss of 60 buffaloes in Sujawal; 2 fresh cases of small pox in Kurrachee, one imported from Mekran and the other from Bombay; disease prevalent in 5 villages; in districts 8 fresh cases, 2 deaths, 14 remaining sick; *rabi* crops coming on; prices—wheat, red rice, and *bajri* in Kurrachee 24, 28 and 30, in Kotri 36 and 34, in Tatta 24, 28 and 36, and in Jati 20 and 32 lbs. per rupee respectively.
Hyderabad	. . . .	Weather seasonable; small-pox in mild type in 5, fever in 11, and cattle-disease in 4 talukas; wheat 25½, *bajri* 25½, *jowari* 40, red rice 24, and white rice 20 pounds per rupee.
Ahmedabad	. . . .	Standing crops healthy; slight fever in Dholka, Viramgaum, and Sanaud; small-pox in Gogo; *bajri* 29¾ and wheat 26¼ pounds per rupee.
Baroda	. . . .	Cholera disappeared from Naosari division; fever in some parts of Naosari, Baroda, and Kadi divisions; cotton and sugarcane in good condition; *rabi* sowing completed; harvesting of *kharif* crops almost finished; prices—*bajri* 33, rice 23 and 24 pounds per rupee.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bombay—*contd.*		
Surat	. . . .	*Rabi* crops healthy; fever generally prevails in almost all talukas; cholera in Chikli, 15 cases, 9 deaths; *jowari* 40 and *nagli* 48 pounds per rupee.
Nasik	. . . .	*Kharif* crops nearly reaped; young *rabi* crops healthy; public health good; no cattle-disease; *bajri* 31, wheat 33, and rice 23 pounds per rupee.
Colaba (Bombay)	. . . .	Abnormal temperature 6° to 2° cool; vapour in air defective; wind normal.
Poona	. . . .	*Rabi* crops thriving; prices—*bajri* 41 and *jowari* 52; in Poona *bajri* 35 and *jowari* 48 pounds per rupee.
Ahmednagar	. . . .	*Rabi* sowing finished in parts; *bajri*—maximum 54 pounds in Jamkhed, minimum 39 in Sangamner; *jowari*—maximum 72 in Jamkhed, minimum 48 in Sangamner.
Sholapore	. . . .	Cholera in Malsiras taluka, 3 cases, 1 fatal; *rabi* crops, especially *jowari*, have suffered from the late excessive rains; *jowari* 59 and *bajri* 55 pounds per rupee.
Dharwar	. . . .	Reaping of rice crop completed, that of other early crops in progress; cotton suffering from blight in Ron; other crops good; cholera decreasing, one case fatal; fever in 5 and cattle-disease in one taluka; rice 25 to 41 and *jowari* 52 to 88 pounds per rupee.
Kanara	. . . .	Much fever in Halyal and Mundgod; small-pox in Kumpta, Hanawar, and Siddapur; rice harvest nearly completed above ghat; common rice in Karwar 12, in district average 17 seers per rupee.
Rajkot	. . . .	General health good; weather cold; *bajri* 29 and *jowari* 35 pounds per rupee. *General Remarks.*—River low in Sind; *rabi* crops in Sholapur injured by late excessive rain; cotton and *jowari* suffering from blight in parts of Dharwar and Kaladgi; *rabi* prospects otherwise good; fever, cholera, cattle-disease, and small-pox in several districts.
Bengal—(Dec. 13th)		
Chittagong	. . . .	8·45 — Heavy rain has partly damaged the standing crop, and the outturn will be indifferent; prices gradually rising; general health good.
Dacca	. . . .	1·59 — Harvesting of *amun* paddy nearly completed; *roachia* paddy being cut; prospects of winter crops good.
24-Pergunnahs	. . . .	3·34 — Prospects of crops continue unfavourable; rain has done some injury to the paddy already cut, but not removed from the field, but has done good to *rabi* crops; average yield of the rice harvest estimated at from 8 to 10 annas; price of common rice 16 seers per rupee; public health fair, though cases of cholera and fever reported from almost all parts of the district.
Moorshedabad	. . . .	1·08 — Weather seasonable; the rain has come too late to benefit the *amun* rice, the prospects of which are unchanged; it has, however, much improved the condition of the *rabi* crops; prices stationary; fever still prevalent in the north of the district.
Rajshahye	. . . .	1·09 — Crops benefited by rain, but mustard has suffered slightly; price of rice reported easier in Nowgong.
Burdwan	. . . .	2·2 — Rain has improved prospects of *rabi* crops; fever prevalent in the sudder, elsewhere public health fair. Cutwa . 0·63; Culna . 1·76; Raneegunge 0·54
Rungpore	. . . .	0·32 — Weather seasonable; *amun* is being reaped; *rabi* crops benefited by rain; fever prevalent.
Bhagulpore	. . . .	0·26 — Prospects of *aghani* rice not good; average expected yield in Banka 6 annas, in the sudder sub-division from 4 to 8 annas, except in thana Colgong, where the outturn will be only 2 annas; in Mudehpoorah from 6 to 8 annas; prospects of *rabi* crops not absolutely bad, but more rain is much needed for them; price of rice 14 seers per rupee.
Purneah	. . . .	0·10 — On the 5th; prospects of both late rice and winter crops unfavourable; late rice is being harvested; average yield estimated at from 6 to 8 annas; cultivation of winter crops retarded, owing to want of moisture; common rice selling at 14 seers per rupee; public health improving.
Patna	. . . .	*Nil* — *Rabi* crops germinating well, but rain is much wanted; reaping of paddy still going on; public health good.
Durbhanga	. . . .	*Nil* — Rice crop is being harvested with a poor outturn; *rabi* suffering from want of rain; prices slightly falling; fever very prevalent.
Hazareebagh	. . . .	0·44 — Weather bright and cold; more rain would benefit the pulses and oilseeds to a great extent; small-pox in the sudder station; public health generally good.
Cuttack	. . . .	0·96 — Weather cold; *sarad* rice on high lands is being cut, and on low lands it is ripening; *rabi* crops doing well; price of rice almost unchanged; public health generally good. *General Remarks.*—More or less rain fell throughout the province during the week, except in Darjeeling and Julpigoree, and in the Patna division and parts of the Bhagalpur division; the rain has been very beneficial to the *rabi* crops; in Backergunge, it is said that

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
		the rain, accompanied by wind, has done considerable damage by making the paddy fall and breeding insects; the paddy harvest is in progress, and will generally yield a very poor crop, except in Eastern Bengal and Orissa where the outturn is expected to be fair; fever is still reported to be prevalent in several districts.
N.-W. Provinces and Oudh—		
Benares .(Dec. 11th)	No rain	Peas and mustard have flowered and gram has budded; prospects fair; no sickness of men or cattle; prices of food-grains have risen as importations into the city from surrounding parts have slackened.
Allahabad .(„ 12th)	No rain	Crops on dry tracts want rain; health good; prices slightly fallen.
Gorakhpore .(„ 9th)	No rain	Irrigation actively carried on; small-pox and fever in north; prices stationary.
Jhansi .(„ 10th)	No rain	Harvesting of *kharif* still in progress; *rabi* crops doing well; winter rains much needed; prices almost stationary; health of people and cattle good.
Agra .(„ 11th)	No rain	*Rabi* being irrigated, but rain much needed; health good; prices steady.
Bareilly .(„ „)	. . . .	Rain much needed; a slight rise in prices of *juar* and rice; health of people and cattle satisfactory.
Meerut .(„ „)	No rain	Rain wanted for unirrigated crops; health good; supplies sufficient and prices steady.
Kumaun .(„ „)	. . . .	Weather quite fair; wheat springing up; general health good; cattle-disease continues; prices unchanged.
Lucknow .(„ „)	. . . .	Weather clear; no rain; *rabi* and poppy crops are being watered; condition of people and cattle good; markets well supplied; prices unchanged.
Partabgarh .(„ „)	. . . .	*Rabi* crops fairly good; barley and wheat being irrigated; prices almost stationary; fever and small-pox reported from a few villages in Kunda tahsil, health otherwise good.
Sitapur .(„ „)	. . . .	Rain much wanted throughout the district; general health good.
Fyzabad .(„ „)	No rain	Irrigation of *rabi* crops going on; prospects fair; public health good; condition of cattle normal.
Rae Bareilly („ 10th)	No rain	*Rabi* crops on irrigated land look well; rain much needed; general health fair; markets well stocked; prices steady.
Cawnpore .(„ 11th)	. . . .	Weather clear and cold; young *rabi* crops on irrigated land flourishing, but rain much wanted; small-pox in 4 parganas, otherwise health of the people good; prices slightly cheaper.
Farukhabad („ „)	. . . .	Weather seasonable; sky clear; slight fever and small-pox here and there; prospects of crops hopeful.
		General Remarks.—No rain has fallen, it is generally needed; the markets are sufficiently supplied, and prices in most districts steady; the public health and condition of cattle are on the whole good, though slight fever and small-pox continue in several districts, and cattle-disease is still reported in Kumaun.
Punjab—(Dec. 12th)—		
Delhi	. . . .	Health good; slight fall in prices.
Hissar	. . . .	Health good; prices steady.
Umballa	. . . .	Health and *rabi* prospects good; prices stationary.
Jullundur	. . . .	Health good; prices falling.
Lahore	. . . .	Health good and crop prospects good; prices steady.
Ferozepur	. . . .	Health good; *rabi* sowings in progress; fall in prices of barley, grain and *jowar*; slight rise in price of wheat.
Sialkot	. . . .	Health and harvest prospects good; prices stationary.
Rawalpindi	. . . .	Health good and *rabi* prospects good; prices falling.
Peshawar	. . . .	Small-pox still prevalent; prices falling.
Mooltan	. . . .	Health good; *rabi* sowings nearly completed; prices steady.
Dera Ismail Khan	. . . .	Health and harvest prospects good; prices steady.
Amritsar	. . . .	Health good; prices falling.
		General Remarks.—No rain during the week; small-pox is still prevalent in Peshawar; health elsewhere is good; *rabi* sowings nearly completed.
Central Provinces—		
Nagpur . (Dec. 13th)	. . . .	Weather clear and cold; prospects continue favourable; rice, *juari*, and cotton being gathered; fever declining; prices of *juari* falling.
Jubbulpore . („ „)	. . . .	Weather clear and cold; reaping continues, outturn anticipated below average; cotton picking in progress; *rabi* sowings almost completed; prices stationary; health good.
Saugor .(„ 11th)	. . . .	Weather very cold; *kharif* harvest nearly finished; *rabi* prospects excellent; slight damage caused by frost; health good; prices stationary.
Seoni .(„ 13th)	. . . .	Weather cool; rice threshing in progress; *tur* damaged by frost; fever prevalent; wheat 23½ seers, and rice 18 seers per rupee.
Hoshangabad („ „)	. . . .	Weather clear and cold; prospects good; cotton picking in progress; fever prevalent; wheat 18 seers, *juari* 24 seers, and rice 10 seers per rupee.
Raipur .(„ „)	. . . .	Weather clear and chilly; *kharif* crops almost harvested; *rabi* prospects favourable; public health good; prices rising; common rice 27½ seers, and wheat 25¼ seers per rupee.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Central Provs.—*contd.*		
Sambalpur . (Dec. 8th)	·90	Weather clear and cold; inferior rices being threshed, and found to be light in grain; health good; common rice 38½ seers per rupee.
Khandwa .(„ 13th)	. . . .	Weather cold; *rabi* sowings completed; prospects good; fever prevalent; prices stationary.
		General Remarks.—Weather clear and cold; threshing is in progress; *rabi* prospects generally good; fever in some districts.
British Burma—(Dec. 8th)		
Akyab . . .	7·43	Total rainfall 190·58; public health good; 15 deaths of cattle; 112 acres in Naaf damaged by drought and 200 acres in Writtoung east, also 30 acres from inundation of salt water; no reports yet received of damage on account of late rains.
Rangoon . .	*Nil*	Total rainfall 84·23; 3 deaths from small-pox, otherwise public health good; paddy no supplies; prices nominal.
Bassein . . .	0·28	Total rainfall 106·32; public health good; 76 deaths of cattle; land revenue remissions largely applied for in Shegwin and Kangyidaung townships; on the whole a crop equal to last year's cannot be anticipated; price of paddy Rs. 100 to 125 per 100 baskets.
Prome . . .	*Nil*	Total rainfall 53·48; public health and health of cattle good; only 6 deaths of latter reported; crops reported in good condition; harvest commenced on 26th November; price of paddy Rs. 85 per 100 baskets.
Kyoukphyu . . .	. . . .	District report not yet received.
Sandoway . . .	0·42	Total rainfall 222·86; 2 deaths from cholera, otherwise public health good; agricultural prospects same as last week; reaping later sowings commenced.
Hanthawaddy . .	. . . .	Public health and health of cattle good; some damage from inundation of salt water in Tamanaing township; one-seventh of crop destroyed by floods in Hmawbi township; some damage also in Hlaing township; price of paddy from Rs. 95 to 105 per 100 baskets.
Pegu (Dec. 7th) . .	3·75	Total rainfall 128·34; small-pox and measles reported in two circles, otherwise public health good; health of cattle generally good; prospects of crops good; some slight damage by insects reported; late rains have improved paddy in high lands; reaping commenced in some circles; price of paddy Rs. 120 per 100 baskets.
„ („ 8th) . .	*Nil*	Total rainfall 128·34; small-pox and measles still prevailing to a limited extent, otherwise public health good; cattle healthy; paddy being reaped; price of paddy Rs. 90 to 100 per 100 baskets.
Tharrawaddy . .	*Nil*	Total rainfall 106·27; public health good; cattle healthy; paddy area 229,798 acres or an increase of 51,176, not 23,624 acres as reported last week, over last year's area; 280 acres reported as destroyed by drought and flood in the Minhla and Gyobingouk townships; condition of reaping crop good; about 7,884 acres reaped in Samgre township; price of paddy Rs. 95 to Rs. 125 per 100 baskets.
Thonegwa . . .	*Nil*	Total rainfall 94·64; public health good; 12 deaths of cattle; slight damage to crops by insects in Shweyloung township, otherwise agricultural prospects good; price of paddy Rs. 90 to 100 per 100 baskets.
Henzada . . .	*Nil*	Total rainfall 86·83; public health and health of cattle good; paddy estimated destroyed by flooding of hill stream, 4,200 acres in Okpo, 2,000 in Kanaung, and 4,037 in Kyangin townships; reaping progressing; crops promise well where not destroyed by floods.
Thayetmyo . . .	*Nil*	Total rainfall 48·65; public health good; reaping begun; price of paddy Rs. 110 per 100 baskets.
Shweygyin . . .	*Nil*	Total rainfall 139·68; public health and health of cattle good; harvesting commenced in high lands; price of paddy Rs. 90 per 100 baskets.
Amherst (Moulmein) .	*Nil*	Total rainfall 166·28; public health and health of cattle good; reaping progressing; in Moulmein town public health and health of cattle good; reaping of *kankyi* paddy commenced on 4th instant, nearly 20 acres of *kankyi* and 200 acres of *shangli* and *yahaing* paddy reaped, outturn about 4,400 baskets; price of paddy Rs. 80 to 90 per 100 baskets.
Toungoo . . .	*Nil*	Total rainfall 79·88; public health good; prospects of crops good.
Tavoy . . .	*Nil*	Total rainfall 195·44; public health and health of cattle good; prospect of crops very good; reaping of early paddy completed; price of paddy Rs. 50 to 65 per 100 baskets.
Mergui . . .	. . . .	No report received.
		General Remarks.—Health of man and beast good; no rain during week, except in Akyab where an unusually heavy fall took place for this season of the year; considerable damage has been done in various districts by inundations of salt water, floods, drought and here and there by insects; but these causes of damage are always more or less present, and cannot materially affect the general character of this year's crop compared with the crop of last year; Bassein is the only district which was suffered seriously from the unprecedentedly heavy rain of the middle of November; on the whole the prospects of the crops continue good; reaping has begun in several districts.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Assam—(Dec. 12th)		
Gauhati . . .	0·75	Weather seasonable; mornings and nights foggy; reaping of *sali* crops in progress; sowing of mustard nearly finished; public health fair.
Sylhet . . .	2·57	Unusual heavy rain has done harm to rice crops; prospects not favourable; public health good.
Cachar . . .	7·21	Weather cold; reaping of *sali* crops continues; common rice 15 seers per rupee; general health good.
Dibrugarh . . .	0·21	Weather cold; harvesting *sali dhan;* cholera abating.
Mysore and Coorg—		
Bangalore . (Dec. 12th)	*Nil*	Standing crops in good condition; harvesting of *ragi* continues; prospects of season favourable; public health good; prices stationary.
Mysore . . .	. . . .	No report received.
Mercara . (Dec. 12th)	*Nil*	Paddy harvest commencing, yield likely to be good; coffee crop half picked, yield satisfactory; much difficulty experienced in obtaining carriage for the crop to the coast, cart hire demanded high.
Berar & Hyderabad—		
Amraoti . (Dec. 12th)	. . . .	Weather cool; cotton gathering and *kharif* harvest progressing; *rabi* crops good; wheat 16 and *jowari* 26 seers per rupee.
Akola . . .	. . . .	Cotton picking in hand; *rabi* crops in good condition.
Hyderabad . (Dec. 12th)	*Nil*	Sowing of *rabi* and *abi* crops continues; public health generally good, but cholera prevails in one taluka; prices—wheat 15¾, coarse rice 12½, white *juar* 24½, yellow *juar* 29, and *tur* 23¼ seers per current sicca rupee.
Central India States—		
Indore . (Dec. 12th)	*Nil*	Health good; weather seasonable; prices same as last week.
Morar (Gwalior) . .	*Nil*	Health good; weather seasonable; prices stationary.
Sutna . . .	*Nil*	Health good.
Neemuch . . .	. . . .	Public health and agricultural prospects good; prices of grain rising.
Goona . . .	. . . .	Health and prospects good.
Agar	*Nil*	Health and prospects good.
Sehore . . .	*Nil*	Weather clear; prospects and health good.
Nowgong . . .	*Nil*	Weather clear; health good; prices steady.
Rajputana—		
Abu . (Dec. 12th)	. . . .	Cold pretty severe; weather seasonable.
Sirohee . („ 9th)	. . . .	Tanks and wells fair; health and crop prospects good; weather seasonable.
Marwar . („ 7th)	. . . .	Three months' water in Jodhpur city; tanks and wells almost full; health good; *kharif* gathered; *rabi* crops flourishing; cold intense; prices stationary.
Harowtee . („ 8th)	. . . .	Crops fair, but rain urgently needed; weather clear; crops and health good; some small-pox; prices steady; grass supply scanty.
Jhallawar („ 7th)	. . . .	Weather seasonable; *rabi* crops good; some fever.
Ajmere . („ 11th)	*Nil*	Few cases of cattle-disease reported from Merwara.
Jeypore . („ „)	*Nil*	Weather seasonable; prospects fair; prices steady; health good.
Ulwur . („ „)	. . . .	*Rabi* sowings continue; prices steady; 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 7th December, 1883.

PRESENT:

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General of India, K.G., G.M.S.I., G.M.I.E., *presiding.*
The Hon'ble J. Gibbs, C.S.I., 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 Sir A. Colvin, K.C.M.G.
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 Kristodás Pál, Rai Bahádur, C.I.E.
The Hon'ble J. W. Quinton.
The Hon'ble T. M. Gibbon, C.I.E.
The Hon'ble R. Miller.
The Hon'ble Amír Alí.

NEW MEMBERS.

The Hon'ble MR. GIBBON, the Hon'ble MR. MILLER and the Hon'ble MR. AMÍR ALÍ took their seats as Additional Members.

BENGAL REGULATION XIX OF 1810 REPEAL BILL

The Hon'ble MR. ILBERT moved for leave to introduce a Bill to repeal Bengal Regulation XIX of 1810 within the territories administered by the Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces. He said:—

"The object of this Bill, which has been prepared on the recommendation of the Local Government, is to repeal Bengal Regulation XIX of 1810 (*for the due appropriation of the rents and produce of lands granted for the support of mosques, Hindú temples, colleges, and other purposes; for the maintenance and repair of bridges, saráís, kattras, and other public buildings; and for the custody and disposal of nazúl property or escheats*) within the territories administered by the Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces. So far as the Regulation vests the superintendence of saráís in the Board of Revenue, it is at variance with the existing practice, as saráís are now managed in the North-Western Provinces entirely by the executive authorities under the immediate orders of the Government, and the Local Government reports that the other provisions of the Regulation, which provide for the management of lands granted as charitable and educational endowments and the superintendence of escheats, are not required for the territories under its administration.

"Though the Regulation, in so far as it relates to saráís, is obsolete also in the Lower Provinces, it is still in active operation in those Provinces with regard to a few trusts and small endowments administered by the Board of Revenue, and still governs the procedure there with regard to escheats. Under these circumstances, it has been considered best to confine the Bill to the North-

Western Provinces and to leave it to the Bengal Legislature to legislate for the Lower Provinces if it thinks necessary."

The Motion was put and agreed to.

BURMA COURTS BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. ILBERT also moved for leave to introduce a Bill to amend the Burma Courts Act, 1875. He said:—

"The object of this Bill is to make certain amendments in the Burma Courts Act, 1875 (XVII of 1875), which experience has shown to be required.

"In the Act as it at present stands, the presiding officers of the Courts of the lowest grades are termed Extra Assistant Commissioners of the 1st, 2nd and 3rd class respectively. In 1882, the Subordinate Executive and Judicial Service in British Burma was reorganized, and the designations of the service were changed. The term Extra Assistant Commissioner was restricted to Extra Assistant Commissioners of the 1st and 2nd classes under the old system; and Extra Assistant Commissioners of the 3rd class were styled Myo-ôks. The result is that the present designations of the Subordinate Judicial Officers do not correspond with the designations given to the Subordinate Civil Courts by the Act. This difficulty has hitherto been ignored. Now, however, the Judicial Commissioner, Mr. Jardine, is of opinion that, as the law stands, the nomenclature used in the Courts Act should be adhered to as regards all officers of the Subordinate Judicial Service appointed to preside in Civil Courts. He advises the Chief Commissioner that questions of jurisdiction may arise and may cause inconvenience and loss to suitors; and he reports that a case of the kind has already occurred. This being the view taken by the Judge of the highest Appellate Court, the Chief Commissioner has addressed the Government of India on the subject. He wishes that all doubt on the point should be removed by substituting the words 'Extra Assistant Commissioner' for the words 'Extra Assistant Commissioner of the 1st and 2nd class,' and the word 'Myo-ôk' for the words 'Extra Assistant Commissioner of the 3rd class,' wherever they occur in the Courts Act. With this view section 3 of the Bill has been drafted. It gives the amendments made by the section retrospective effect from the 1st April, 1882, the date of the reorganization of the Subordinate Service.

"Further difficulties have also arisen from the provisions of sections 8 and 9 of the Act. Under recent orders, the Chief Commissioner has power to create additional Myo-ôkships; but, in consequence of the provisions of section 8 of the Act, additional Myo-ôks appointed by the Chief Commissioner can do no civil work unless the sanction of the Government of India is first obtained to the creation of an additional Civil Court. Again, the duties performed by Extra Assistant Commissioners and those performed by Myo-ôks are practically of the same description. The exigencies of the public service often render necessary the appointment of a Myo-ôk to succeed an Extra Assistant Commissioner or of an Extra Assistant Commissioner to succeed a Myo-ôk in the charge of a township; and the result is that an officer who should preside in a Court of grade (*a*) is appointed to preside in a Court which has hitherto been a Court of grade (*b*), or *vice versâ*. Such changes have from time to time been made by the Chief Commissioner. The Judicial Commissioner is of opinion that, having regard to the provisions of sections 8 and 9 of the Act, such an interchange cannot legally be effected except by, or with the previous sanction of, the Governor General in Council. The inconvenience which would arise if it were held to be necessary to submit a reference to the Government of India on every occasion such as those described is apparent. The administration of the province, and particularly the administration of civil justice, would be seriously hampered. Sections 4 and 5 of the Bill therefore re-enact sections 8 and 9 of the Act in such a form that the Local Government is empowered to vary the number of Courts of grades (*a*) and (*b*), and to vary the local limits of the jurisdiction of these Courts without the previous sanction of the Government of India, and section 6 legalizes the variations in the numbers, and limits of the local jurisdictions, of these Courts, which have heretofore from time to time been made by the Chief Commissioner instead of by the Governor General in Council or by the Chief Commissioner without the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council.

"The Chief Commissioner states that the Deputy Commissioners in certain districts are overburdened by the pressure of civil appellate duties to the detriment of their executive work, and that, in order to increase their efficiency as executive officers, it is necessary to relieve them of some portion of their appellate jurisdiction. With this object, sections 7 and 8 of the Bill have been prepared. The latter section, which is based on the recommendation of the Chief Commissioner, gives him authority to invest an Assistant Commissioner with power to hear certain civil appeals which would ordinarily be heard by the Deputy Commissioner. The former section empowers the Chief Commissioner to transfer to Commissioners of Divisions all or any part of the appellate jurisdiction exercisable under the Act by Deputy Commissioners. It seems desirable to provide this second and additional mode of affording the proposed relief to Deputy Commissioners, as it is possible that the result of transferring civil appellate work from the Deputy Commissioner to the Assistant Commissioner may not always prove satisfactory.

"Lastly, under section 38 of the Act, the Chief Commissioner is only empowered to appoint and remove the presiding officers of the Court of the Extra Assistant Commissioner of the 3rd class (now styled the Myo-ôk). The presiding officers of all the other Courts under the Act must be appointed by the Governor General in Council. These provisions have been found to cause practical inconvenience, and the Government of India see no reason why the Chief Commissioner should not have, in regard to civil jurisdiction, like powers to those which the Criminal Procedure Code gives him in regard to criminal jurisdiction. Accordingly, section 9 of the Bill amends section 38 of the Act and confers power on the Chief Commissioner to appoint and remove the presiding officers of all the Courts mentioned in section 6 of the Act with the exception of the Court of the Judicial Commissioner; the power to appoint the presiding officer of that Court being reserved to the Governor General in Council."

The Motion was put and agreed to.

INDIAN EMIGRATION BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. ILBERT also presented the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to amend the law relating to the Emigration of Natives of India.

RANGOON TRAMWAYS BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. ILBERT also presented the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to authorize the making, and to regulate the working, of Street Tramways in Rangoon.

BENGAL TENANCY BILL.

The Hon'ble SIR STEUART BAYLEY moved that the Hon'ble Mr. Amír Alí 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.

CRIMINAL PROCEDURE CODE AMENDMENT BILL.

His Excellency THE PRESIDENT said:—

"I would now ask the members of this Council to remain for a short time, while I make a statement upon the important subject of the Bill, which is now before the Council, for the amendment of the Criminal Procedure Code. The

course which I am taking upon this occasion is, no doubt, not provided for by the Rules of Business of this Council, but it is not without precedent, and it cannot be doubted that it is advantageous, upon special occasions, that the Viceroy should reserve to himself the right to make, upon behalf of the Government, a statement in this Council, although no question is technically before it, in reference to a matter of great public interest. And I am the more justified, as it seems to me, in taking this somewhat unusual course, because I have observed that complaints have been made in many quarters of the silence of the Government during the last two months upon the question to which I am about to refer, and that it has been said that they ought, before this, to have given some explanation to the public of the steps which they had been taking in regard to this matter. I, and I am sure all my colleagues, greatly regret that it should have been thought by any one that the Government of India have in any respect acted with a want of consideration for the feelings of the opponents of this measure, or with any want of courtesy to those who have addressed representations to the Government upon the subject. I can truly say that nothing could be further from our intention than any such want of courtesy or of consideration, and I hope I may be pardoned for saying that nothing could be further from my personal character and disposition than to treat those who are opposed to me on any public measure with any want of consideration or courtesy.

"The statement which I am now about to make will show, as it seems to me, conclusively, that this is the case in regard to the complaint of which I have just spoken, because that statement will establish clearly that the Government were not, until within the last few days, in a position to make any public declaration whatever on any part of their proceedings in reference to this matter. And even now what I have to say may be looked upon as somewhat premature, and must, in some respects, be incomplete, because in the absence of two important members of the Executive Council, who have not yet arrived in Calcutta,—His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief and General Wilson, without whose presence various matters connected with the measure itself, and the mode of proceeding in regard to it, ought not to be determined by the Government,—I am not yet, on some points, in a position to say more than that these points have still to be considered by the Executive Council. But, nevertheless, under the circumstances to which I have adverted, I have thought it right not to delay to state to this Council, at its first meeting here in Calcutta, what has been the action of the Government in regard to this Bill since the conclusion of the sittings of the Legislative Council in this city last March. But as there is no question before the Council at this moment, and as, therefore, this is not the occasion for discussion, I feel bound to abstain from anything like controversy or even argument, and to confine myself for the present as much as possible to a bare statement of facts.

"It will be in the recollection of all the members of this Council that the last step which was taken with respect to this Bill, on the 9th of March last, was to order that it should be referred, in the usual manner, to the Local Governments for their consideration and report. That reference was duly made, and in course of time the opinions of the Local Governments began to come in. As they came in, they were, of course, each of them carefully examined by the members of the Government. The last of these reports of Local Governments reached Simla on the 24th of July, and the Government then lost no time in carefully and deliberately considering the course which they thought ought to be pursued with respect to this measure, after the examination of the various opinions which had been offered upon it; and they were in a position to address the Secretary of State upon the subject on the 10th of August last.

"I do not think that any one will say, looking to the great importance of this question, and the necessity of proceeding with all due deliberation in regard to it, that any time was lost by the Government, if, having received the last of the opinions of Local Governments on the 24th July, they were ready to lay their views before the Secretary of State in a despatch which left Simla on the 10th of August following.

"In that despatch, the Government of India, while expressing their opinion that the principles of policy upon which the Bill is founded ought not to be abandoned, proposed certain modifications of the measure, calculated, as they hoped and believed, to remove objections which had been urged against some of its proposals upon grounds which did not raise the question of principle. These modifications were the following:—They proposed that the jurisdiction to be conferred by the Bill upon Native Magistrates over European British subjects should be confined to District Magistrates and Sessions Judges *ex officio*. They proposed to leave unchanged the present powers of the Local Governments with respect to the appointment of Justices of the Peace; and they also proposed to adopt a suggestion of Sir Charles Turner, the Chief Justice of Madras, for amending section 526 of the Code of Criminal Procedure. That section enacts that 'whenever it is made to appear that a fair and impartial enquiry cannot be had in any Criminal Court, or that some question of law of unusual difficulty is likely to arise,' the High Court may transfer a case to another Court or to itself. Sir Charles Turner suggested that the High Court should be authorised to make the transfer in any case in which it should be made to appear that 'it was expedient for the ends of justice,' and that it would be desirable to supply what appeared to be a defect in the section by directing that in any case in which, before the commencement of the hearing, the Government, the complainant, or the accused should notify to the Court an intention to make an application for transfer, the Court should adjourn the hearing for such reasonable time as might be required to enable an application to be made and an order obtained upon it.

"These were the modifications which were suggested in our despatch on the 10th August to the Secretary of State. I, in accordance with what I have said just now, shall not upon the present occasion enter into any arguments of these points. Whenever an opportunity for debate arrives, the Government will be quite ready to state the grounds upon which they suggested those modifications, and the views which they entertain in respect to the effect which they will have upon the provisions of the Bill.

"That, in brief, was the nature of the proposals contained in the despatch. To make this statement complete, I ought to say that our hon'ble friend and colleague General Wilson, in regard to this despatch as to the former one, maintained the position which he had previously taken up of objecting to the measure altogether. The despatch, as I have said, went home on the 10th of August; it was considered by Her Majesty's Government at home and by the Secretary of State in Council; and in a reply, dated the 8th of November last, the Secretary of State in Council expressed his concurrence in the proposals of the Government of India. That reply reached Calcutta last Saturday, the 1st of December, and this, consequently, is the earliest opportunity which has been afforded to me since that despatch came into the hands of the Government for making any statement with regard to this matter.

"There is also another question, connected not with the substance of this measure but with the manner of proceeding with it, to which I wish to refer on this the earliest opportunity. In the month of September last, the Government received a memorial from the Chairman of the Anglo-Indian Defence Association, which contained two requests. The first was that the papers which had been received from the Local Governments in connection with this Bill should be published at once; and the second was that further proceedings with regard to the Bill should be stayed until Parliament had had an opportunity of considering the Bill and expressing its opinion upon it. In the reply which was sent to that memorial the memorialists were informed that their first request had already been complied with, and that the papers relating to the matter had been published in the Gazette, where they appeared, I think, on the 8th of September. They were published at the earliest moment possible; we only waited until we had ascertained that the despatch we had sent home was in the hands of the Secretary of State, and until we were informed that he had no objection to the publication of the papers. The second request of the memorialists, namely, that any further proceedings with regard to the Bill should be put off until Parlia-

ment had had an opportunity of discussing the question and of pronouncing an opinion upon it, related to a matter which was essentially and entirely in the hands of Her Majesty's Government. Any question concerning proceedings in Parliament necessarily can only be determined by the Government at home. Such questions are altogether beyond the scope of the Government of India, and the Cabinet alone can decide what course should be taken upon any matter involving the proceedings of either House of Parliament. The memorial was forwarded by the next mail after it had been received to the Secretary of State, and his opinion on the subject of postponement was asked by the Government of India, who only said that the questions raised by the Bill ought in their judgment to be settled, one way or the other, before the end of the next sittings of the Legislative Council in Calcutta. In the same despatch in which the Secretary of State replied to our general proposals, he replied also to that particular request of the Anglo-Indian memorial, and he informed us that Her Majesty's Government do not see any good reason why a measure, which lies entirely within the competence of this Legislative Council and is already before that body, should be postponed till Parliament meets, and they conclude therefore that the Bill will be taken up in the ordinary course of business, so that it may be disposed of during the usual session of the Legislative Council at Calcutta.

"I stated in the debate on the 9th March last as my personal opinion that, if the opponents of the Bill desired to appeal to the House of Commons, I should be the last person to object to such a course. I entertain the same feeling still, and I have made no concealment of it. It will be observed that the Secretary of State in his reply leaves a certain discretion to the Government of India as to the mode of proceeding with regard to this Bill within well-defined limits. I am not yet in a position, in consequence of the absence of the two members of the Executive Council to whom I have referred just now, to say exactly when the next step with regard to this Bill will be taken. It is a subject which will be considered shortly by that Council. The next step, in the ordinary course of business, will be the reference of the Bill to a Select Committee, who will consider the Bill and any amendments which may be proposed in it, and due notice will of course be given to hon'ble members of this Council before any motion to refer the Bill to a Select Committee is brought before them.

"Such is the statement which I desire to make as to the action of the Government of India in respect to this Bill since March last. It shows clearly, as it seems to me, that, until last Saturday, when the despatch from the Secretary of State reached Calcutta, the Government here was not in a position to make any public declaration on the subject. The question was one which was originally referred to the Secretary of State, and the proposed proceedings of the Government of India received his sanction. It was one which, from the circumstances of the case, could not be dealt with by the Government of India, except in consultation with Her Majesty's Government; and one of the points, that relating to the proposal to postpone the Bill until after the meeting of Parliament, was wholly within the province of Her Majesty's Government at home, and could only be decided by them. Until, therefore, we were in possession of the views of Her Majesty's Government, we were debarred altogether from saying anything in public on the subject. I have, however, seen it said that, when Her Majesty's Government at home determined on the course which they were going to take, and the answer which they proposed to send, that course might have been communicated to the Government of India by telegram, and that, after having received that telegram, the Government of India might have made a statement to the public. Now, it appears to me, first, that it would have been inconsistent with ordinary practice, and with official propriety, to make a public statement of this kind upon a telegram unless Her Majesty's Government had directed that we should do so. But, further than that, I cannot think it would have been at all safe for the Government of India to have made any such statement upon a telegraphic communication. Suppose that that had been done, and suppose that when the despatch came, and had been made known to the public, it had been possible to say that there was any inconsistency between the statement made upon the

telegraphic communication and the precise words of the despatch from the Secretary of State. I leave it to the members of this Council to consider whether that would not have produced a result very far from desirable.

"It seems to me that it was absolutely necessary that I should be in a position to do what I have done to-day, namely, to use the precise language of the Secretary of State in explaining his views. Until the words in which those views were expressed were in my possession, I could not with any discretion have spoken in public upon the subject. Then I must also say that it appears to me that the proper place to make the first public declaration upon any proceedings connected with a measure which is before this Legislative Council is in this Legislative Council itself. I think that members of Council might have complained perhaps, if I, as the President of this Council, had made any such statement elsewhere. I am sure that most legislative bodies would undoubtedly have felt that in such a case some kind of slight had been cast upon them, although I have such confidence in the good feeling of the members of this body that I believe that, if I had been in a position to make such a statement, and had thought it right in the interest of the public to do so, some weeks ago, and at a time when this Council was not sitting, they would have overlooked any apparent discourtesy which might have been involved in such course; and, if an opportunity had been afforded me, I should probably not have hesitated to avail myself of it. But, as I have said before, the information was not in my possession until last Saturday, and this is the first public occasion on which a statement of that kind could have been made.

"I will say no more now. The immediate occasion is not, as I have said, one which admits of the introduction of any controversial matter, but I cannot conclude these few remarks without repeating that those who think that I or my colleagues have felt a cold indifference to the representations of those who are opposed to this Bill, are entirely in error. The silence we have maintained till now has, as I have shown, been a necessary silence. Now that I have spoken, I earnestly trust that no word which has fallen from me will tend to add to the bitterness of the present controversy."

The Council adjourned to Friday, the 14th December, 1883.

D. FITZPATRICK,

FORT WILLIAM; *The 14th December, 1883.* } *Secretary to the Government of India, Legislative Department.*

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SUPPLEMENT TO

The Gazette of India.

№ 51.} CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 22, 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.

PRICE LIST OF CAST-IRON GOODS MANUFACTURED AT THE BURRAKUR IRON WORKS.

[The prices are given in rupees per ton delivered into wagons at Sitarampore Railway Station.]

Number of item.	DESCRIPTION.	Rate per ton.	REMARKS.
		R	
1	Cast-iron sleeper plates with jaws, Denham Olphert's patent, for broad gauge railways .	66	The material used is of such quality that a test bar of 2″ × 1″ section, by 3 feet bearing, carries in the centre a weight of 28½ cwt., with ⅜th inch deflection before fracture.
2	Cast-iron sleeper plates with jaws, Denham Olphert's patent, for metre gauge railways .	68	
3	Cast-iron sleeper plates with jaws, for small gauge railways, Denham Olphert's patent, with Molesworth's wedge (for curves). .	70	
4	Cast-iron railway chairs	66	
5	Cast-iron socket pipes, ordinary dimensions, tested, with turned spigots and fossets .	95	
6	Cast-iron socket pipes, tested, but not faced .	90	
7	Flange pipes, ordinary dimensions, tested, with faced joints	120	
8	Bends, tee and cross pieces for pipings of ordinary dimensions	120 to 150	
9	Plain columns with moveable capital and bottom plate	110	
10	Cast-iron floor plates, 4′ × 2′ × ⅝″ to ¾″ thick	90	
	Any other dimension	90 to 110	
11	Fire bars	120 to 130	
12	Castings for the Telegraph Department—		
	1. Sockets for telegraph posts—		
	a.—No. 244S	90	
	b.— „ 245S	90	
	c.— „ 246S	90	
	d.— „ 243S	95	
	e.— „ 250BS	125	
	f.— „ 250CS	125	
	g.— „ 250DS	135	
	h.— „ 250ES	115	
	2.		
	a.—No. 250BD	110	
	b.— „ 250CD	100	
	c.— „ 250DD	95	
	d.— „ 250ED	110	
	3. Cross feet	100 to 120	
	4. Anchors or stays	125	

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

PRICES CURRENT OF FOOD-GRAINS THROUGHOUT INDIA FOR THE 2nd HALF OF NOVEMBER 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. Past fortnight.	Great Millet. Corresponding fortnight of 1882.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria Spicata*. Present fortnight.	Bulrush Millet. Past fortnight.	Bulrush Millet. 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 13	8 13	8 13	...	...	...	17 0	17 0	19 6	17 14	17 14	21 3	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Vizagapatam	10 8	15 0	8 0	...	...	...	12 5	9 8	9 0	13 10	12 6	11 5	23 13	25 14	17 13	23 13	24 11	26 11
	Godavery	9 14	9 14	12 10	...	...	...	12 14	11 14	13 14	15 0	14 0	18 0	19 3	23 0	29 13	...	...	...
	Kistna	9 13	9 13	13 11	...	...	...	13 0	14 0	15 11	14 2	15 13	16 5	21 5	21 5	25 0	...	...	...
	Nellore	10 5	10 5	12 10	...	...	...	13 14	13 6	15 13	14 8	14 0	17 0	22 2	21 10	28 13	...	...	26 2
	Cuddapah	14 0	14 11	16 3	...	...	...	12 6	12 6	12 6	13 5	13 5	14 8	33 3	32 6	31 10	33 5	33 5	33 5
	Anantapur	13 6	13 6	12 8	...	...	...	11 13	11 13	12 13	13 0	13 0	14 0	35 0	35 0	33 0	30 2	30 2	23 8
	Bellary	16 5	17 5	19 3	...	...	...	12 5	11 13	12 5	13 8	13 0	13 8	46 5	41 8	37 2	32 0	28 3	30 2
	Kurnool	11 2	11 2	13 5	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	10 5	11 13	11 13	11 6	37 0	37 0	37 0	35 0	35 0	...
	Madras	10 10	10 10	11 2	...	...	...	13 8	13 8	12 8	15 2	15 2	13 6	23 0	23 0	23 0	29 0	29 0	25 0
	Chingleput	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 3	14 3	12 11	15 2	15 2	13 10	...	...	...	22 6	22 6	...
	North Arcot	9 11	9 11	10 3	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	13 2	16 5	16 5	14 8	32 13	32 13	29 2	29 11	29 11	26 6
	South Arcot	10 2	10 2	9 0	...	...	...	15 3	14 13	14 5	17 2	15 5	16 10	...	...	...	32 5	30 13	33 14
	Tanjore	11 0	11 0	9 8	...	...	...	16 10	16 10	15 13	20 0	20 0	19 10	41 5	38 3	35 13	43 8	40 10	40 10
	Trichinopoly	9 3	9 3	9 14	...	...	...	15 2	14 6	13 11	15 14	15 14	15 3	32 3	32 3	...	35 10	30 8	31 11
	Madura	11 11	11 11	9 11	...	...	...	13 5	13 14	13 6	15 3	15 3	16 0	37 5	35 10	38 14	35 5	35 5	33 13
	Tinnevelly	9 3	9 3	9 3	...	...	...	14 5	14 5	14 5	16 13	16 0	19 3	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Coimbatore	13 2	13 2	11 8	...	...	...	14 6	14 6	13 0	15 6	15 6	14 14	27 13	27 13	27 13	31 13	28 10	33 6
	Nilgiris	9 14	10 10	9 3	...	...	...	9 8	9 8	9 10	10 6	10 6	11 3	22 5	20 0	23 2	21 11	22 6	21 0
	Salem	12 11	12 11	10 11	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	13 2	16 0	16 0	14 2	36 6	36 6	26 6	29 8	29 8	29 8
	South Canara	9 8	9 8	9 0	...	...	...	9 11	9 11	9 11	14 3	13 3	10 5	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Malabar	8 10	8 10	8 10	...	...	...	13 0	12 8	15 0	13 13	13 0	15 6	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bombay.	Bombay																		
	Ahmedabad																		
	Kaira																		
	Surat																		
	Broach																		
	Tanna (Salsette)																		
	Colába (Alibág)																		
	Khandesh (Dhulia)																		
	Násik																		
	Ahmednagar																		
	Poona																		
	Sholápur																		
	Kaládgi (Bagalkot)				return	receiv	ed ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Satara																		
	Belgaum																		
	Dharwar (Hubli)																		
	Ratnágiri																		
	Kanara (Karwar)																		
	Pánch Mahál (Godhra)																		
	Aden																		
	Asirgarh																		
	Baroda																		
	Disa																		
	Nimach																		
	Nasirabad																		
	Rájkot																		
	Upper Sindh Frontier	13 12	13 12	14 4	22 12	22 12	26 8	10 0	10 0	11 4	13 4	13 4	20 0	32 0	32 0	40 0	22 12	26 8	26 0
	Karachi	13 4	13 6	12 10	22 0	20 0	21 0	9 4	9 6	9 8	15 0	13 0	17 0	22 0	22 0	24 0	15 0	18 0	18 0
	Haidarabad (Nakur)	14 0	14 0	17 0	24 0	24 0	24 0	11 0	11 0	14 0	14 8	15 0	18 8	23 0	23 0	29 0	20 0	20 0	25 0
	Shikarpur	14 0	13 14	12 12	24 14	28 0	23 12	12 8	12 0	12 0	13 0	15 8	19 12	22 0	29 0	21 8	26 8	25 12	26 14
	Sukkur	15 0	15 8	14 8	25 8	29 8	28 8	10 8	10 8	12 0	15 8	15 8	19 8	28 8	31 8	32 8	20 8	23 8	24 8
	Thar & Parkar (Umarkot)	12 0	12 0	14 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 8	12 8	13 4	...	...	...	17 8	17 4	23 3
Bengal.	*Western Districts.*																		
	Burdwan	15 0	16 2	13 8	22 8	24 12	37 0	14 2	12 12	23 4	19 8	16 8	24 12	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bancoorah	15 0	18 12	13 0	14 0	16 0	14 8	13 0	13 0	19 0	17 8	17 8	27 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Beerbhoom	15 0	15 0	13 0	...	...	...	13 8	13 8	16 0	15 0	15 0	22 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Midnapore	16 0	12 0	12 0	15 0	15 0	16 0	11 0	14 0	20 0	16 0	16 0	28 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Hooghly	13 8	13 0	15 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	10 0	13 0	13 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Howrah	13 8	13 8	13 4	...	...	...	12 8	12 8	16 0	14 8	14 8	18 8	...	...	...	...	...	...

Provinces.	Districts.	Lesser Millets. Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nuglee), *Panicum Miliaceum*, &c. Present fortnight.	Lesser Millets. Past fortnight.	Lesser Millets. Corresponding fortnight of 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.
Madras.	Ganjam	35 3	35 3	46 14	26 10	26 10	20 0	215 13	215 13	215 13	...	...	...	13 13	13 13	13 13
	Vizagapatam	24 3	23 3	25 3	46 13	42 2	23 6	93 5	93 5	93 5	14 10	14 10	14 0	14 5	14 5	13 6
	Godavery	30 14	29 2	38 13	52 0	33 10	24 3	194 6	194 6	161 13	14 10	14 10	14 10	14 10	14 10	14 10
	Kistna	27 3	27 3	...	30 13	30 8	22 3	145 13	145 13	145 13	15 11	15 11	15 11	15 3	15 3	15 3
	Nellore	24 10	21 13	30 14	25 3	23 2	19 14	93 5	93 5	93 5	14 13	15 6	14 13	14 13	14 13	14 5
	Cuddapah	33 0	33 0	31 8	37 0	36 2	27 8	194 6	194 6	194 6	17 2	17 2	17 8	16 10	16 10	16 10
	Anantapur	38 13	38 13	31 0	44 13	44 13	32 8	...	...	...	14 5	14 3	14 5	14 5	14 5	14 5
	Bellary	38 13	38 13	38 13	39 3	35 13	30 3	94 13	94 13	94 13	15 13	15 13	15 13	15 8	15 8	15 8
	Kurnool	...	...	...	32 3	32 3	26 3	139 0	135 2	182 11	14 13	14 13	15 3	14 6	14 6	14 13
	Madras	28 6	28 6	28 6	26 2	26 2	25 5	85 0	85 0	87 8	16 14	16 14	16 11	16 8	16 8	16 3
	Chingleput	27 6	27 6	27 6	25 11	25 11	25 0	92 5	92 5	92 5	17 5	17 5	17 5	17 0	17 0	17 0
	North Arcot	34 3	34 3	33 5	28 10	28 10	26 10	140 0	140 0	140 0	15 6	15 6	14 13	14 13	14 13	14 5
	South Arcot	34 3	31 13	35 0	27 6	25 10	29 5	201 11	201 11	201 11	19 5	19 5	19 5	18 6	18 6	18 6
	Tanjore	40 0	39 5	39 5	28 0	28 0	28 0	194 6	194 6	194 6	15 3	15 3	15 10	14 11	14 11	15 3
	Trichinopoly	36 11	34 2	32 11	30 13	30 13	30 13	97 3	97 3	97 3	17 0	17 0	17 13	16 3	16 3	17 0
	Madura	43 6	40 5	37 3	32 0	31 2	32 0	77 13	72 14	121 8	16 13	16 6	17 13	16 6	15 14	16 13
	Tinnevelly	...	...	...	26 6	29 11	27 3	70 0	70 0	70 0	18 5	18 5	18 5	17 13	17 13	17 13
	Coimbatore	31 3	31 3	32 13	35 2	36 2	30 6	131 3	131 3	131 3	15 2	15 2	14 11	14 11	14 11	14 10
	Nilgiris	20 3	21 10	21 10	24 2	23 3	20 11	161 13	161 13	161 13	13 0	13 0	13 0	12 0	12 0	12 0
	Salem	34 3	34 3	30 13	34 8	34 8	33 8	151 10	151 10	151 10	17 8	17 8	16 0	16 14	16 14	15 6
	South Canara	24 10	20 3	21 2	24 3	23 3	24 3	109 5	109 5	116 10	16 6	18 6	15 8	15 5	17 3	14 13
	Malabar	21 14	21 14	21 14	26 14	26 14	26 14	121 8	121 8	121 8	15 5	14 6	15 5	14 6	13 8	14 6
Bombay.	Bombay															
	Ahmedabad															
	Kaira															
	Surat															
	Broach															
	Tanna (Salsette)															
	Colába (Alibág)															
	Khandesh (Dhulia)															
	Násik															
	Ahmednagar															
	Poona															
	Sholápur															
	Kaládgi (Bagalkot)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return	receiv	ed .	
	Satara															
	Belgaum															
	Dharwar (Hubli)															
	Ratnágiri															
	Kanara (Karwar)															
	Pánch Mahál (Godhra)															
	Aden															
	Asirgarh															
	Baroda															
	Disa															
	Nimach															
	Nasirabad															
	Rájkot															
	Upper Sindh Frontier	50 0	50 0	...	22 12	22 12	21 0	200 0	200 0	160 0	12 12¼	12 12¼	13 1	12 12	12 12	13 0
	Karachi	10 0	10 0	9 8	18 0	17 0	18 0	95 0	100 0	105 0	17 11	17 11	17 13	17 0	17 0	17 0
	Haidarabad (Nakur)	24 0	24 0	24 0	20 0	20 0	16 0	320 0	320 0	320 0	14 8	14 8	14 0	13 0	13 0	14 0
	Shikarpur	...	...	...	21 0	22 0	20 4	240 0	240 0	250 0	14 0	13 1	13 7	13 8	13 0	13 5
	Sukkur	...	...	...	19 8	19 8	21 8	120 0	120 0	160 0	13 8	13 8	13 0	13 0	13 0	12 8
	Thar and Parkar (Umarkot)	...	...	...	...	...	...	112 0	120 0	141 0	14 12	14 12	11 5	14 12	14 12	11 5
											Prices per md. of 40 seers.					
											R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.			
Bengal.	*Western Districts.*															
	Burdwan	...	...	...	18 6	19 8	19 12	120 0	120 0	120 0	3 0 4	3 1 4	2 14 6	12 15*a*	12 12	13 12
	Bancoorah	...	...	...	16 0	17 0	19 0	280 0	320 0	80 0	3 3 6	3 3 6	3 0 0	12 0*b*	12 0	13 0
	Beerbhoom	...	...	...	16 0	18 0	20 0	160 0	160 0	180 0	3 0 0	3 1 3	3 1 0	12 0*c*	12 0	12 0
	Midnapore	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	17 0	155 0	155 0	155 0	2 14 0	2 14 0	2 14 0	12 8*d*	12 8	13 8
	Hooghly	...	...	...	16 8	17 0	18 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	2 14 0	2 14 0	2 14 0	13 9*e*	13 9	13 9
	Howrah	...	...	...	17 0	15 0	20 0	80 0	80 0	80 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	2 13 0	13 0	13 0	13 0

a In the sub-divisions the retail prices of salt per rupee were :—Culna 14 seers, Cutwa 13-12 seers, and Raneegunge 13 seers.
b In the Bishenpore sub-division the retail price of salt was 13 seers per rupee.
c In the Rampore Hat sub-division the retail price of salt was 12 seers per rupee.
d In the sub-divisions the retail prices of salt per rupee were :—Ghattal 14-12 seers and Contai 13 seers.
e In the sub-divisions the retail prices of salt per rupee were :—Serampore 13 seers and Jehanabad 13-8 seers.

PRICES CURRENT OF FOOD-GRAINS THROUGHOUT INDIA FOR THE 2nd HALF OF NOVEMBER 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. Past fortnight.	Great Millet. Corresponding fortnight of 1882.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Baira), *Penicillaria Spicata.* Present fortnight.	Bulrush Millet. Past fortnight.	Bulrush Millet. 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	*Central Districts.*																		
	Calcutta	13 5	14 0	14 0	18 13	20 0	24 8	7 5	8 14	10 0	14 9	14 9	17 12	20 10	20 10	...	20 0	22 10	...
	24-Pergunnahs	13 5	13 0	12 6	16 0	17 8	17 8	8 0	8 0	9 8	16 0	13 5	17 0	...	16 0	...	16 0	...	...
	Nuddea	14 8	14 8	16 0	24 10	24 10	22 15	12 5	12 5	14 8	13 14	13 5½	18 12	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Khoolna	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	16 0	14 0	16 0	24 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Jessore	12 4	12 0	11 0	...	...	...	12 4	12 4	15 0	16 0	16 0	25 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Moorshedabad	17 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	14 4	16 0	16 0	21 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Dinagepore	16 0	14 8	13 0	13 5	14 0	21 0	13 0	12 0	16 0	16 0	15 8	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Rajshahye	15 12	13 8	15 0	30 0	22 8	33 12	12 0	12 0	13 8 to 17 0	13 8 to 14 0	13 8 to 14 0	19 11 to 21 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Rungpore	10 0	11 14	20 0	...	...	...	8 10	10 0	13 5	12 0	13 5	22 12		...	...	...	...	...
	Bogra	15 0	15 12	9 12	...	...	...	9 12	9 12	15 0	16 8	15 0	26 4	...	...	...	...	..	...
	Pubna	18 12	18 0	18 0	...	...	...	7 8	8 0	10 0	14 4	13 8	23 4	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Darjeeling	7 0	7 0	8 0	7 0	7 0	8 0	5 0	5 0	6 0	10 0	10 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Jalpáiguri	10 0	10 0	10 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	9 0	13 4	14 0	14 0	14 0	19 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Eastern Districts.																		
	Dacca	15 8	16 0	12 4	15 8	16 0	40 0	14 4	14 0	20 0	17 0	16 0	25 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Furreedpore	22 0	22 0	20 0	30 0	30 0	35 0	12 8	12 0	18 8	16 0	14 0	19 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Backergunge	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	16 0	16 0	15 0	25 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Mymensingh	12 8	12 8	12 8	...	...	...	10 0	11 0	20 0	13 8	14 8	26 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Chittagong	11 0	11 0	10 0	...	...	...	13 0	14 0	15 0	18 0	22 0	22 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Noakholly	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	17 0	22 0	18 0	19 0	25 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Tipperah	13 0	13 0	12 0	...	...	...	15 4	17 0	22 0	18 8	18 12	29 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Chittagong Hill Tracts	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 4	12 4	13 5	13 14	13 14	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Hill Tipperah	10 0	10 0	10 0	...	...	...	14 0	15 0	18 0	16 0	18 0	26 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Behar.																		
	Patna	20 0	20 0	22 0	29 0	29 0	28 0	13 0	13 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	22 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Gya	17 0	17 0	18 8	21 0	23 0	26 0	10 8	10 8	12 0	13 8	13 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Shahabad	17 0	16 0 to 17 0	16 0 to 17 0	28 8	28 8	27 0	10 0	10 0 to 11 0	18 0	13 8	13 8 to 14 0	19 0 to 20 0	24 0	24 0	...	24 0	24 0	...
	Durbhunga	15 0	13 0	14 0	22 0	23 0	40 0	11 8	11 0	14 0	14 0	13 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Mozufferpore	18 0	17 0	18 0	25 0	25 0	35 0	10 0	10 0	12 0	14 0	13 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sarun	16 0	15 8	16 8	22 0	24 0	34 0	9 0	9 8	10 0	13 0	13 0	22 0	21 0	22 0	36 0	...	...	...
	Chumparun	18 0	19 0	17 0	31 0	31 0	30 0	10 0	14 0	18 0	14 0	19 0	21 0		...	...	...	...	...
	Monghyr	17 13	17 13	21 0	21 0	21 0	31 8	10 8	10 8	16 13	12 9	11 9	18 14	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bhágalpur	15 2	15 2	16 6	24 0	22 11	32 13	11 15	11 15	16 6	13 14	13 14	22 11	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Purneah	14 0	15 0	15 0	...	...	...	14 0	13 0	16 0	16 0	15 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Maldah	18 0	17 8	18 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	16 0	13 0	13 0	23 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sonthal Pergunnahs	13 0	14 0	14 0	...	...	...	12 0	14 0	16 0	16 0	17 0	23 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Orissa.																		
	Cuttack	14 7	13 2	13 2	...	...	...	13 2	13 2	17 1	21 0*	21 0	26 4	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Pooree	9 3	10 8	11 11	...	...	...	14 7	14 7	21 0	19 11	19 11	27 8	...	..	...	...	...	...
	Balasore	14 0	14 0	14 0	...	...	...	11 0	10 0	16 0	21 0	16 0†	28 0	...	..	..	...	...	...
	Chota Nagpore.																		
	South-Western Frontier Agency.																		
	Hazáribágh	15 0	15 8	16 0	...	18 0	24 0	9 0	8	10 0	14 0	15 0	20 0			...	...	...	...
	Lohardugga	14 0	15 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	22 0	18 0	18 0	28 0	...	...	...	..	...	...
	Singbhoom	16 0	16 0	20 0	24 0	24 0	28 0	22 0	18 0	36 0	28 0	22 0	44 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Manbhoom	13 0	13 0	12 0	...	...	...	14 0	14 8	17 0	21 8	20 0	28 0	...	...	...	...	...	...

Districts.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c (Kavaru, Veragu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nagiee), *Panicum Miliaceum, &c.* Present fortnight.	Lesser Millets. Past fortnight.	Lesser Millets. 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. Past fortnight.	Salt. Wholesale. Corresponding fortnight of 1882.	Salt. Retail. Present fortnight.	Salt. Retail. Past fortnight.	Salt. Retail. Corresponding fortnight of 1882.	Provinces.
	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.																Bengal
Calcutta	...	...	...	14 0	14 9	21 5	90 0	90 0	90 0	2 12 0	2 12 0	2 10 0	13 5	13 5	14 9	
24-Pergunnahs	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	18 12	80 0	80 0	90 0	3 5 0	3 5 0	3 0 0	12 4f	12 4	13 5	
Nuddea	...	...	...	17 12	18 13	18 12	...	...	...	3 0 0	3 0 0	2 14 1	11 10g	11 10½	11 10½	
Khoolna	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	12 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	3 4 0	3 4 0	3 2 0	10 8½	10 8	11 0	
Jessore	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	17 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	3 10 0	3 2 0	3 0 0	10 12i	11 8	11 8	
Moorshedabad	...	...	...	18 0	19 0	22 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	...	3 0 0	3 0 0	12 0j	12 0	12 0	
Dinagepore	...	...	...	14 8	14 0	16 0	180 0	160 0	160 0	3 6 0	3 6 0	3 8 0	11 8	11 8	11 0	
Rajshahye	...	...	...	18 0	18 0	21 0	280 0	240 0	240 0	3 2 6	3 1 3	3 2 0	12 0k	12 0	12 12	
Rungpore	...	...	...	15 0	16 0	14 0	110 0	110 0	120 0	...	...	3 0 0	13 5l	13 5	13 5	
Bogra	...	...	...	12 0	15 0	10 8	67 8	67 8	67 8	3 2 8	3 2 8	3 2 8	12 0	12 0	12 0	
Pubna	...	...	...	15 12	18 0	18 8	200 0	200 0	200 0	3 2 0	3 2 6	3 0 0	12 4m	12 0	12 12	
Darjeeling	13 0	13 0	8 0	9 0	9 0	11 0	128 0	110 0	160 0	4 8 0	4 8 0	4 8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	
Jalpáiguri	...	...	...	13 0	14 0	16 0	128 0	128 0	128 0	3 4 0	3 4 0	3 4 0	12 4n	12 4	11 0	
Eastern Districts.																
Dacca	...	...	...	18 8	18 0	20 0	97 0	97 0	101 0	3 1 0	3 4 0	2 15 0	12 12o	12 0	13 5	
Furreedpore	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	16 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	3 5 0	3 5 0	3 2 0	12 0p	12 0	12 0	
Backergunge	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	18 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	2 11 0	2 11 0	3 0 0	13 0q	13 0	13 0	
Mymensingh	...	...	...	16 0	18 0	18 0	...	...	...	3 3 0	3 4 0	3 2 0	12 8r	12 4	12 8	
Chittagong	...	...	...	13 0	16 0	13 0	40 0	40 0	120 0	3 4 0	3 0 0	2 14 0	11 0s	13 0	13 0	
Noakholly	...	..	...	12 0	12 0	16 0	...	...	...	3 6 0	3 2 0	3 2 0	10 0t	10 0	10 0	
Tipperah	...	...	...	18 0	18 4	17 0	...	...	...	3 5 0	3 4 0	3 4 0	12 0u	12 0	12 4	
Chittagong Hill Tracts	...	...	...	...	...	...	320 0	320 0	320 0	...	...	4 8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	
Hill Tipperah	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	14 0	...	...	...	3 4 0	3 4 0	3 4 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	
Behar.																
Patna	...	...	...	25 0	25 0	27 0	130 0	130 0	130 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	11 0	11 0	10 8	
Gya	...	...	...	19 0	20 0	24 0	160 0	160 0	180 0	3 5 0	3 5 0	3 4 0	11 0v	11 0	12 0	
Shahabad	...	...	30 0	19 0 to 20 0	23 0	30 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	3 1 0	3 1 0	3 1 0	12 8w	12 8	12 8	
Durbhunga	24 0	24 0	45 0	19 8	22 0	22 4	160 0	160 0	160 0	3 1 6	3 1 6	3 10 0	12 6x	12 6	11 0	
Mozufferpore	...	...	...	21 0	21 0	24 0	140 0	140 0	140 0	3 4 0	3 4 0	3 4 0	12 0y	12 0	12 0	
Sarun	27 0	26 0	33 0	20 0	20 0	28 8	160 0	160 0	160 0	3 5 0	3 5 0	3 2 0	11 0z	11 0	12 0	
Chumparun	...	...	...	23 0	23 0	22 8	...	...	...	3 6 0	3 6 0	3 5 0	11 8z1	11 0	11 0	
Monghyr	...	...	...	19 15	21 8	27 13	126 0	126 0	126 0	3 2 5	3 2 5	3 1 0	12 1z2	12 1	12 13	
Bhágalpur	...	...	...	20 13	22 11	27 12	151 8	151 8	151 8	3 0 0	3 1 0	2 14 0	12 10z3	12 10	12 10	
Purneah	...	...	...	16 0	17 0	20 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	3 12 0	3 12 0	3 10 0	11 0z4	10 8	11 0	
Maldah	...	...	...	18 0	18 0	19 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	3 4 0	3 4 0	3 2 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	
Sonthal Pergunnahs	...	...	...	16 0	17 0	19 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	3 2 0	3 4 0	3 2 0	11 12z5	11 0	11 8	
Orissa.																
Cuttack	15 12	15 12	13 2	21 0	21 0	23 10	80 0	80 0	160 0	2 12 0	2 12 0	2 12 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	
Pooree	...	...	...	17 1	17 1	17 8	100 0	100 0	120 0	2 12 0	2 12 0	2 12 0	13 3	13 3	13 4	
Balasore	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	15 0	160 0	120 0	120 0	4 0 0	4 2 0	3 2 0	9 0z6	9 2	12 12	
Chota Nagpur.																
South-Western Frontier Agency.																
Hazáribágh	24 0	24 0	42 0	18 0	18 0	20 0	240 0	240 0	240 0	3 9 0	3 9 0	3 7 6	10 8z7	10 0	11 0	
Lohardugga	32 0	32 0	36 0	14 0	14 0	16 0	100 0	100 0	120 0	3 10 0	4 0 0	3 4 0	10 0z8	9 0	11 0	
Singbhoom	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	24 0	160 0	180 0	180 0	4 0 0	4 7 0	3 12 0	8 0	8 0	9 0	
Manbhoom	...	...	...	15 0	16 0	17 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	3 8 0	3 8 0	3 6 0	10 12z9	10 12	10 8	

* In the interior the retail price of common rice ranged from 21 to 34·2 seers per rupee.
† The rise in the price of common rice was merely temporary owing to a large and sudden demand for grain for export.
f In the sub-divisions the retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Baraset and Bussirhat 13 seers, Diamond Harbour 11 seers, Barrackpore 12-12 seers, and Dum-Dum 12 seers.
g In the sub-divisions the retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Kooshtea and Choomdanga 13 seers, Meherpore 11-8 seers, and Ranaghat 11-14 seers.
h Both in the Satkhira and Bagirhat sub-divisions the retail price of salt was 11 seers per rupee.
i The retail price of salt in the Jhenidah, Magura, and Narail sub-divisions was 12 seers per rupee, and in the Bongong sub-division 13 seers per rupee.
j In the sub-divisions the retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Lalbagh 11 seers, Jungypore 12-8 seers, and Kandi 11-8 seers.
k Both in the Nattore and Nowgong sub-divisions the retail price of salt was 12 seers per rupee.
l In the sub divisions the retail prices of salt at per rupee were:—Nilphamari and Gaibanda 12 seers and Kurigram 13 seers.
m In the Serajgunge sub-division the retail price of salt was 13 seers per rupee.
n In the Alipore sub-division (at Fallacotta) the retail price of salt was 10 seers per rupee.
o In the sub-divisions the retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Manickgunge 12 seers, Moonsheegunge 10 seers 10⅔ chittacks, and Naraingunge 13 seers.
p In the sub-divisions the retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Goalundo 10-8 seers and Madaripore 12 seers.
q In the sub-divisions the retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Patuakhali 10-10 seers, Perozepore 11 seers, and Bhola 9 seers.
r In the sub-divisions the retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Attea 12 seers, Jamalpore 11-4 seers, Netrokona 12-8 seers, and Kishoregunge 10-10 seers.
s In the Cox's Bazar sub-division the retail price of salt was 9 seers per rupee.
t In the Benny sub-division the retail price of salt was 9 seers per rupee.
u In the sub-divisions the retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Brahmunberiah 12 seers and Chandpore 11 seers.
v In the sub divisions the retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Jehanabad 12 seers, Newadah 10 seers.
w In the sub-divisions the retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Buxar 11 8 seers and Sasseram and Bhabooah 11 seers.
x In the sub-divisions the retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Tajpur 11-8 seers and Madhubani 11 seers
y In the sub-divisions the retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Seetamurhee 11 seers and Hajipur 11-12 seers.
z In the sub-divisions the retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Sewan 11 seers and Gopalgunge 12 seers.
z1 In the Bettiah sub-division the retail price of salt was 10-8 seers per rupee.
z2 In the sub-divisions the retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Beguserai 10-8 seers and Jamui 11-8 seers.
z3 In the sub-divisions of Banka, Muddehpoora, and Soopole the retail price of salt was 11 seers per rupee.
z4 In the Arrareah sub-division (at Raneegunge) the retail price of salt was 11 seers per rupee.
z5 In the Bhuddruck sub-division (at Karagdeha) the retail price of salt was 11-4 seers per rupee.
z6 In the sub-divisions the retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Deoghur 12 seers, Godda 11 seers, Rajmehal 13 seers.
z7 In the Giridih sub-division the retail price of salt was 11 seers per rupee.
z8 In the Palamow sub-division (at Daltonguunge) the retail price of salt was 10-2 seers per rupee.
z9 In the Govindpore sub-division the retail price of salt was 11 seers per rupee.

PRICES CURRENT OF FOOD-GRAINS THROUGHOUT INDIA FOR THE 2nd HALF OF NOVEMBER 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. Past fortnight.	Great Millet. Corresponding fortnight of 1882.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Baira). *Penicillaria Spicata.* Present fortnight.	Bulrush Millet. Past fortnight.	Bulrush Millet. Corresponding fortnight of 1882.
		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
Assam.	Sylhet	14 0	13 0	12 0	...	...	...	10 0	11 4	14 0	16 0	16 8	31 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Cachar	9 6	9 2	10 0	12 13	12 13	20 0	15 4	15 4	22 12	16 0	16 0	26 10	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Goálpárá	20 0	20 0	20 0	...	...	...	12 4	11 4	13 0	13 4	13 4	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Gáro Hills	4 0	4 0	4 0	...	...	...	8 0	5 0	5 0	16 0	11 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Kámrúp	14 0	14 0	16 0	...	...	...	11 0	12 0	12 0	18 0	15 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Darrang	...	...	..	...	...	...	8 0	10 0	10 0	13 0	13 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nowgong	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 8	10 8	13 8	16 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sibságar	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	6 8	18 0	18 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Lakhimpur	8 0	9 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	12 0	5 8	6 8	9 0	8 0	8 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Khásí & Jaintiá Hills	6 0	6 10	8 0	...	...	...	8 2	8 0	10 0	10 0	9 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nága Hills	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 0	4 0	6 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
N. W. Provinces.	Dehra Dún	No return received																	
	Saháranpur																		
	Muzaffarnagar																		
	Meerut																		
	Bulandshahr																		
	Aligarh																		
	Kumaun																		
	Garhwál																		
	Bijnor																		
	Moradabad																		
	Budaun																		
	Bareilly																		
	Sháhjahánpur																		
	Tarái Pergunnahs																		
	Muttra																		
	Agra																		
	Farukhabad																		
	Mainpuri																		
	Etáwah																		
	Etah																		
	Jalaun																		
	Jhánsi																		
	Lalitpur																		
	Cawnpore																		
	Fatehpur																		
	Bánda																		
	Allahabad																		
	Hamírpur																		
	Jaunpur																		
	Gorakhpur																		
	Basti																		
	Azamgarh																		
	Mirzapur																		
	Benares																		
	Gházipur																		
	Balia																		
	Pilibhít																		
Oudh.	Sultánpur	No return received																	
	Partábgarh																		
	Fyzabad																		
	Kheri																		
	Lucknow																		
	Bára Banki																		
	Bahraich																		
	Rai Bareli																		
	Sitapur																		
	Gonda																		
	Unáo																		
	Hardui																		
Punjab.	Gujránwála (a)	23 4	22 4	27 4	40 0	40 0	45 0	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	18 0	32 0	32 0	40 0	28 0	28 0	25 0
	Lahore	23 0	23 0	25 0	40 0	40 0	45 0	...	...	...	12 0	13 0	13 0	38 0	38 0	50 0	24 0	24 0	27 0
	Ferozepore	22 0	24 0	23 0	36 0	36 0	48 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	13 0	37 0	37 0	...	...	...	...
	Sirsa (b)	22 0	20 8	24 0	37 0	36 0	44 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	12 0	32 0	36 0	45 0	27 0	29 0	33 0
	Hissar	20 0	20 0	20 0	30 0	29 0	33 0	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	10 0	28 0	28 0	34 0	21 0	24 0	27 0
	Rohtak (c)	19 8	19 0	18 8	26 0	27 0	24 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	9 0	24 0	24 0	26 0	20 0	20 0	23 0
	Gurgaon (d)	20 0	20 0	20 0	26 8	26 8	28 4	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	13 0	24 0	22 0	29 0	21 0	21 0	25 0
	Delhi (e)	18 8	18 0	19 0	25 8	26 0	25 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	15 0	25 8	24 0	27 0	21 0	21 0	23 8
	Karnal	20 0	19 0	20 0	28 0	26 0	32 0	...	...	...	11 8	12 8	12 0	24 0	24 0	32 0	20 0	22 0	22 0
	Umballa (f)	21 12	20 12	24 0	24 0	24 0	32 0	...	...	...	12 0	11 4	14 8	28 0	28 0	40 0	18 0	18 0	28 0
	Ludhiana	23 8	23 0	25 8	33 0	33 0	40 0	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	12 0	34 0	34 0	42 0	25 0	25 0	28 0
	Simla	...	17 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	...	...	...	...	...	...

(a) Wheat and gram falling. (b) Wheat, barley, and gram falling; bajra and jowar rising. (c) Wheat falling; barley, gram, and wood rising.

Districts.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nuglee), *Panicum Miliaceum, &c.* Present fortnight.	Lesser Millets. Past fortnight.	Lesser Millets. Corresponding fortnight of 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.	Provinces.
	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	R a.	R a. per md.	R a.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	
Sylhet	...	...	...	16 8	16 8	16 0	108 0	108 0	108 0	3 5	3 6	3 4	12 0	11 8	12 4	Assam.
Cachar	...	...	...	12 13	14 4	13 5	80 0	80 0	80 0	3 9	3 8	3 5	9 2	10 10	11 13	
Goálpárá	...	...	...	18 8	14 4	15 0	80 0	80 0	120 0	3 4	3 4	3 8	12 4	13 0	11 0	
Gáro Hills	...	...	..	8 0	8 0	8 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	5 0	5 6	5 6	8 0	6 6	6 6	
Kámrúp	...	...	...	11 0	12 0	11 4	200 0	200 0	160 0	3 10	3 8	3 12	10 8	11 0	10 8	
Darrang	...	...	...	9 12	9 12	8 12	160 0	160 0	160 0	4 8	4 8	4 8	8 0	8 0	8 0	
Nowgong	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	120 0	120 0	100 0	4 0	4 0	5 0	9 0	9 0	8 0	
Sibságar	...	...	...	11 0	11 8	10 0	80 0	80 0	80 0	4 8	4 4	4 8	9 0	9 0	8 0	
Lakhimpur	...	...	...	11 0	16 0	11 0	160 0	160 0	200 0	4 8	4 8	5 0	9 0	9 0	8 0	
Khásí & Jaintiá Hills	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	...	...	...	5 0	5 0	5 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	
Nága Hills	...	...	...	2 0	2 0	2 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	16 0	16 0	13 0	2 8	2 8	3 0	
										S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.				
Dehra Dún																N. W. Provinces.
Saháranpur																
Muzaffarnagar																
Meerut																
Bulandshahr																
Aligarh																
Kumaun																
Garhwál																
Bijnor																
Moradabad																
Budaun																
Bareilly																
Sháhjahánpur																
Tarái Pergunnahs																
Muttra																
Agra																
Farukhabad																
Mainpuri																
Etáwah	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received				
Etah																
Jalaun																
Jhánsi																
Lalitpur																
Cawnpore																
Fatehpur																
Bánda																
Allahabad																
Hamírpur																
Jaunpur																
Gorakhpur																
Basti																
Azamgarh																
Mirzapur																
Benares																
Gházipur																
Balia																
Pilibhít																
Sultánpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received				Oudh.
Partábgarh																
Fyzabad																
Kheri																
Lucknow																
Bára Banki																
Bahraich																
Rai Bareli																
Sitapur																
Gonda																
Unáo																
Hardui																
Gujránwála (a)	...	...	...	35 0	34 0	28 12	95 0	95 0	95 0	15 4	15 4	15 4	15 0	15 0	15 0	Punjab.
Lahore	...	...	...	36 0	38 0	36 0	80 0	80 0	70 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	
Ferozepore	...	...	...	35 0	35 0	41 0	100 0	100 0	90 0	13 4	13 0	13 12	13 0	13 0	13 8	
Sirsa (b)	...	...	...	37 0	35 0	41 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	12 8	12 8	12 8	12 0	12 0	12 0	
Hissar	...	...	...	30 0	28 0	31 0	120 0	120 0	80 0	13 0	13 0	12 8	12 8	12 8	12 0	
Rohtak (c)	...	...	...	25 0	26 0	26 8	80 0	100 0	100 0	12 0	12 0	11 10	11 8	11 8	11 4	
Gurgaon (d)	...	...	...	22 0	21 8	25 0	130 0	140 0	120 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	
Delhi (e)	...	...	...	22 8	23 0	24 0	80 0	80 0	80 0	12 8	12 8	12 8	11 8	11 8	11 8	
Karnál	...	...	...	26 0	25 0	26 8	140 0	140 0	160 0	12 4	12 4	12 0	12 0	12 0	11 12	
Umballa (f)	...	...	...	29 8	30 0	29 12	150 0	150 0	140 0	13 15	13 15	13 12	13 12	13 12	13 8	
Ludhiana	...	...	...	32 0	32 0	35 8	100 0	100 0	100 0	14 0	14 0	14 10	14 0	14 0	14 8	
Simla	...	...	...	22 0	22 0	19 8	80 0	80 0	80 0	11 4	11 4	9 8	10 8	10 8	9 0	

(d) Jowar and gram falling; wood rising. (e) Wheat and jowar falling; barley and gram rising. (f) Wheat and rice falling; gram rising.

PRICES CURRENT OF FOOD-GRAINS THROUGHOUT INDIA FOR THE 2nd HALF OF NOVEMBER 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. Past fortnight.	Great Millet. Corresponding fortnight of 1882.	Bajrah Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria Spicata.* Present fortnight.	Bajrah Millet. Past fortnight.	Bajrah Millet. 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.*	Kángra	24 0	20 0	24 0	30 0	32 0	40 0	...	...	...	15 0	14 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Jullundur (*a*)	21 8	21 8	25 8	30 0	32 0	42 0	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	8 0	34 0	32 0	40 0	22 0	24 0	23 0
	Hoshiárpur	22 0	21 0	27 0	28 0	28 0	36 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	14 0	28 0	28 0	36 0	20 0	20 0	24 0
	Gurdáspur	†	24 8	32 0	†	28 0	48 0	...	...	...	†	14 0	16 0	†	30 0	36 0	†	14 0	14 0
	Amritsar (*b*)	22 8	23 8	26 0	36 0	38 0	50 0	...	...	...	12 8	13 8	14 8	36 0	37 0	40 0	30 0	31 0	25 8
	Siálkot	24 0	23 8	29 0	40 0	40 0	45 0	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	18 0	36 0	35 0	34 0	36 0	36 0	27 0
	Gujrát (*c*)	26 0	26 0	29 12	40 0	40 0	48 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	14 0	41 8	40 8	40 0	41 8	40 8	40 0
	Jhelum	25 0	25 0	25 0	35 0	33 0	39 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	10 0	34 0	34 0	32 0	35 0	38 0	32 0
	Ráwalpindi (*d*)	27 0	27 12	22 4	44 0	45 0	40 0	...	...	...	15 8	14 4	15 0	50 0	45 0	38 0	44 0	45 0	37 8
	Shahpúr (*e*)	27 0	27 0	23 0	42 0	41 0	35 0	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	14 0	38 0	38 0	30 0	37 0	36 0	32 0
	Jhang (*f*)	21 0	20 0	20 8	32 0	32 0	34 8	...	...	...	9 6	10 0	8 0	28 0	32 0	32 0	32 0	32 0	22 0
	Montgomery	18 8	18 0	20 0	28 0	28 0	32 0	...	...	...	6 0	5 8	5 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Mooltan (*g*)	16 0	16 0	17 0	28 0	28 0	29 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	10 0	25 0	25 0	30 0	25 0	25 0	26 0
	Muzaffargarh (*h*)	18 8	17 8	20 0	28 0	27 0	28 0	...	...	...	5 0	5 0	7 0	25 0	23 0	18 0	25 0	22 0	23 0
	Dera Ghazi Khán	17 8	18 15	18 2	28 12	28 12	28 12	...	...	...	8 12	11 4	7 8	32 8	32 12	31 9	25 0	29 1	31 4
	Dera Ismail Khán (*i*)	20 10	20 10	21 9	30 14	31 4	33 0	...	...	...	8 0	7 10	9 1	31 6	32 8	40 0	28 12	28 12	31 8
	Bannu	26 4	28 2	28 7	35 2	37 8	47 8	...	...	...	8 12	8 12	9 6	45 0	45 0	50 0	31 4	32 8	37 8
	Kohát (*j*)	19 12	19 12	18 10	33 2	33 2	29 5	...	...	...	11 8	11 8	12 12	31 14	30 10	35 12	33 2	31 14	35 12
	Pesháwar (*k*)	22 0	21 12	19 14	32 0	31 8	39 0	...	...	...	11 10	11 10	11 6	32 13	30 3	38 0	34 2	32 13	25 0
	Házára	28 0	28 0	25 8	42 0	43 0	42 0	...	...	...	14 0	13 0	12 0	40 0	40 0	...	36 0	36 0	...
Central Provinces.	Saugor	25 0	25 0	19 8	...	...	...	11 0	10 0	10 0	12 0	12 0	11 0	33 0	...	30 0	...	...	...
	Damoh	28 0	29 0	23 0	...	...	...	12 8	13 8	16 0	13 8	14 8	17 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Jubbulpore	22 8	22 0	18 0	23 8	23 0	21 0	10 0	10 0	12 0	14 0	15 0	17 0	30 0	29 0	30 0	19 0	17 0	19 0
	Mandla	26 0	26 8	20 0	...	...	...	14 0	15 0	14 0	18 5	21 0	22 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Seoni	22 0	21 8	18 0	...	...	...	13 0	12 0	12 0	20 0	19 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Narsinghpur	19 0	19 0	16 8	...	...	...	9 8	10 0	10 0	12 8	12 8	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Hoshangabad	16 9	16 9	15 7	...	...	...	4 0	4 0	5 0	10 11	10 14	13 0	...	...	21 4	...	...	21 4
	Nimár	17 8	17 8	16 0	...	...	...	12 9	12 9	...	15 15	15 15	13 13	18 12	18 12	24 0	20 0	20 0	22 0
	Betúl	18 0	18 0	16 0	...	...	...	12 8	12 0	12 0	14 0	13 0	12 8	19 8	19 8	22 0	...	...	...
	Chhindwára	25 8	25 8	24 8	...	...	...	7 8	8 8	9 8	11 8	15 0	12 8	27 0	31 0	17 8	...	...	...
	Wardha	24 0	20 0	19 0	...	...	...	9 0	10 0	8 0	12 0	16 0	14 0	27 0	25 0	23 0	...	...	...
	Nagpur	22 4	20 8	17 4	...	...	...	9 12	9 12	9 0	16 0	16 0	16 12	31 12	31 4	26 12	...	...	...
	Chánda	21 4	20 0	19 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 0	16 0	11 0	41 4	37 0	26 0	...	...	...
	Bhandára	21 8	20 4	17 0	...	...	...	10 8	10 8	9 0	20 0	20 0	23 0	35 0	35 0	24 4	...	...	...
	Bálaghát	20 0	20 0	17 0	...	...	...	20 0	18 0	15 0	27 0	27 0	28 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Raipur	28 4	24 4	28 5	...	...	...	13 4	15 8	22 0	27 8	30 8	37 5	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Biláspur	27 8	28 8	36 0	...	...	...	23 12	28 8	36 0	34 0	34 2	49 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sambalpur	16 8	14 8	16 4	...	...	...	24 8	24 8	35 0	28 0	29 12	52 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
British Burma.	*Arakan Division.*																		
	Akyab	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Northern Arakan																		
	Kyoukpyoo																		
	Sandoway																		
	Pegu Division.																		
	Rangoon Town	11 0	12 3	15 5	...	...	...	11 2	10 8	12 3	12 0	11 12	12 9	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Tharrawaddy	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Prome	10 6	12 2	12 2	...	...	...	10 5	10 5	13 7	11 7	13 1	17 2	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Irrawaddy Division.																		
	Bassein	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 13	10 15	14 8	11 5	10 12	16 3	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Henzada	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 15	7 15	14 5	15 10	10 6	19 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Thonegwa	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 6	9 6	10 12	10 7	10 7	14 11	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Thayetmyo	9 4	9 4	12 1	...	...	...	8 15	10 0	11 11	10 15	11 13	15 9	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Tenasserim Division.																		
	Moulmein Town & Amherst	9 0	9 0	12 2	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	12 2	12 2	12 2	15 5	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Tavoy	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 12	13 0	13 12	17 15	17 15	19 6	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Mergui	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 9	14 9	...	16 10	16 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Toungoo	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 2	10 10	18 5	10 10	12 13	21 5	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Shwaygyin	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 15	8 8	10 10	8 14	9 9	12 7	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Salween	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hyderabad Assigned Districts.	Secunderabad	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bolarum																		
	Chudderghat																		
	Amráoti	18 0	16 0	16 0	9 0	10 8	11 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	28 0	28 0	28 0	22 0	16 0	21 0
	Akola	17 0	17 0	16 0	...	...	...	7 0	7 0	7 0	13 0	13 0	12 0	26 0	26 0	28 0	21 0	21 0	20 0
	Ellichpur	18 0	18 0	15 0	10 0	10 0	12 8	8 0	7 0	8 8	10 0	10 8	10 8	26 0	27 8	27 0	16 0	13 8	25 0
	Buldána	19 0	18 0	19 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	11 0	23 0	24 0	32 0	22 0	22 0	28 0
	Wún	18 0	18 0	18 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	9 0	11 0	11 8	12 0	29 4	29 4	24 0	...	...	...
	Básim	25 0	22 0	21 0	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	5 4	14 0	13 0	14 0	32 0	32 0	32 0	...	...	...

Districts	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nugeel, *Panicum Miliaceum, &c.*) Present fortnight.	Lesser Millets. Past fortnight.	Lesser Millets. 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.		
Kángra	...	...	...	21 0	21 0	21 0	140 0	140 0	140 0	11 8	11 8	11 8	11 0	11 0	11 0	Kángra	Punjab—*continued.*
Jullundur (*a*)	...	...	...	31 0	31 0	35 0	110 0	110 0	105 0	14 8	14 8	14 6	14 0	14 0	14 0	Jullundur (*a*)	
Hoshiárpur	...	...	...	30 0	28 8	34 0	110 0	110 0	110 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	13 12	13 12	13 12	Hoshiárpur	
Gurdáspur	...	...	...	†	31 0	31 0	†	120 0	120 0	†	13 4	13 8	†	12 8	13 0	Gurdáspur	
Amritsar (*b*)	...	...	...	36 0	35 0	37 0	80 0	90 0	85 0	15 6	15 6	14 12	15 0	15 0	14 6	Amritsar (*b*)	
Siálkot	...	...	...	34 0	34 0	27 8	120 0	120 0	130 0	15 8	15 8	15 0	15 0	15 0	14 0	Siálkot	
Gujrát (*c*)	...	...	...	31 0	30 8	27 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	*	*	*	15 8	15 8	15 4	Gujrát (*c*)	
Jhelum	...	...	...	31 0	31 0	25 8	120 0	120 0	160 0	16 0	16 0	16 8	15 0	15 0	15 8	Jhelum	
Ráwalpindi (*d*)	...	...	...	35 8	36 0	25 12	85 0	...	80 0	15 8	...	14 8	15 4	...	14 4	Ráwalpindi (*d*)	
Shahpúr (*e*)	...	...	...	41 0	41 0	28 0	320 0	320 0	320 0	17 0	17 0	17 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	Shahpúr (*e*)	
Jhang (*f*)	...	...	...	28 0	28 8	29 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	15 0	14 12	15 8	14 8	14 8	15 0	Jhang (*f*)	
Montgomery	...	...	...	32 0	31 0	33 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	12 0	12 0	13 0	11 0	11 0	12 0	Montgomery	
Mooltan (*g*)	...	...	...	26 0	27 0	25 0	90 0	90 0	90 0	14 8	14 8	14 4	14 0	14 0	14 0	Mooltan (*g*)	
Muzaffargarh (*h*)	...	...	...	23 0	22 0	20 0	100 0	90 0	100 0	*	*	*	13 8	13 8	13 8	Muzaffargarh (*h*)	
Dera Gházi Khán	...	...	...	21 4	21 14	20 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	28 12	28 12	30 0	27 8	27 8	27 8	Dera Gházi Khán	
Dera Ismail Khán (*i*)	...	...	...	27 6	27 0	26 9	125 0	125 0	100 0	52 8	42 8	53 0	50 0	40 0	50 0	Dera Ismail Khán (*i*)	
Bannu	...	...	...	30 0	31 4	28 2	80 0	80 0	80 0	80 0	80 0	120 0	60 0	60 0	100 0	Bannu	
Kohát (*j*)	...	...	...	28 1	25 8	21 10	102 0	102 0	127 0	68 14	68 14	102 0	63 12	63 12	87 0	Kohát (*j*)	
Pesháwar (*k*)	...	...	...	28 12	28 8	20 6	96 0	110 0	110 0	43 9	43 9	57 4	42 0	42 0	55 0	Pesháwar (*k*)	
Házára	...	...	...	26 0	25 8	19 0	80 0	80 0	70 0	...	...	13 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	Házára	
Saugor	...	...	...	31 0	30 8	27 0	140 0	140 0	160 0	9 12	9 12	9 8	9 8	9 8	9 0	Saugor	Central Provinces.
Damoh	...	...	39 0	39 0	39 0	32 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	10 8	11 0	10 8	10 4	10 12	10 0	Damoh	
Jubbulpore	...	...	...	28 0	27 0	28 0	100 0	110 0	120 0	11 10	11 8	11 14	11 4	11 0	11 8	Jubbulpore	
Mandla	25 0	25 0	25 0	40 0	40 0	30 0	256 0	256 0	256 0	...	...	...	9 8	10 0	9 8	Mandla	
Seoni	...	...	...	23 0	23 0	18 0	220 0	220 0	220 0	11 4	11 0	11 4	11 0	10 12	11 4	Seoni	
Narsinghpur	...	...	...	24 8	24 8	25 8	140 0	140 0	160 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	10 8	10 8	10 12	Narsinghpur	
Hoshangabad	...	...	...	22 5	21 10	23 8	160 0	160 0	160 0	11 12	11 12	10 8	11 0	11 0	10 0	Hoshangabad	
Nimár	...	...	...	20 4	20 4	18 0	160 0	160 0	120 0	13 13	13 13	13 0	13 0	13 0	12 12	Nimár	
Betúl	16 8	15 8	15 8	18 0	18 0	16 0	320 0	320 0	240 0	10 8	10 8	8 8	10 0	10 0	8 0	Betúl	
Chhindwára	21 0	21 0	17 8	27 0	28 0	16 8	200 0	200 0	200 0	10 0	9 0	8 8	9 0	8 0	8 0	Chhindwára	
Wardha	...	...	...	18 0	17 0	24 0	159 0	120 0	130 0	12 0	12 8	12 0	11 0	12 0	11 0	Wardha	
Nágpur	...	...	...	21 12	21 12	21 12	120 0	120 0	150 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	11 12	11 12	11 12	Nágpur	
Chánda	...	...	...	19 8	19 8	26 0	360 0	360 0	360 0	...	...	..	10 8	9 8	10 0	Chánda	
Bhandára	...	..	...	21 0	21 8	22 0	120 0	112 0	...	11 8	11 8	11 0	11 0	11 0	10 8	Bhandára	
Bálaghát	...	...	...	25 0	26 0	25 0	275 0	275 0	275 0	10 8	10 0	10 0	10 0	9 0	10 0	Bálaghát	
Raipur	...	...	...	26 8	26 8	32 0	64 0	64 0	64 0	9 12	11 4	9 8	9 8	11 0	9 0	Raipur	
Biláspur	123 4	123 4	130 0	29 12	29 12	39 0	120 0	120 0	130 0	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	8 0	Biláspur	
Sambalpur	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	22 6	120 0	120 0	110 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	Sambalpur	
																Arakan Division.	British Burma.
																Akyab	
																Northern Arakan	
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	... No return received				Kyoukpyoo	
																Sandoway	
																Pegu Division.	
	...	...	...	11 6	12 0	19 7	320 0	320 0	320 0	50 11	50 11	50 11	22 10	22 10	22 10	Rangoon Town	
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	No return received			Tharrawaddy	
	...	...	...	10 6	10 6	15 9	139 11	139 11	139 11	25 5	25 5	29 9	16 5	16 9	18 10	Prome	
																Irrawaddy Division.	
	...	...	...	10 15	7 10	13 0	281 10	281 10	13 8	21 4	24 5	31 13	18 5	22 2	29 7	Bassein	
	...	...	...	...	...	...	183 8	183 8	183 8	29 9	29 9	29 9	29 9	29 9	29 9	Henzada	
	...	...	...	18 3	18 3	22 7	184 8	184 8	184 8	32 4	32 4	47 5	25 5	25 5	37 5	Thonegwa	
	...	...	...	13 3	13 13	18 7	245 0	245 0	245 0	25 5	25 5	17 12	18 15	18 15	14 3	Thayetmyo	
																Tenasserim Division	
	...	...	...	12 2	12 2	12 2	220 0	220 0	220 0	35 8	35 8	32 5	25 5	25 5	22 12	Moulmein Town & Amherst	
	...	...	...	...	...	...	399 3	399 3	399 3	24 2	24 2	24 2	16 1	16 1	16 1	Tavoy	
	...	...	...	...	...	...	428 0	428 0	...	24 5	24 5	..	14 6	14 5½	...	Mergui	
	...	...	...	9 7	12 9	12 9	24 0	24 0	24 0	25 0	23 8	30 12	14 1	8 12	18 12	Toungoo	
	...	...	...	...	...	...	250 0	250 0	250 0	35 6	25 4	32 3	18 14	18 14	18 14	Shwaygyin	
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	... No return received				Salween	
																Secunderabad	Hyderabad Assigned Districts.
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	... No return received				Bolarum	
																Chudderghat	
	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	22 0	64 0	64 0	64 0	12 8	12 8	11 8	12 0	12 0	11 0	Amráoti	
	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	23 0	64 0	64 0	64 0	10 0	10 0	11 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	Akola	
	8 0	8 0	7 8	13 0	13 0	17 0	64 0	64 0	64 0	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	11 0	Ellichpur	
	...	...	...	16 0	14 0	22 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 0	10 0	11 0	Buldána	
	...	...	...	15 0	14 0	24 0	200 0	200 0	100 0	...	...	...	11 0	10 0	11 8	Wún	
	...	...	...	18 0	17 0	26 0	64 0	64 0	64 0	10 8	10 8	9 8	9 8	10 0	9 0	Básim	

(*a*) Prices are fluctuating. (*b*) Wheat, barley, rice, bajra, jowar, and firewood rising; gram falling. (*c*) Bajra, jowar, and gram falling.
(*d*) Wheat, barley, bajra, and gram rising; rice and jowar falling. (*e*) Barley and bajra falling. (*f*) Rice, jowar, and gram rising; wheat falling.
(*g*) Gram rising. (*h*) Wheat, barley, jowar, bajra, and gram falling. (*i*) Barley and jowar rising; rice, gram, and salt falling.
(*k*) Prices generally falling. * No wholesale salt sold. † Not received. (*j*) Bajra, jowar, and gram falling.

PRICES CURRENT OF FOOD-GRAINS THROUGHOUT INDIA FOR THE 2nd HALF OF NOVEMBER 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. Past fortnight.	Great Millet. Corresponding fortnight of 1882.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria Spicata*. Present fortnight.	Bulrush Millet. Past fortnight.	Bulrush Millet. 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	No return received																	
	Kolar																		
	Túmkúr																		
	Mysore																		
	Hassan																		
	Shimoga																		
	Kadur																		
	Chitaldroog																		
Coorg	Coorg	8 9	8 6	9 1	9 8	9 15	9 9	14 5	15 5	10 8	20 9	21 0	14 1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rajpootana	Jeypore	16 0	16 0	17 0	26 0	25 0	24 8	6 0	6 0	6 0	8 8	8 8	9 0	24 0	24 0	23 0	21 0	21 8	21 8
	Kishengurh	18 0	17 8	17 0	24 0	24 0	27 8	8 0	8 0	8 0	10 0	9 0	9 8	24 0	23 8	27 0	18 8	19 8	20 0
	Kerrowlee	18 12	18 12	20 0	26 14	25 10	27 8	10 0	10 0	15 0	10 10	10 10	17 8	26 4	25 10	28 12	21 4	22 8	24 4
	Ulwur	18 0	18 0	20 2	23 1	23 3	29 15	8 10	8 10	9 0	10 8	10 8	12 7	22 0	21 4	28 10	18 10	18 9	24 7
	Bhurtpore (City)	17 3	17 10	18 13	22 15	22 15	29 4	7 12	7 12	6 12	9 6	9 6	11 0	22 7	22 15	26 12	20 7	20 11	24 4
	Ajmere	16 0	16 0	16 0	24 0	24 0	24 0	5 0	5 0	5 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	20 0	19 0	24 0	18 0	18 0	17 0
	Deoli Cantonment	21 0	21 12½	17 8½	31 4	31 9	22 5	...	...	...	9 8	9 4	11 8	29 15	25 3	23 0	25 8	25 8	21 4
	Erinpura	No return received																	
	Sirohee																		
	Abu																		
	Anadra																		
	Hilly Tracts of Meywar	18 0	18 0	22 0	23 0	21 0	28 0	...	...	...	15 0	12 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Meywar (Oodeypore)	15 10	15 10	14 13½	23 7	22 10½	22 10½	7 13	7 13	10 15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bánswára (Meywar Agency)	18 12	18 12	22 8	...	...	...	11 4	10 0	7 8	17 8	17 8	18 12	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Partábgarh („)	17 0	16 11	19 1	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	10 5	12 13	13 2	13 5	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Marwar (Jodhpore)	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bikaneer	10 0	10 10	12 0	...	...	...	3 8	3 7	3 4	6 0	5 12	6 10	...	...	...	16 8	18 4	22 0
	Boondee	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Kotah	25 0	24 0	17 12	25 0	25 0	14 0	8 0	8 0	10 0	11 0	11 0	13 4	35 0	32 0	24 0	16 0	16 0	18 0
	Tonk	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Jhallawar	19 14	19 0	16 2	20 0	20 0	11 15½	...	...	...	8 14	8 14	10 2	32 4½	31 6½	20 6	15 13	17 1	18 6
	Shahpoora	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Dholpur	16 9	16 7	18 5	22 4	23 6	30 1	10 2	10 2	10 2	11 4	11 4	12 6	23 6	23 6	29 1	20 9	20 2	27 0
Central India	Indore	16 8	15 12	15 0	...	...	...	9 3	9 3	9 3	10 14	10 14	10 0	22 10	21 14	25 4	18 7	19 3	18 7
	Gwalior	17 6	17 7	17 3	24 0	23 5	21 13	7 5	7 13	7 13	9 2	9 2	10 5	23 11	24 10	23 12	19 3	19 7	21 8
	Goona	27 0	26 0	22 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	10 0	10 0	9 8	40 0	40 0	28 0	22 0	20 0	20 0
	Baghelkhand (Sutna)	26 0	26 9	19 12	42 0	47 5	35 0	7 0	7 0	8 0	17 8	18 12	21 12	39 0	36 5	34 8	30 0	29 8	28 15

Districts.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nugleel), *Panicum Miliaceum, &c.* Present fortnight.	Lesser Millets. Past fortnight.	Lesser Millets. 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.
Bangalore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received			
Kolar															
Túmkúr															
Mysore															
Hassan															
Shimoga															
Kadur															
Chitaldroog															
Coorg	28 4	28 12	23 4	28 12	29 3	23 15	110 0	110 0	110 0	10 5	9 12	9 9	9 10	9 10	8 13
Jeypore	...	...	...	23 0	23 0	21 8	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	16 4	14 12	14 12	16 0
Kishengurh	...	...	...	26 0	24 0	25 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 12	16 0	15 8
Kerrowlee	...	...	...	28 2	27 8	28 12	...	...	...	14 4	13 15	14 6	14 0	13 12	14 0
Ulwur	...	...	...	22 12	22 11	29 0	...	...	...	15 7	15 7	15 13	14 12	14 12	15 5
Bhurtpore (City)	...	...	...	22 7	23 3	26 12	...	...	...	12 4	12 4	12 5	12 0	12 0	12 0
Ajmere	...	...	...	25 0	25 0	24 0	80 0	80 0	70 0	17 0	17 0	17 0	15 0	15 0	15 0
Deoli Cantonment	...	...	...	29 4	30 6	24 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 10	13 10	12 12
Erinpura	...	...	...							R a. p.	R a. p. per md.	R a. p			
Sirohee	...	...	...												
Abu	...	...	...												
Anadra	...	...	...												
Hilly Tracts of Meywar	...	...	...	20 0	23 0	25 0	†	†	†	3 8 0	3 10 0	3 4 0	No return received		
Meywar (Oodeypore)	...	...	...	18 5¾	19 8½	17 9½	200 0	200 0	200 0	S. Ch. 12 8 R a. p.	S. Ch. 12 8 R a. p. per md.	S. Ch. 10 8¾ R a. p.	11 8	11 2	12 5
Bánswára (Meywar Agency)	...	...	...	30 0	33 12	37 8	...	...	...	12 8	12 8	10 8¾	12 1¾	12 1¾	10 2½
Partábgarh („)	...	...	...	21 9	19 11	26 14	...	...	...	3 8 6	...	...	11 4	11 4	10 10
Marwar (Jodhpore)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2 7 0	...	...	16 4	16 4	15 7
Bikaneer	...	...	...	17 0	17 8	16 8	...	...	...	...	...	No return received			
Boondee	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	S. Ch. ...	S. Ch. ...	S. Ch. ...	11 8	11 8	11 8
Kotah	...	...	...	32 0	32 0	26 8	240 0	240 0	240 0	13 8	13 8	12 4	No return received		
Tonk	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	11 12
Jhallawar	...	...	...	26 3	24 8½	23 11	...	...	...	10 14	10 7	10 14	No return received		
Shahpoora	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 10	10 3½	10 10
Dholpur	...	...	...	23 7	24 3	27 9	...	...	...	13 8	13 8	13 3	12 10	12 10	12 6
Indore	...	...	...	19 3	18 0	20 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	12 0	12 0	12 5	11 6	11 6	12 2
Gwalior	...	...	...	22 12	21 15	23 5	109 8	109 8	91 4	...	...	...	11 14	12 0	11 14
Goona	...	...	...	36 0	35 0	27 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	12 8	12 8	12 0	12 0	12 0	11 8
Baghelkhand (Sutna)	...	...	...	32 1	35 8	33 3	160 0	160 0	160 0	12 0	12 0	12 7	11 4	11 4	11 11

† Eight pies per bundle.

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

J. WESTLAND,
Offg. 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 NOVEMBER 1883 PUBLISHED IN PAGES 2288 AND 2289 OF THE SUPPLEMENT TO THE "GAZETTE OF INDIA", DATED 15th DECEMBER 1883.

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Province.	Districts.	Wheat. Present fortnight.	Wheat. Past fortnight.	Wheat. Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Barley. Present fortnight.	Barley. Past fortnight.	Barley. Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Rice. Best sort. Present fortnight.	Rice. Best sort. Past fortnight.	Rice. Best sort. Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Rice. Common. Present fortnight.	Rice. Common. Past fortnight.	Rice. Common. Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), *Holcus Sorghum*. Present fortnight.	Great Millet. 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, 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.
		S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	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	10 6	10 2	11 3	12 8	11 5	12 9	10 2	9 15	10 2	11 4	11 2	11 2	29 0	29 14	33 7	...	...	...	35 4	32 11	34 14	31 11	29 6	36 15	96 0	113 3	96 0	12 4	12 4	13 4	12 0	12 0	13 0
	Kolar	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	11 2	12 8	12 8	13 10	16 0	16 0	14 3	...	...	...	...	...	41 10	44 0	43 0	35 0	32 0	30 0	37 10	192 0	172 6	172 6	12 4	12 4	13 8	12 0	12 0	13 3
	Túmkúr	13 8	13 8	14 8	12 0	12 0	13 0	13 8	14 0	12 8	14 0	14 8	13 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	44 0	46 0	46 0	38 0	40 0	45 0	340 0	340 0	340 0	11 8	11 8	12 8	11 0	11 0	12 0
	Mysore	10 8	11 0	12 4	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	10 8	13 4	12 4	11 0	33 4	35 0	37 0	...	...	...	28 12	30 0	27 0	36 0	33 0	32 0	75 0	75 0	78 0	8 12	8 12	8 4	8 8	8 8	8 0
	Shimoga	13 10	13 10	14 11	14 11	15 12	15 12	14 11	14 11	10 8	18 14	18 14	13 10	37 13	42 0	35 11	...	...	...	37 13	37 13	35 3	33 10	33 10	31 8	480 0	480 0	480 0	10 8	10 8	11 0	10 8	10 8	10 8
	Kadur	14 0	14 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	14 0	21 0	22 0	11 0	23 0	24 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	42 0	42 0	25 0	36 0	36 0	23 0	64 0	64 0	64 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	11 0

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

J. WESTLAND,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

Comparative Statement of the Net Indian Sea and Land Customs Revenue (excluding Salt Revenue) for the first eight months of the official year 1883-84, and of the twelve preceding years.

(IN THOUSANDS OF RUPEES.)

Year.	FOR THE EIGHT MONTHS, APRIL TO NOVEMBER. 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	6,71	49,00	13,13	68,84	4,79	29,36	2,58	37,23	86	86	1,17	2,89	2,29	8,15	9,00	19,44	1,06	2,79	12,17	16,02	15,71	90,66	1,06,37	38,05	1,44,42	1871-72.
1872-73	8,38	48,46	14,63	71,47	3,52	28,03	2,21	33,76	73	81	1,49	3,03	2,59	7,85	7,18	17,62	1,98	3,15	21,34	26,47	17,20	88,30	1,05,50	46,85	1,52,35	1872-73.
1873-74	6,78	46,47	10,59	63,84	4,18	29,42	2,19	35,79	78	67	77	2,22	2,37	8,96	8,74	20,07	2,16	3,04	15,87	21,07	16,27	88,56	1,04,83	38,16	1,42,99	1873-74.
1874-75	7,61	52,61	8,00	68,22	4,21	30,06	2,43	36,70	75	48	87	2,10	2,20	9,16	8,66	20,02	2,66	4,42	10,80	17,88	17,43	96,73	1,14,16	30,76	1,44,92	1874-75.
1875-76	8,18	50,73	9,06	67.97	4,41	25,82	3,56	33,79	83	67	95	2,45	2,79	9,55	8,18	20,52	2,49	3,23	18,80	24,52	18,70	90,00	1,08,70	40,55	1,49,25	1875-76.
1876-77	8,39	44,31	8,51	61,21	5,42	26,64	68	32,74	1,01	50	16	1,67	3,54	8,21	5,48	17,23	2,87	3,49	13,45	19,81	21,23	83,15	1,04,38	28,28	1,32,66	1876-77.
1877-78	9,55	54,56	10,34	74,45	5,64	31,43	62	37,69	1,34	60	27	2,21	3,56	5,60	1,38	10,54	3,21	4,00	9,93	17,14	23,30	96,19	1,19,49	22,54	1,42,03	1877-78.
1878-79	8,67	45,20	9,11	62,88	5,62	29,17	1,37	36,16	1,26	39	16	1,81	3,72	6,20	2,95	12,87	4,60	4,48	15,09	24,17	23,87	85,34	1,09,21	28,68	1,37,89	1878-79.
1879-80	7,83	42,20	5,93	55,96	6,15	24,13	1,17	31,45	2,06	49	14	2,69	3,39	6,18	4,53	14,10	4,42	4,14	17,75	26,31	23,85	77,14	1,00,99	29,52	1,30,51	1879-80.
1880-81	8,54	40,52	7,27	56,33	5,61	35,12	1,26	41,99	3,09	75	15	3,99	3,31	7,17	5,52	16,00	3,12	5,24	21,19	29,55	23,67	88,80	1,12,47	35,39	1,47,86	1880-81.
1881-82	8,55	37,49	9,88	55,92	6,65	30,82	1,01	38,48	2,56	91	22	3,69	3,21	6,61	3,49	13,31	4,54	5,14	24,53	34,21	25,51	80,97	1,06,48	39,13	1,45,61	1881-82.
1882-83	9,28	5	10,02	19,35	6,57	-1,05*	92	6,44	2,27	3	38	2,68	3,59	2	2,65	6,26	5,23	5	29,32	34,60	26,94	—90*	26,04	43,29	69,33	1882-83.
1883-84	9,28	17	11,48	20,93	7,10	30	89	8,29	2,42	2	33	2,77	3,35	8	3,48	6,91	5,18	11	21,45	26,74	27,33	68	28,01	37,63	65,64	1883-84.

* The amount refunded is greater than the duty collected.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE,
STATISTICAL BRANCH;
Calcutta, 17th December 1883.

J. WESTLAND,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

SYNOPSIS OF TRANSACTIONS OF THE GUARANTEED RAILWAY COMPANIES FROM THE COMMENCEMENT OF OPERATION TO END OF THE YEAR 1882.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
Mileage.			Railway.	Capital Subscribed.						Capital Withdrawn.						Balance of Capital in the Government treasury to meet further expenditure.	Capital Outlay.					
				During 1882.			To end of 1882.			During 1882.			To end of 1882.				On Construction Account.		On Stores.			
Open for traffic.	Mean length open during 1881.	Under construction on 31st December 1881.		In England.	In India.	Total.	In England.	In India.	Total.	In England.	In India.	Total.	In England.	In India.	Total.		During 1882.	To end of 1882.	During 1882.	To end of 1882.	Suspense (Capital Advance Account).	Total.
				R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
159·91	159·91	. .	Eastern Bengal	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	3,52,18,516	1,79,846	3,53,98,362	4,04,705	4,57,008	52,303	1,81,84,784	1,73,01,552	3,54,86,336	67,974	54,607	3,15,95,393	45,840	9,62,388	71,445	3,54,86,336
861	859½	. .	Madras	11,14,003	. .	11,14,003	11,52,91,079	. . .	11,52,91,079	8,75,510	9,13,716	38,206	6,16,19,374	5,23,50,234	11,39,69,608	13,21,371	3,16,144	11,15,14,598	4,49,504	25,04,609	70,500	11,39,69,608
(a)663	663	. .	South Indian	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	4,50,35,259	13,320	4,50,48,579	6,06,374	4,59,824	1,16,550	3,00,00,311	1,53,68,936	4,53,69,280	3,20,701	2,11,673	4,39,21,429	46,786	23,36,248	11,603	4,53,69,280
(b)460·90	458·38	20·28	Bombay, Baroda and Central India	10,90,227	. .	10,90,227	8,76,58,115	2,36,425	8,78,94,540	22,02,482	12,58,839	9,13,643	5,01,92,937	3,70,96,154	8,75,89,091	3,05,449	9,83,169	8,47,31,902	1,23,525	34,15,476	58,287	8,75,89,091
(c)1,457·75	1,453·20	. .	Great Indian Peninsula	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	25,23,83,944	62,38,069	25,86,22,043	38,26,352	38,21,948	4,404	14,98,83,552	10,77,06,947	25,75,90,499	10,31,544	11,63,742	25,22,49,649	11,43,108	53,41,804	754	25,75,90,499
546·85	546·85	. .	Oudh and Rohilkhund. Main Line	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	6,06,50,254	42,44,192	6,48,94,446	15,45,181	5,94,155	21,39,336	3,14,94,675	3,31,75,597	6,46,70,272	2,24,174	11,21,7[illegible]6	6,13,16,362	4,30,244	29,72,567	3,81,343	6,46,70,272
. . .	. . .	129	Oudh and Rohilkhund. Northern Extension	50,00,637	. .	50,00,637	50,00,637	. . .	50,00,637	36,822	5,72,746	6,09,568	36,822	5,72,746	6,09,568	43,91,069	5,96,571	5,96,571	18,683	18,683	5,686	6,09,568
663¼	663¼	. .	Sind, Punjab and Delhi	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	11,99,27,122	9,41,818	12,08,68,940	9,79,215	13,77,984	3,98,769	6,11,93,524	5,87,56,870	11,99,50,394	9,18,546	85,438	11,60,15,535	3,08,000	30,43,068	8,220	11,99,50,394
			Total	27,95,501	. .	27,95,501	72,11,64,926	1,18,53,700	73,30,18,626	1,04,76,641	71,22,508	33,54,133	40,29,06,012	32,23,29,036	72,52,35,048	77,83,578	42,55,840	70,40,71,349	13,20,286	2,14,94,654	3,30,955	72,52,35,048

1	2	3	4	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43
			Railway.	Revenue Account, 1882.						Guaranteed Interest paid for 1882.			Guaranteed Interest from commencement to end of 1882.							Loss to State.		Control.	
				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 1882.	Contribution to Provident Fund from commencement to end of 1882.	Interest charged in surplus half-years on Capital overdrawn from commencement to end of 1882.	Railway Company's moiety of surplus profits from commencement to end of 1882.	During 1882.	From commencement to end of 1882.	State charge for control for 1882.	State charge for control from commencement to end of 1882.
				R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
159·91	159·91	. .	Eastern Bengal	61,25,726	24,87,288	(d)36,38,438	35,201	3,876	17,90,659	16,72,327	4,623	16,76,950	2,05,21,512	1,62,312	2,96,83,854	3,18,27,861	1,75,123	2,23,298	39,08,007	8,06,293	21,62,427	20,290	23,71,360
861	859½	. .	Madras	69,18,571	43,47,730	25,70,841	. .	. . .	. . .	56,89,011	. . .	56,89,011	11,74,53,621	. . .	11,74,53,621	5,08,75,938	. . .	. . .	...	31,18,170	6,65,77,735	1,00,652	19,38,011
(a)663	663	. .	South Indian	37,58,714	23,56,386	14,02,328	. .	12,228	. . .	21,28,643	. . .	21,28,643	2,94,13,011	. . .	2,94,13,011	1,27,46,326	. . .	14,153	...	7,38,543	1,65,80,838		
(b)460·90	458·38	20·28	Bombay, Baroda and Central India	1,01,76,190	51,65,317	50,10,873	4,746	4,569	16,12,692	42,99,906	3,259	43,03,165	8,33,43,810	1,97,486	8,35,41,296	5,04,63,721	62,202	7,850	18,38,377	98,461	3,49,86,291	1,39,843	30,68,257
(c)1,457·75	1,453·20	. .	Great Indian Peninsula	1,53,63,201	1,72,13,368	1,81,49,833	61,350	. . .	64,11,765	1,24,55,400	37,710	1,24,93,290	23,67,08,405	45,15,452	24,12,23,857	18,40,42,856	1,88,193	58,571	1,23,78,847	23,80,400	6,98,06,612		
546·85	546·85	. .	Oudh and Rohilkhund. Main Line	52,62,844	34,61,473	18,01,371	. . .	. . .	. . .	29,52,855	7,145	29,60,000	3,27,90,455	4,01,397	3,31,91,852	1,49,39,915	. . .	. . .	. . .	11,58,629	1,82,51,237	66,271	8,61,565
. . .	. . .	129	Oudh and Rohilkhund. Northern Extension	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	1,07,622	. . .	1,07,622	1,07,622	. . .	1,07,622	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	(7,622	1,07,622)		
663¼	663¼	. .	Sind, Punjab and Delhi	1,00,32,324	66,21,444	34,10,880	. .	. . .	. . .	60,33,905	6,971	60,40,876	10,83,07,684	5,21,268	10,88,28,952	3,82,06,550	. . .	. . .	21,122	26,29,996	7,06,43,521	81,230	17,81,734
			Total	7,76,37,570	4,16,53,006	3,59,84,564	91,805	20,673	98,15,116	3,53,39,750	59,708	3,53,99,467	43,76,46,150	57,97,915	44,34,44,065	38,31,03,657	4,25,518	3,03,872	1,81,46,553	45,65,728	27,92,16,911	4,07,667	1,00,31,299

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
				£	£	£	£		£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
			Eastern Bengal	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	3,228,364	16,486	3,244,850	37,098	41,901	4,803	1,666,938	1,585,976	3,252,914	8,064	5,014	3,171,244	4,202	88,219	6,540	3,252,914
			Madras	102,200	. .	102,200	10,568,349	. . .	10,568,349	80,255	83,757	3,502	5,648,443	4,798,771	10,447,214	121,135	28,980	10,224,913	41,213	229,588	7,287	10,447,214
			South Indian	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	4,315,879	1,276	4,317,155	58,111	44,066	14,045	2,875,033	1,472,856	4,347,889	30,734	20,573	4,122,887	4,484	228,890	1,112	4,347,889
			Bombay, Baroda and Central India	99,938	. .	99,938	8,035,327	21,672	8,056,999	201,894	115,334	86,500	4,628,519	3,400,480	8,028,999	28,000	90,124	7,767,691	11,323	313,085	51,177	8,028,999
			Great Indian Peninsula	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	23,135,195	571,826	23,707,021	350,749	350,345	404	13,730,326	9,873,137	23,612,463	94,558	106,677	23,122,835	104,703	489,647	60	23,612,463
			Oudh and Rohilkhund. Main Line	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	6,065,025	424,419	6,486,444	154,519	59,415	213,934	3,149,468	3,317,559	6,467,027	22,417	112,173	6,131,636	43,025	297,257	38,134	6,467,027
			Oudh and Rohilkhund. Northern Extension	500,064	. .	500,064	500,064	. . .	500,064	3,682	57,275	60,957	3,682	57,275	60,957	439,107	59,657	59,657	1,868	1,868	568	60,957
			Sind, Punjab and Delhi	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	10,893,320	86,333	11,079,653	89,761	126,315	36,554	5,609,406	5,386,046	10,995,452	84,201	7,837	10,634,757	28,233	361,450	755	10,995,452
			Total	297,926	. .	297,926	66,841,523	1,122,012	67,963,535	976,069	645,088	330,981	37,320,815	29,892,100	67,212,915	750,620	405,333	65,235,070	118,805	2,005,004	27,159	67,212,915

1	2	3	4	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43
				£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
			Eastern Bengal	561,525	228,001	333,524	3,227	356	164,144	153,297	424	153,721	2,706,143	14,878	2,721,021	2,917,554	16,053	20,469	358,234	82,160	198,223		
			Madras	634,202	398,542	235,660	. .	. . .	. . .	521,493	. . .	521,493	10,766,582	. . .	10,766,582	4,663,631	. . .	. . .	. . .	285,832	6,102,961		
			South Indian	360,210	225,820	134,390	. .	1,172	. . .	203,995	. . .	203,995	2,818,747	. . .	2,818,747	1,221,523	. . .	1,356	. . .	70,777	1,598,580		
			Bombay, Baroda and Central India	932,817	473,487	459,330	435	419	147,830	394,158	299	394,457	7,639,849	18,104	7,657,953	4,025,841	5,702	720	168,536	9,026	3,207,070		
			Great Indian Peninsula	3,241,627	1,577,892	1,663,735	5,624	. . .	587,745	1,141,753	3,457	1,145,210	21,698,269	413,918	22,112,187	16,870,595	17,251	5,369	1,134,728	210,028	6,398,940		
			Oudh and Rohilkhund. Main Line	526,284	346,147	180,137	. .	. . .	. . .	295,286	714	296,000	3,279,046	40,139	3,319,185	1,493,992	. . .	. . .	. . .	115,863	1,825,133		
			Oudh and Rohilkhund. Northern Extension	. . .	. . .	. . .	. .	. . .	. . .	10,762	. . .	10,762	10,762	. . .	10,762	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	10,762	10,762		
			Sind, Punjab and Delhi	919,630	606,966	312,664	. .	. . .	. . .	553,108	639	553,747	9,928,205	47,733	9,975,988	3,502,267	. . .	. . .	1,936	241,083	6,475,657		
			Total	7,176,205	3,856,855	3,319,440	8,416	1,947	899,719	3,273,852	5,533	3,279,385	58,347,603	534,822	59,882,425	35,295,393	39,006	27,914	1,663,434	432,155	25,817,386		

* Includes R5,411 f
over prior to 1876 and
between 1877-80, not h

(a) Includes 8 mile
(b) " 22·12
(c) " 169 50
(d) " R1,19,5
1882.
" R10,80
1882.

NOTE.—Column 4
" 41

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

SYNOPSIS OF TRANSACTIONS OF THE GUARANTEED RAILWAY COMPANIES FROM THE COMMENCEMENT OF OPERATION TO END OF THE YEAR 1882.

6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED.					CAPITAL WITHDRAWN.							CAPITAL OUTLAY.					
During 1882.		To end of 1882.			During 1882.			To end of 1882.			Balance of Capital in the Government Treasury to meet further expenditure.	On Construction Account.		On Stores.		Suspense (Capital Advance Account).	
In India.	Total.	In England.	In India.	Total.	In England.	In India.	Total.	In England.	In India.	Total.		During 1882.	To end of 1882.	During 1882.	To end of 1882.		Total.
R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
. . . .	. . . .	3,52,18,516	1,79,846	3,53,98,362	4,04,705	4,57,008	52,303	1,81,84,784	1,73,01,552	3,54,86,336	87,974	54,607	3,15,95,393	45,840	9,62,388	71,445	3,54,86,336
. . 11,14,009	. . 11,14,009	11,52,91,079	. . .	11,52,91,079	8,75,510	0,13,716	38,206	6,16,19,374	5,23,50,234	11,39,69,608	13,21,371	3,16,144	11,15,44,598	4,40,504	25,04,609	78,500	11,39,69,608
. . . .	. . . .	4,50,35,259	13,320	4,50,48,579	6,06,374	4,59,824	1,46,550	3,00,00,344	1,53,68,936	4,53,69,280	3,20,701	2,14,673	4,39,21,429	46,783	23,36,248	11,603	4,53,69,280
. . 10,00,227	. . . .	8,76,58,115	2,36,426	8,78,94,540	22,02,482	12,58,830	9,13,643	5,04,92,937	3,70,96,154	8,75,89,091	3,06,449	9,83,169	8,47,31,992	1,23,525	34,15,476	5,58,287	8,75,89,091
. . . .	. . . .	25,23,83,944	62,38,069	25,86,22,043	38,26,552	38,21,948	4,404	14,98,83,552	10,77,06,947	25,75,90,499	10,31,544	11,63,742	25,22,49,649	11,43,108	53,41,604	754	25,75,90,499
. . . .	. . . .	6,06,50,254	42,44,192	6,48,94,446	15,45,181	5,94,155	21,39,336	3,14,94,675	3,31,75,597	6,46,70,272	2,24,171	11,21,7.6	6,13,16,362	4,30,244	20,72,567	3,81,343	6,46,70,272
. . 50,00,637	. . . .	50,00,637	. . .	50,00,637	36,822	5,72,746	6,09,568	36,822	5,72,746	6,09,568	43,91,069	5,96,571	5,96,571	18,683	18,683	5,686	6,09,568
. . . .	. . . .	11,99,27,122	9,41,318	12,08,68,940	9,79,215	13,77,984	3,08,769	6,11,93,524	5,87,56,870	11,99,50,394	9,18,546	85,438	11,60,15,535	3,08,000	39,43,088	8,220	11,99,50,394
. . 27,95,591	. . . .	72,11,64,926	1,18,53,700	73,30,18,626	1,04,76,641	71,22,508	33,54,133	40,29,06,012	32,23,29,036	72,52,35,048	77,83,578	42,55,840	70,40,71,349	13,29,286	2,14,94,654	3,30,955	72,52,35,048
£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
. . . .	. . . .	3,228,364	16,486	3,244,850	37,098	41,001	4,803	1,066,938	1,585,976	3,252,914	8,064	5,014	3,171,244	4,202	88,219	6,540	3,252,914
. . 102,200	. . . .	10,568,349	. . .	10,568,349	80,255	83,757	3,502	5,648,443	4,798,771	10,447,214	121,135	28,980	10,224,913	41,213	229,588	7,287	10,447,214
. . . .	. . . .	4,315,879	1,276	4,317,155	58,111	44,066	14,045	2,875,033	1,472,856	4,347,889	30,734	20,573	4,122,887	4,484	223,890	1,112	4,347,889
. . 93,038	. . . .	8,035,327	21,672	8,056,999	201,894	115,394	86,500	4,628,519	3,400,480	8,028,999	28,000	90,124	7,767,091	11,323	313,085	51,177	8,028,999
. . . .	. . . .	23,135,195	571,826	23,707,021	350,749	350,345	404	13,739,326	9,873,137	23,612,463	94,558	106,677	23,122,885	104,703	489,647	69	23,612,463
. . . .	. . . .	6,065,025	424,419	6,489,444	154,519	59,415	213,934	3,149,468	3,317,559	6,467,027	22,417	112,173	6,131,636	43,025	297,257	38,134	6,467,027
. . 500,064	. . . .	500,064	. . .	500,064	3,682	57,275	60,957	3,682	57,275	60,957	439,107	59,657	59,657	1,868	1,868	568	60,957
. . . .	. . . .	10,993,320	86,333	11,079,653	89,761	126,315	36,554	5,609,406	5,386,046	10,995,452	84,201	7,837	10,634,757	28,233	361,450	755	10,995,452
. . 297,926	. . . .	66,841,523	1,122,012	67,963,535	976,069	645,088	330,981	37,320,815	29,892,100	67,212,915	750,620	405,333	65,235,070	118,805	2,005,004	27,159	67,212,915

24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39
REVENUE ACCOUNT, 1882.						GUARANTEED INTEREST PAID FOR 1882.			GUARANTEED INTEREST FROM COMMENCEMENT TO END OF 1882.						
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 1882.	Contribution to Provident Fund from commencement to end of 1882.	Interest charged in surplus half-years on Capital overdrawn from commencement to end of 1882.	Railway Company's moiety of surplus profits from commencement to end of 1882.
R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
61,25,726	24,87,288	36,38,438	35,201	3,876	17,90,659	16,72,327	4,623	16,76,950	2,95,21,512	1,62,312	2,96,83,854	3,18,27,861	1,75,123	2,23,298	39,08,607
69,18,571	43,47,730	25,70,841	. .	. . .	. . .	56,89,011	. . .	56,89,011	11,74,53,621	. . .	11,74,53,621	5,08,75,868	. . .	. . .	...
37,58,711	23,56,386	14,02,328	. .	12,228	. . .	21,28,643	. . .	21,28,643	2,94,13,011	. . .	2,94,13,011	1,27,46,326	. . .	14,153	...
1,01,76,190	51,65,317	50,10,873	4,746	4,569	16,12,692	42,99,906	3,239	43,03,145	8,33,43,810	1,97,486	8,35,41,296	5,04,63,721	62,202	7,850	18,38,577
1,53,63,201	1,72,13,368	1,81,49,833	61,350	. . .	67,11,765	1,24,55,490	37,710	1,24,93,200	23,67,08,405	45,15,452	24,12,23,857	18,40,42,856	1,88,193	58,571	1,23,78,847
52,62,844	34,61,473	18,01,371	. .	. . .	. . .	29,52,855	7,145	29,60,000	3,27,90,455	4,01,397	3,31,91,852	1,49,30,915	. . .	. . .	. . .
. . .	. . .	. . .	. .	. . .	. . .	1,07,622	. . .	1,07,622	1,07,622	. . .	1,07,622	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .
1,00,32,324	66,21,444	34,10,880	. .	. . .	. . .	60,33,905	6,971	60,40,876	10,83,07,684	5,21,268	10,88,28,952	3,82,06,550	. . .	. . .	21,122
7,76,37,570	4,16,53,006	3,59,84,564	91,805	20,673	98,15,116	3,53,39,750	59,708	3,53,99,467	63,76,46,150	57,97,915	64,34,44,065	38,31,03,067	4,25,518	3,03,872	1,81,46,553
£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
561,525	228,001	333,524	3,227	356	164,144	153,297	424	153,721	2,706,143	14,878	2,721,021	2,917,554	16,053	20,469	358,234
631,202	398,542	235,660	. .	. . .	. . .	521,493	. . .	521,493	10,766,582	. . .	10,766,582	4,663,621	. . .	. . .	. . .
360,210	225,820	134,390	. .	1,172	. . .	203,995	. . .	203,995	2,818,747	. . .	2,818,747	1,221,523	. . .	1,356	. . .
932,817	473,487	459,330	435	419	147,830	394,158	299	394,457	7,639,849	18,104	7,657,953	4,625,841	5,702	720	168,536
3,241,627	1,577,892	1,663,735	5,624	. . .	587,745	1,141,753	3,457	1,145,210	21,698,269	413,918	22,112,187	16,870,595	17,251	5,369	1,134,728
526,284	346,147	180,137	. .	. . .	. . .	295,286	714	296,000	3,279,046	40,139	3,319,185	1,493,992	. . .	. . .	. . .
. . .	. . .	. . .	. .	. . .	. . .	10,762	. . .	10,762	10,762	. . .	10,762	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .
919,630	606,966	312,664	. .	. . .	. . .	553,108	639	553,747	9,928,205	47,783	9,975,988	3,502,267	. . .	. . .	1,936
7,176,205	3,856,855	3,319,440	8,416	1,947	899,719	3,273,852	5,533	3,279,385	58,847,603	534,822	59,382,425	35,295,393	39,006	27,914	1,663,434

40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49
LOSS TO STATE.		CONTROL.		LAND.					
During 1882.	From commencement to end of 1882.	State charge for control for 1882.	State charge for control from commencement to end of 1882.	Value of land made over during 1882.	Value of land made over from commencement to end of 1882.	Value of land restored to Government during 1882.	Value of land restored to Government from commencement to end of 1882.	Loss of land revenue on land made over during 1882.	Loss of land revenue on land made over from commencement to end of 1882, capitalised.
R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
8,06,203	21,62,423	20,294	23,71,360	12,029	18,32,626	...	5,49,097	...	1,61,515
31,18,170	6,65,77,753	1,00,632	19,43,014	85	9,91,193	3	1,32,635	200	8,29,710
7,38,543	1,06,80,838			4,521	16,16,817	62	57,986	1,180	5,44,780
98 461	3,49,86,204	1,39,843	30,68,257	29,859	57,81,701	. .	67,187	48	4,78,641
23,80,400	6,98,06,612			26,114	*54,61,015	. .	14,11,765	1,427	4,04,082
11,58,629	1,82,51,937	66,271	8,61,565	71,455	8,90,472	678	27,971	6,097	2,36,252
(7,622	1,07,622								
21,122	26,29,996	7,06,43,521	81,230	17,81,734	4,350	11,24,098	. .	1,16,191	3,975	1,63,447
45,65,728	27,92,16,911	4,07,667	1,00,31,299	1,48,413	1,76,98,022	743	23,62,642	12,927	28,18,427
£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
82,160	198,223								
285,832	6,102,961								
70,777	1,598,580								
9,026	3,207,070								
219,038	6,398,940								
115,863	1,825,193								
10,762	10,762								
241,083	6,475657								
492,155	25,817,386								

* Includes R5,411 for value of land in Nagpur and Central Provinces made over prior to 1876 and R18,603 for value of land in those Provinces made over between 1877-80, not hitherto included in these statements.

(a) Includes 8 miles of foreign lines.
(b) „ 22·12 ditto.
(c) „ 169·50 ditto.
(d) „ R1,19,980 reserved from the net earnings of the first half of 1882, for renewal of Permanent Way and Rolling Stock.
„ R10,300 reserved from the net earnings of the second half of 1882, for renewal of Permanent Way and Rolling Stock.

NOTE.—Column 40=(27, 28, 29, 32)—26.
„ 41=(35, 37, 38, 39)—36.

A. FILGATE, *Lieutenant-Colonel, R.E.,*
Accountant General, Public Works Department.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

RAILWAY TRAFFIC.

No. XLV 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 November 1882. Total.	Receipts for week ending 18th November 1882. Per mile open.	Total mean length open.	Receipts for week ending 17th November 1883. Total.	Receipts for week ending 17th November 1883. Per mile open.	Total Receipts from 1st April to 18th November 1882. Total.	Total Receipts from 1st April to 18th November 1882. Per mile open per week.	Total Receipts from 1st April to 17th November 1883. Total.	Total Receipts from 1st April to 17th November 1883. Per mile open per week.	Total Increase in 1883-84.	Total Decrease in 1883-84
			R	R		R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
	Guaranteed.												
24th Nov. 1883	Eastern Bengal(a)	172	1,57,031	913	172	94,844	551	37,63,335	660	29,94,782	528	. . .	7,68,553
17th ditto	Oudh and Rohilkhand	547	1,10,869	203	547	1,11,083	203	31,03,902	171	35,59,063	197	4,55,161	. . . .
17th ditto	Sind, Punjab & Delhi	676	2,58,607	383	735	1,90,606	259	60,35,650	269	71,35,794	293	11,00,144	. . .
24th ditto	Madras	861	1,09,888	128	861	1,12,989	131	44,44,494	155	41,62,464	147	. . .	2,82,030
24th ditto	South Indian	655	78,152	120	655	69,433	106	24,57,621	113	25,44,580	118	86,959	. . .
24th ditto	Great Indian Peninsula	1,458	6,58,531	452	1,458	6,45,795	443	1,98,45,863	413	1,98,81,098	415	35,235	. . .
17th ditto	Bombay, Baroda and Central India	461	1,91,785	416	461	2,07,136	449	59,41,379	389	68,13,278	448	8,71,899	. . .
	TOTAL	4,830	15,64,863	324	4,889	14,31,886	293	4,55,92,244	285	4,70,91,059	292	14,98,815	. . .
	State.												
1st Dec. 1883	East Indian	1,507	9,73,508	646	1,509	8,93,542	592	2,76,71,328	554	3,11,59,934	626	34,88,606	. . .
24th Nov. 1883	Calcutta and South-Eastern	33	2,992	91	56	5,460	98	1,29,859	127	1,84,164	103	54,305	. . .
24th ditto	Nalhati	27	1,185	44	27	1,131	42	43,426	48	50,618	57	7,192	. . .
24th ditto	Northern Bengal	230	54,661	238	239	50,000	209	12,70,808	166	13,37,546	172	66,738	. . .
24th ditto	Tirhoot	85	13,855	163	166	18,179	110	3,97,462	150	5,42,040	99	1,44,578	. . .
20th Oct. 1883	Patna-Gya	57	8,055	141	. .	(b) . . .	.	(c)2,82,203	170	(d)2,53,257	153	. . .	28,946
17th Nov. 1883	Cawnpore-Achnera	138	13,265	96	138	11,767	85	3,34,616	73	3,43,852	75	9,236	. . .
24th ditto	Dildarnagar-Ghazipur	12	999	83	12	928	77	28,338	71	28,437	72	99	. . .
24th ditto	Rajputana-Malwa	1,116	2,28,268	200	1,117	2,47,950	222	62,75,829	170	74,77,566	208	12,01,737	. . .
24th ditto	Wardha Coal	45	10,434	232	45	10,956	243	3,30,915	222	4,25,152	286	94,237	. . .
24th ditto	Nagpur & Chhattisgarh	98	6,736	69	149	16,403	110	3,06,121	95	7,17,917	146	4,11,796	. . .
17th ditto	Rangoon and Irrawaddy Valley	161	35,409	220	161	30,962	192	8,88,830	167	8,57,219	161	. . .	31,611
24th ditto	Sindia	75	5,791	77	75	6,807	91	1,95,241	78	2,02,378	82	7,137	. . .
17th ditto	Punjab Northern	419	56,043	134	421	52,345	124	18,54,539	138	19,55,723	141	1,01,184	. . .
17th ditto	Indus Valley and Kandahar	660	1,58,964	241	660	92,293	140	29,71,505	136	44,28,176	203	14,56,671	. . .
24th ditto	Kauria-Dhurla	32	2,250	70	32	2,799	87	51,579	49	68,336	65	16,757	. . .
24th ditto	Rewari-Ferozepore	. .	. . .	.	89	5,720	64	. . .	. .	2,44,072	83	2,44,072	. . .
	TOTAL	3,188	5,93,902	186	(e)3,387	5,53,700	163	1,53,61,271	146	1,91,16,453	169	37,55,182	. . .
	Assisted Company.												
24th Nov. 1883	Bengal Central	21	993	47	35	2,906	83	(f)3,777	37	70,994	61	67,217	. .
	Native States.												
17th ditto	Bhavnagar-Goudal	193	12,256	64	193	11,885	62	5,28,920	83	5,77,371	91	48,451	. . .
24th ditto	Nizam's	121	15,716	130	121	16,128	133	5,34,983	134	5,04,564	126	. . .	30,419
17th ditto	Mysore	86	5,520	64	86	4,744	55	1,98,672	70	1,99,270	70	598	. . .
24th ditto	Jodhpore	19	494	26	19	600	32	(g)11,418	29	24,227	39	12,809	. . .
	TOTAL	419	33,986	81	419	33,357	80	12,73,993	93	13,05,432	94	31,439	. . .
	GRAND TOTAL	9,965	31,67,612	318	(e)10,239	29,15,391	285	8,99,02,613	274	9,87,43,872	292	88,41,259	. . .
	GROSS ESTIMATED EXPENSES	. .	. . .	.	. .	. . .	.	4,64,78,390	141	5,01,68,523	148	. . .	. . .
	NET RECEIPTS	. .	. . .	.	. .	. . .	.	4,34,24,223	133	4,85,75,349	144	51,51,126	. . .

(a) Exclusive of the Co.'s share of the earnings of the Bengal Central Railway.
(b) Return not received.
(c) Total receipts from 1st April to 21st October 1882.
(d) Total receipts from 1st April to 20th October 1883.
(e) Excludes mileage of Patna-Gya S. Railway (57).
(f) Total receipts from 16th October to 18th November 1882.
(g) Total receipts from 24th June to 18th November 1883.

R. A. SARGEAUNT, *Major, R.E.,*
Offg. Under-Secretary.

FORT WILLIAM,
The 15th December 1883.

E

No. XLVI 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 November 1882. Total.	Receipts for week ending 25th November 1882. Per mile open.	Total mean length open.	Receipts for week ending 24th November 1883. Total.	Receipts for week ending 24th November 1883. Per mile open.	Total Receipts from 1st April to 25th November 1882. Total.	Total Receipts from 1st April to 25th November 1882. Per mile open per week.	Total Receipts from 1st April to 24th November 1883. Total.	Total Receipts from 1st April to 24th November 1883. 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
1st Dec. 1883	Eastern Bengal (a)	172	1,61,040	936	172	90,906	529	39,24,375	668	30,85,688	528	...	8,38,687
24th Nov. 1883	Oudh and Rohilkhand	547	1,20,944	221	547	1,09,265	200	32,24,845	173	36,66,783	197	4,41,938	...
24th ditto	Sind, Punjab and Delhi	676	2,32,083	343	735	2,12,795	289	62,67,733	271	73,55,776	293	10,88,043	...
1st Dec. 1883	Madras	861	1,08,305	126	861	1,25,149	145	45,54,199	155	43,06,756	147	...	2,47,443
1st ditto	South Indian	655	60,537	92	655	70,698	108	25,18,158	113	26,15,760	117	97,602	...
24th Nov. 1883	Great Indian Peninsula	1,458	7,10,681	487	1,458	7,28,694	500	2,05,56,544	414	2,06,18,529	417	61,985	...
24th ditto	Bombay, Baroda and Central India	461	2,08,688	453	461	2,05,782	446	61,50,067	391	70,26,707	448	8,76,640	...
	TOTAL	4,830	16,02,278	332	4,889	15,43,289	316	4,71,95,921	286	4,86,75,999	293	14,80,078	...
	State.												
1st Dec. 1883	East Indian	1,507	9,96,474	661	1,509	9,46,261	627	2,86,80,768	557	3,21,06,195	626	34,25,427	...
1st ditto	Calcutta and South-Eastern	33	10,279	311	56	6,240	111	1,40,138	128	1,90,673	104	50,535	...
24th Nov. 1883	Nalhati	27	1,349	49	27	1,104	41	44,775	48	51,722	56	6,949	...
1st Dec. 1883	Northern Bengal	230	54,123	235	239	51,260	214	13,25,553	168	13,89,370	173	63,817	...
1st ditto	Tirhoot	85	14,595	172	193	17,857	93	4,16,474	153	5,58,145	99	1,41,671	...
10th Nov. 1883	Patna-Gya	57	11,987	210	...	(b)	...	(c)3,07,306	168	(d)2,76,458	152	...	30,848
1st Dec. 1883	Cawnpore-Achnera	138	9,492	69	138	11,173	81	3,44,108	73	3,54,896	75	10,788	...
1st ditto	Dildarnagar-Ghazipur	12	710	59	12	787	66	29,047	71	29,194	72	147	...
1st ditto	Rajputana-Malwa	1,116	2,31,577	208	1,117	2,89,550	259	65,07,406	171	77,53,559	204	12,46,153	...
1st ditto	Wardha Coal	45	12,117	269	45	23,333	519	3,46,397	225	4,48,412	293	1,02,015	...
1st ditto	Nagpore and Chhattisgarh	98	8,250	84	149	17,843	120	3,14,371	94	7,36,340	145	4,21,969	...
24th Nov. 1883	Rangoon and Irrawaddy Valley	161	33,993	211	161	30,026	186	9,22,822	168	8,87,712	162	...	35,110
1st Dec. 1883	Sindia	75	5,938	79	75	7,926	106	2,01,178	78	2,10,302	82	9,124	...
24th Nov. 1883	Punjab Northern	419	60,633	145	421	54,107	128	19,15,172	139	20,09,830	104	94,658	...
24th ditto	Indus Valley and Kandahar	660	1,51,999	230	660	1,06,502	161	31,23,504	141	45,39,448	202	14,15,944	...
1st Dec. 1883	Kaunia-Dharla	32	2,683	84	32	2,558	80	54,262	50	70,999	65	16,737	...
1st ditto	Rewari-Ferozepore	...	...	..	89	5,320	60	...	...	2,47,346	82	2,47,346	...
	TOTAL	3,188	6,02,725	191	(e) 3,414	6,25,586	183	1,59,92,513	148	1,97,54,406	169	37,61,893	...
	Assisted Company.												
1st Dec. 1883	Bengal Central	21	1,366	46	35	2,138	61	(f)5,143	42	73,134	61	67,991	...
	Native States.												
24th Nov. 1883	Bhavnagar-Gondal	193	12,610	65	193	16,466	85	5,41,530	82	5,95,247	91	53,717	...
24th ditto	Nizam's	121	14,192	117	121	18,794	155	5,49,175	133	5,23,652	127	...	25,523
24th ditto	Mysore	86	4,444	52	86	4,642	54	2,03,116	69	2,03,912	70	796	...
1st Dec. 1883	Jodhpur	19	549	29	19	740	39	(g)11,967	29	24,788	38	12,821	...
	TOTAL	419	31,795	76	419	40,642	97	13,05,788	93	13,47,599	95	41,811	...
	GRAND TOTAL	9,965	32,41,638	325	(e) 10,266	31,57,916	308	9,31,80,150	275	10,19,57,833	291	87,77,200	...
	GROSS ESTIMATED EXPENSES	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,81,17,150	142	5,18,07,388	148	...	...
	NET RECEIPTS	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,50,62,983	133	5,01,49,945	143	50,86,962	...

(a) Exclusive of the Co.'s share of the earnings of the Bengal Central Railway.
(b) Return not received.
(c) Total receipts from 1st April to 11th November 1882.
(d) Total receipts from 1st April to 10th November 1883.
(e) Excludes mileage of Patna-Gya State Railway (57).
(f) Total receipts from 16th October to 25th November 1882.
(g) Total receipts from 24th June to 25th November 1882.

FORT WILLIAM,
The 21st December 1883.

R. A. SARGEAUNT, *Major, R.E.,*
Offg. Under-Secretary.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

ABSTRACT SHOWING THE RESULT OF EMIGRATION FROM THE PORT OF CALCUTTA DURING THE MONTH OF SEPTEMBER 1883.

No. 1.—As to Age and Sex.

	Demerara. Males.	Demerara. Females.	Demerara. Total.	Demerara. Proportion of women to men.	Trinidad. Males.	Trinidad. Females.	Trinidad. Total.	Trinidad. Proportion of women to men.	Total. Males.	Total. Females.	Grand Total.
Under 2 years	6	10	16	35·54 women to every 100 men.	10	11	21	40·90 women to every 100 men.	16	21	37
From 2 to 10 years	19	12	31		20	18	38		39	30	69
„ 10 to 20 „	93	27	120		114	45	159		207	72	279
„ 20 to 30 „	260	96	356		219	87	306		479	183	662
„ 30 to 40 „	22	9	31		16	12	28		38	21	59
„ 40 to 50 „	2	2	4		3	.	3		5	2	7
Above 50 „	.	.	.		.	.	.		. .	.	. .
GRAND TOTAL	402	156	558	. .	382	173	555	. .	784	329	1,113

No. 2.—As to Places whence Emigrants come to Calcutta for embarkation.

Orissa	.	.	.	. .	1	.	1	. .	1	.	1
Western Bengal	4	2	6	. .	.	2	2	. .	4	4	8
Central ditto	3	.	3	. .	1	1	2	. .	4	1	5
Eastern ditto	.	.	.	. .	.	.	.	. .	. .	.	. .
Behar	74	32	106	. .	85	35	120	. .	159	67	226
N.-W. Provinces	214	90	304	. .	126	68	194	. .	340	158	498
Oudh	67	25	92	. .	73	32	105	. .	140	57	197
Central India	4	4	8	. .	13	6	19	. .	17	10	27
Punjab	12	1	13	. .	38	9	47	. .	50	10	60
Nepal	.	.	.	. .	4	.	4	. .	4	.	4
Mixed, Madras and Bombay, &c.	24	2	26	. .	41	20	61	. .	65	22	87
GRAND TOTAL	402	156	558	. .	382	173	555	. .	784	329	1,113

No. 3.—As to Caste and Religion.

Hindus. Brahmins, high caste	67	27	94	. .	92	36	128	. .	159	63	222
Hindus. Agriculturists	111	20	131	. .	104	29	133	. .	215	49	264
Hindus. Artisans	20	12	32	. .	14	6	20	. .	34	18	52
Hindus. Low castes	140	47	187	. .	113	71	184	. .	253	118	371
Musulmans	64	50	114	. .	59	31	90	. .	123	81	204
Christians	.	.	.	. .	.	.	.	. .	. .	.	. .
GRAND TOTAL	402	156	558	. .	382	173	555	. .	784	329	1,113

MEMO.	M.	F.	TOTAL.
1. Hindus	661	248	909
2. Musulmans	123	81	204
3. Christians	. .	. .	. .
TOTAL	784	329	1,113

T. W. HOLDERNESS,
Under-Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

REPORTS ON THE STATE OF THE SEASONS AND PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 18th DECEMBER 1883.

GENERAL REMARKS.—Rain has fallen generally over the Madras Presidency, Mysore, and Coorg. Slight falls have also occurred in two districts of Assam, but none elsewhere. Harvesting continues in Madras, and the standing crops promise well. In Coorg the ripe paddy has suffered slightly from the unusual rain, which has however done good to backward crops. In Bombay cotton is attacked by blight in two districts, but *rabi* prospects are generally favourable. In the Berars, Hyderabad, Central India, and Rajputana the prospects are also favourable, but rain is needed for the *rabi* in Jaipur and Ulwar. *Rabi* sowings have been completed in the Punjab, and the crops are looking well, though rain is required. In the North-Western Provinces and Oudh prospects are fair, but the *rabi* crops on unirrigated lands stand in need of rain. In the Central Provinces the weather is favourable and prospects good.

Last week's rain in Bengal, while benefiting the *rabi* crops, has been unfavourable to rice, which, except in Eastern Bengal and Orissa, will yield much below the average. The *rabi* in Behar is reported to be suffering much from want of rain.

In Burma the rice harvest is well advanced, and promises a good yield, though rain and floods have caused some loss in several districts.

Late heavy rains have also much injured the crops in the Sylhet district of Assam.

The public health is generally fair, but cholera is prevalent in parts of Madras.

Prices are high in Bengal, and normal elsewhere.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Madras (Dec. 19th)—		
Bellary	. . . .	Standing crops generally good; harvest paddy, and *ragi*, yield average, other dry grains, pulse, and oil seeds below average.
Kurnool	·65 (average of 5 stations).	Standing crops good; harvest paddy, yield above average.
Ganjam	. . . .	Standing crops good; harvest paddy progressing; fever and small-pox slight in one taluk.
Kistna	. . . .	Standing crops generally good; harvest black paddy progressing; fever and small-pox prevalent; cattle-disease in parts.
Chingleput (Madras)	7·56 (average of 11 stations).	Standing crops generally good; harvest *kar* paddy, yield below average; 35 deaths from cholera.
Coimbatore	1·62 (average of 14 stations).	Harvest paddy, *ragi*, *cumbu* and *cholum*, yield average; 194 deaths from cholera, fever, small-pox and cattle-disease in parts.
Tanjore	1·5 (average of 13 stations).	Standing crops generally good; harvest paddy, yield below average; 275 deaths from cholera.
Madura	·95 (average of 5 stations).	Standing crops fair; harvest dry crops, yield about average; cholera decreasing in Madura town, elsewhere slight.
Malabar	1·02 (average of 4 stations).	Second crop generally in good condition; small-pox, fever, and cattle-disease slight; four deaths from cholera.
Travancore	0·46	Standing crops good; cholera slight.
		General Remarks.—General prospects good
Bombay—(Dec. 19th)—		
Kurrachee	. . . .	River at Kotri on 13th 4 feet 9 inches against 4 feet 3 inches on same date last year; two fresh cases of small-pox in Karachi on 12th among Mekranis, in Bagdadi lines total 5, 1 death; disease in 9 villages, in district 53 fresh cases, 2 deaths, 42 remaining sick; cattle-disease in five talukas; some loss in Sujawal and Mirpur Batoro; *kharif* harvest completed; *rabi* sowing progressing; prices—wheat, red rice, and *bajri* in Karachi 24, 28, and 32, in Dadu 30 and 40, in Sakro 16, 29, and 42, and in Shahbandar 20, 32, and 40 pounds per rupee, respectively.
Hyderabad	. . . .	Small-pox in 7 and cattle-disease in 5 talukas; prices of grain steady.
Ahmedabad	. . . .	Young crops healthy; fever in Sanand; *bajri* 30 and wheat 26 pounds per rupee.
Baroda	. . . .	Fever continues in some parts of Naosari division; cotton and *rabi* crops in good condition; pressing of sugarcane going on in Naosari division; prices—*bajri* 31 to 31¼ and rice 24½ to 25½ pounds per rupee.
Surat	. . . .	*Rabi* crops healthy; fever in many talukas; cholera in Chikli, 14 cases, 12 deaths; *juari* 38 and *nagli* 48 pounds per rupee.
Nasik	. . . .	*Kharif* crops mostly harvested; *rabi* crops in good condition; public health good, except in 3 villages in which small-pox and fever exist; wheat 31, *bajri* 28, and rice 24 pounds per rupee.
Colaba (Bombay)	. . . .	Abnormal temperature 2° to 6° cool; vapour in air defective; wind normal.
Poona	. . . .	*Rabi* crops thriving; prices—*bajri* 40 and *juari* 50; in Poona *bajri* 35 and *juari* 48 pounds per rupee.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bombay—*contd.*		
Ahmednagar	. . . . .	*Bajri* threshing commenced; *rabi* sowing finished in parts; locusts in Shrigonda, *bajri* maximum 54 pounds in Jamkhed, minimum 39 in Sangamner, *juari* maximum 72 in Jamkhed, minimum 48 in Kopargaon.
Sholapore	. . . . .	Cholera disappeared from Malsiras Taluk; *juari* 56 and *bajri* 54 pounds per rupee.
Dharwar	. . . . .	Slight rain in 6 talukas; rice being harvested; reaping of other early crops nearly completed; cotton suffering from blight in Karajgi and Ron; other late crops good cholera disappeared; disease in one taluka; rice 25 to 41 and *juari* 52 to 88 pounds per rupee.
Kanara	. . . . .	Fever continues in Hallyal and Mandgod, small-pox in Kumpta and Hanawar; cattle-disease in Karwar and Hanawar; rice common Karwar 12, in district average 15½ seers per rupee.
Rajkot	. . . . .	General health good; weather cold; *bajri* 31 and *juari* 36 pounds per rupee.
		General Remarks.—River still low in Sind; slight rain in parts of Dharwar and Belgaon; *rabi* prospects generally favourable; cotton suffering from blight in parts of Dharwar and Kaladgi; fever in most districts; slight cholera in four, and cattle-disease and small-pox in eight districts.
Bengal—(Dec. 19th)		
Chittagong	. . .	*Nil* — Weather seasonable; *amun* is being harvested, outturn indifferent; prices stationary; general health good.
Dacca	. . . .	*Nil* — Paddy being cut; prospects of winter crops good; safflower being sown.
24-Pergunnahs	. .	*Nil* — Paddy is being harvested; the late rain has done some injury to the crop lying cut, but not stored; yield of paddy estimated at from 8 to 10 annas; prospects of *rabi* crops fair; price of common rice from 14 to 17½ seers per rupee; public health generally good, though cases of cholera and fever continue to be reported from some parts of the district.
Moorshedabad	. .	*Nil* — Weather warmer than last week; harvesting of *amun* proceeding; outturn will be rather more than half an average crop; *rabi* looking well; the rainfall of last week has allowed of large additional areas being sown; indigo very fine indeed; prices easier; public health good.
Rajshahye	. .	*Nil* — Weather cold; reaping of *amun* still going on; prospects of winter crops improving; public health fair.
Burdwan	. . .	*Nil* — Weather fine and cool; harvesting of *amun* continues, outturn expected to be bad; *rabi* crops slightly improved; public health fair.
Rungpore	. . .	*Nil* — Weather seasonable; harvesting of *amun* in progress, outturn short; prospects of cold-weather crops fair; sugarcane promises well; prices stationary; fever prevalent.
Bhagulpore	. . .	*Nil* — Rice crop is being harvested, outturn poor; rain much wanted for *rabi*; prospects not good; new rice selling at 15 seers per rupee; public health good.
Purneah	. . .	*Nil* — Paddy is being cut, outturn expected to be about 6 annas; *rabi* crops growing only on low-lying lands; price of coarse rice from 14 to 18 seers per rupee; public health improving.
Patna	. . .	*Nil* — Harvesting of paddy continues; rain much wanted for *rabi* crops; poppy growing splendidly; public health good.
Durbhanga	. . .	*Nil* — Harvesting of paddy proceeding, outturn poor; rain much wanted for *rabi*; prices rising slightly; fever decreasing.
Hazareebagh	. .	*Nil* — Weather very cold; rice harvest nearly over; *rabi* crops not promising owing to want of rain; small-pox still prevalent in the sudder station; public health generally good.
Cuttack	. . .	*Nil* — Weather cold; cutting of rice on high lands continues; on low lands it has commenced; lands being prepared for *dalua* rice; winter crops doing well; coarse rice selling at from 18 to 24 seers per rupee; public health good.
		General Remarks.—No rain fell in any part of the province during the week; the rain of the previous week was very beneficial to the *rabi* crops, but was somewhat injurious to the rice in places in Eastern Bengal; in Behar the *rabi* crops are suffering much from want of rain; rain is also still required for these crops in a few other parts of the province; the harvesting of rice is in full progress, and the crop is generally expected to yield from four to eight annas, and in certain localities even less than four annas; in Orissa and Eastern Bengal alone the outturn, as was previously reported, will be a fair one; high prices continue to prevail throughout the province in spite of the new rice coming into the market; fever is still prevalent in several districts, but in some it is said to be decreasing.
N.-W. Provinces and Oudh—		
Benares	(Dec. 18th)	No rain — Weather cold and seasonable; peas, mustard, and gram have flowered, and general prospects of the *rabi* crops are favourable; rain required somewhat in places where irrigation is impracticable; no sickness; bazars well supplied; prices fluctuating slightly.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
N.-W. P. & Oudh—*contd*		
Allahabad .(Dec. 19th)	. . . .	Crops doing well on the whole, though rain much needed in unirrigated tracts; health generally good; prices stationary.
Gorakhpur .(„ 16th)	No rain	Irrigation actively carried on; a good deal of fever in the north, also small-pox; prices slightly rising.
Jhansi .(„ 17th)	No rain	Harvesting of *kharif* continues; *rabi* crops prospering, but rain is much wanted; prices of food grains almost stationary; health of people and cattle good.
Agra .(„ 18th)	No rain	Irrigation going on; health good; prices steady.
Bareilly .(„ „)	No rain	Irrigated crops doing well; prices steady; slight fever reported from 4 tahsils.
Meerut .(„ „)	. . . .	Rain much needed; health good; supplies sufficient; prices slightly fallen.
Kumaun .(„ „)	No rain	Sky cloudy on Sunday, and snow fell on some high hill ranges; general health good; cattle-disease continues; prices unchanged.
Lucknow .(„ „)	No rain	Weather clear; prospects good; rain very much wanted for the high land *rabi* crops; condition of people and cattle good; markets well supplied; prices steady.
Partabgarh .(„ „)	No rain	Irrigation of *rabi* crops going on; small-pox and fever in Kunda tahsil, otherwise public health good; prices almost unchanged.
Sitapur .(„ „)	No rain	Weather cloudy; wind variable; prospects fair; markets well supplied;
Fyzabad .(„ „)	No rain	*Rabi* and poppy crops are being watered; peas and mustard have flowered; prospects fair; general health good; condition of cattle fair.
Farukabad .(„ „)	. . . .	Weather seasonable, clouds now and again; cattle-disease in one pargana which has produced some mortality.
Rae Bareilly („ 17th)	No rain	Weather seasonable; *rabi* crops doing well on irrigated lands; rain much wanted; general health good; supplies abundant; prices almost steady.
Cawnpore .(„ 18th)	. . . .	Weather cold and occasionally cloudy; irrigation going on, and the *rabi* crops on irrigated land promising; general health of people good; small-pox decreasing; markets steady.
		General Remarks.—No rain has fallen; the *rabi* prospects are fair, but rain is generally required where irrigation is impracticable; small-pox and fever continue in a few districts, otherwise the public health is good; there is some cattle-disease in Farukabad and Kumaon; the markets are well supplied, and prices on the whole steady.
Punjab—(Dec. 19th)—		
Delhi	. . . .	Health good; prices fluctuating.
Hissar	. . . .	Health good; prices steady.
Umballa	. . . .	Health and *rabi* prospects good; prices stationary.
Jullundur	. . . .	Health good; sugarcane being pressed; prices falling.
Lahore	. . . .	Health and harvest prospects good; prices steady.
Ferozepur	. . . .	Health good; prices almost stationary.
Siálkot	. . . .	Health and harvest prospects good; prices stationary.
Rawalpindi	. . . .	Health good; *rabi* prospects good in four, and average in three tahsils; prices fluctuating.
Peshawar	. . . .	Small-pox prevalent; prices falling.
Mooltan	. . . .	Health good; prices stationary.
Dera Ismail Khan	. . . .	Health and crop prospects good; prices falling.
Amritsar	. . . .	Health good; prices steady.
		General Remarks.—No rain during the week, but it is wanted; health good, except in the Peshawar district; *rabi* sowings completed.
Central Provinces (Dec. 19th)—		
Nagpur	. . . .	Weather clear and cold; prospects favourable; *kharif* crops being gathered; public health good; prices of wheat falling.
Jubbulpore	. . . .	Weather clear and cold; reaping of *kharif* crops approaching completion; cotton gathering continues; *rabi* sowings completed; prices stationary; health good.
Saugor . (Dec. 18th)	. . . .	Weather very cold; *kharif* harvesting continues; *rabi* prospects favourable; health good; prices stationary.
Seoni	. . . .	Weather very cold and frosty; threshing in progress; fever very prevalent; prices stationary.
Hoshangabad	. . . .	Weather very cold; prospects fair; cotton picking in progress; fever prevalent; wheat 18, *juari* 24, and rice 11 seers per rupee.
Khandwa	. . . .	Weather clear and cold; prospects good; fever prevalent; prices steady; *juari* 18¾ seers per rupee.
Raipur	. . . .	Weather cold and pleasant; threshing of rice commenced; *rabi* prospects favourable; public health good; prices rising; common rice 25 seers, and wheat 25¼ seers per rupee.
Sambalpur . (Dec. 18th)	. . . .	Weather very cold and clear; rice threshing continues; prospects good; fever prevalent; common rice 31½ seers per rupee.
		General Remarks.—Weather clear and cold, and favourable to *rabi* crops; threshing continues; fever in some districts.
British Burma— (Dec. 15th)		
Akyab		Report not received.
Rangoon . .	*Nil*	Total rainfall 84·23; four deaths from small-pox, otherwise public health good; paddy no supplies; prices nominal.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
British Burmah—*contd.*		
Bassein . . .	*Nil*	Total rainfall 106·32; public health good; 44 deaths of cattle; reaping progressing; price of paddy Rs. 85 to 110 per 100 baskets.
Prome . . .	*Nil*	Total rainfall 53·48; public health good; cattle healthy; crops reported in good condition everywhere except in Padoung township where 250 acres have been destroyed by floods, and in Mahathaman where 251 acres have been destroyed by drought; harvest going on well and most satisfactorily on the whole; price of paddy Rs. 85 per 100 baskets.
Thayetmyo . . .	*Nil*	Total rainfall 48·65; public health good; great scarcity prevails in some places; reaping progressing; price of paddy Rs. 110 per 100 baskets.
Shweygyin . . .	*Nil*	Total rainfall 139·68; public health and health of cattle good; harvesting progressing; price of paddy Rs. 100 per 100 baskets.
Kyoukphyu (Dec. 8th) .	2·97	Total rainfall 163·82; public health and health of cattle good; reaping already commenced; paddy has suffered considerably from cyclone and heavy rain; price of paddy Rs. 25 per 100 baskets.
„ („ 15th) .	*Nil*	Total rainfall 163·82; public health good; 74 deaths of cattle.
Sandoway . . .	*Nil*	Total rainfall 222·86; public health good; agricultural prospects favourable; reaping later sowings continuing; no transactions in paddy at present.
Hanthawaddy . .	. . . .	Public health and health of cattle good; some of the crop in the Samanaing township destroyed by inundation of salt water; price of paddy Rs. 75 to 100 per 100 baskets.
Pegu . . .	. . . .	Report not received.
Tharrawaddy . .	*Nil*	Total rainfall 106·27; public health good; cattle healthy; about 180 acres in Gyobingouk township reported destroyed by drought and flood; main portion of crop unripe yet; condition of reaping crop good; about 15,844 acres reaped; reaping wages 8 annas per man daily.
Thonegwa . . .	*Nil*	Total rainfall 94·64; public health good; slight cattle-disease in Pyapon and Thonegwa townships; considerable damage to crops in Pyapon by recent rain; price of paddy Rs. 85 to 100 per 100 baskets.
Henzada . . .	*Nil*	Total rainfall 86·83; public health and health of cattle good; crops promse well where not destroyed by floods; reaping progressing.
Amherst (Moulmein) .	*Nil*	Total rainfall 166·28; public health and health of cattle food; reaping about half finished; quality of grain good; prices nominal; in Moulmein public health and health of cattle good; about 400 acres reaped; price of paddy Rs. 90 per 100 baskets.
Toungoo . . .	*Nil*	Total rainfall 79·88; public health and health of cattle good; prospect of crops good.
Tavoy . . .	*Nil*	Total rainfall 195·44; public health and health of cattle good; reaping progressing.
Mergui . (Dec. 1st)	0·10	Total rainfall 175·94; public health good; cattle healthy; one-third of crop reaped; price of paddy Rs. 80 per 100 baskets.
Do . („ 8th)	*Nil*	Total rainfall 175·94.
		General Remarks.—Public health good; health of cattle good, except in Kyoukphyu, Bassein and Thonegwa; harvest well advanced and prospect generally favorable, but crops damaged by rain and floods in Kyoukphyu, Hanthawaddy, Tharrawaddy, Prome, Thonegwa, and Henzada.
Assam—(Dec. 19th)		
Gauhati . . .	0·75	Weather cloudy; mornings and nights foggy; reaping of *sali* crop in progress; public health fair.
Sylhet . . .	*Nil*	Prospects of crops much injured by the late rains; small-pox reported from Karimganj and Sunamganj, and cattle-disease from South Sylhet.
Cachar . . .	*Nil*	Weather cold; reaping of *sali* crops continues; common rice 13$\frac{5}{16}$ seers per rupee; general health good.
Dibrugarh . . .	0·32	Prospects of all crops good; public health fair.
Mysore and Coorg—		
Bangalore . (Dec. 19th)	2·0	Standing crops in good condition; prospects of season favourable and public health generally good; prices—rice from 14 to 20, *ragi* 37 to 60, horse gram 33 to 50 seers per rupee.
Mysore . . .	2·96	
	Kolar 4·79 and general all over the Province.	
Mercara . (Dec. 19th)	2·80	Rain most unusual at this season of the year, has brought on backward rice crops, but has proved slightly injurious to paddy ripe for the sickle, and to the drying of coffee; it has caused also ripe berries to drop; paddy harvest has commenced in the Yelsavershime Taluk.
Berar & Hyderabad—		
Amraoti . (Dec. 19th)	. . . .	Weather clear and cold; cotton picking and *kharif* harvesting in progress; *rabi* prospects generally good; wheat 16 and *jowari* 26 seers per rupee.
Akola . . .	. . . .	*Kharif* crops being harvested; *rabi* crops in excellent condition.
Hyderabad . (Dec. 19th)	*Nil*	Sowing of *rabi* and reaping of *abi* crops continue; public health generally good, but cholera prevails in one taluka; prices—wheat 15¾, coarse rice 9¾, pure wheat 22, yellow *juar* 27¼, and *tur* 33 seers per current sicca rupee.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Central India States—		
Indore . (Dec. 19th)	*Nil*	Health good; report same as last week.
Morar (Gwalior) . .	*Nil*	Health good; weather seasonable.
Neemuch . . .	. . . .	Public health good; agricultural prospects fair; weather cold.
Goona . . .	. . . .	Health and prospects good.
Sehore . . .	*Nil*	Weather clear; crops and health good.
Agar	*Nil*	Agricultural prospects satisfactory; health good; 7 fatal cases of cholera occurred in Sailana district on 9th instant.
Nowgong . . .	*Nil*	*Kharif* prospects fair; health good; weather seasonable; prices steady.
Rajputana—		
Abu . (Dec. 19th)	. . . .	Weather seasonable.
Sirohee . („ 16th)	. . . .	Tanks and wells fair; health and crop prospects good; weather seasonable; mornings and nights cold.
Marwar . („ 14th)	. . . .	Only two months' water in Jodhpur city; tanks and wells almost full; health good; crops good; cold sometimes intense and sometimes mild; prices stationary.
Meywar . („ 9th)	. . . .	Tanks, wells, health, and crop prospects good; weather seasonable; slight clouds.
Harowtee . („ 15th)	. . . .	Crops fair; weather colder; health good, some small-pox.
Jhallawar („ 14th)	. . . .	Weather seasonable; health and prospects good.
Ajmere . („ 18th)	*Nil*	Health good; no increase of cattle-disease in Marwar.
Jeypore . („ „)	*Nil*	Prospects fair, but rain wanted; prices stationary; health good.
Ulwur . („ „)	. . . .	*Rabi* sowing continues; 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 14th December, 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.
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 Sir A. Colvin, K.C.M.G.
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 Kristodás Pál, Raí Bahádur, C.I.E.
The Hon'ble Mahárájá Luchmessur Singh, Bahádur, of Darbhangá.
The Hon'ble J. W. Quinton.
The Hon'ble T. M. Gibbon, C.I.E.
The Hon'ble R. Miller.
The Hon'ble Amír Alí.

BENGAL REGULATION XIX OF 1810 REPEAL BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. ILBERT introduced the Bill to repeal Bengal Regulation XIX of 1810 within the territories administered by the Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces, 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 *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.

BURMA COURTS BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. ILBERT also introduced the Bill to amend the Burma Courts Act, 1875, and moved that it be referred to a Select Committee consisting of the Hon'ble Messrs. Gibbs and Quinton 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 *British Burma Gazette* in English and in such other languages as the Local Government might think fit.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

INDIAN EMIGRATION BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. ILBERT also moved that the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to amend the law relating to the Emigration of Natives of India be taken into consideration. He said:—

"This Bill proposes to re-enact, with numerous amendments, the existing Foreign Emigration Act (VII of 1871). It does not apply to the emigration which takes place from one part of British India to another, whether by sea, as from Madras to British Burma, or by land, as from Bengal and the North-Western Provinces to Assam. Emigration by sea to British Burma was until recently governed by a special Act, but that Act has been repealed by an Act of the present year, and that form of emigration is now entirely free. Emigration to Assam and the adjoining districts is, as the Council are aware, governed by Act I of 1882. With this form of emigration we are not concerned at all to-day. Accordingly, we are not called upon to consider the difficult, interesting and important questions which arise in connection with inland emigration, such as the conditions and restrictions which it may be necessary to impose on the emigration of labourers to, or on their employment in, such regions as Assam, or the mode and extent to which it may be practicable or desirable to regulate, to facilitate or promote that great movement of population from one part of the Empire to another which has, for centuries, been operating, and still operates, to fill up and bring under cultivation the waste places of India. The present measure deals only with emigration to places outside the limits of British India, and the term 'emigration' is defined by the Bill as meaning, for the purposes of the Act, the departure by sea out of British India of a Native of India under an agreement to labour for hire in some country beyond the limits of India other than the Island of Ceylon or the Straits Settlements. It will be observed that the measure does not affect emigration to Ceylon or to the Straits Settlements. Ceylon may, for emigration purposes, be dealt with as if it were part of British India, and it is not necessary to place any special restrictions on emigration to that island. The Straits Settlements are in a very similar position. The Indian emigration to that colony takes place, I believe, exclusively from the Madras Presidency, and is at present regulated by a special Act (V of 1877) which applies only to that Presidency. We are now engaged in negotiations with the Government of the Straits Settlements, which will, I hope, before long enable us to repeal this Act, and to make emigration to that colony entirely free. But in the meantime, and as a temporary measure, we have thought it expedient to take power to extend the Act to other parts of British India in case it should be found necessary to regulate emigration from Calcutta to the Straits. I do not in the least anticipate that the Act will be found necessary, because I believe that no such emigration takes place, or is likely to take place.

"What we are concerned with, then, to-day, is the emigration which goes on from India to certain British and Foreign colonies in the West Indies and elsewhere, and which is, as I have said, at present regulated by an Act of 1871. Proposals for amending this Act have for many years been before the Government of India, and at last resulted in the preparation of the present Bill, which was introduced into this Council in the year 1881, was circulated for opinion in the ordinary way, and was sent to England for consideration both by the India Office and by the Colonial Office. A number of objections were raised by the Agents and other representatives of the colonies to various provisions of the Bill; and the Government of India was asked by Her Majesty's Government to suspend legislation until the opinions of the Colonial Governments, to whom the Bill had been sent, should be received. I mention this circumstance in order to explain the delay which has taken place between the introduction of the Bill and the presentation of the Committee's report. The delay has not been unfruitful of good results. The Government of India thought that it afforded an excellent opportunity for ascertaining by local inquiry the way in which the system of recruiting emigrants is actually carried on in India, the respects in which the present system is capable of improvement, the attitude of the people towards emigration, and the possibility of making it more popular. Accordingly, with the consent of the Government of the North-Western Provinces, Major Pitcher was directed to make an inquiry in those Provinces into the points to which I have referred; and a similar inquiry was subsequently made by Mr. Grierson in Bihár, at the wish of His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal. To both those gentlemen—Major Pitcher and Mr. Grierson—we are deeply indebted for the admirable reports which they have sent in. Nothing is easier in this country than to collect opinions; nothing is more difficult than to get at facts; and it is as pictures of actual facts that these reports are so valuable. To quote the language of a Resolution which has been issued on the subject in the Revenue and Agricultural Department—

'They show in the clearest light the obstacles in the way of emigration, the difficulties with which even the most honest recruiter has to contend, and the extent to which popular prejudice can be allayed, or is unconsciously fostered by District-officers. Of such information there was much need. On the one hand, the Magistracy has been repeatedly charged with being hostile to emigration; on the other, grave accusations have been often brought against recruiters. Proposals, on the one hand, have been made to surround emigration with additional precautions, and have been objected to on the other as unnecessary and ruinously expensive. To arrive at the real condition of things was extremely difficult. Major Pitcher's and Mr. Grierson's reports have at least facilitated a decision. They show that the recruiter, though occasionally guilty of malpractices in the exercise of what is looked upon by a large number of people as a not very reputable calling, has to contend with many unnecessary difficulties; that he is frequently impeded in most objectionable ways by the police and the underlings of the Courts; that the registration of recruits is not unseldom perfunctorily performed; that unnecessary restrictions are sometimes imposed; and that generally a more friendly attitude on the part of the Government as represented by its local officers would lead to better results.'

"In addition to the inquiries made by these two officers, meetings were held in Calcutta in February, 1882, and in March last to consider the various suggestions which had been made for amending the emigration law. Mr. Buck, the Secretary of the Revenue and Agricultural Department, presided at these meetings, and they were attended by the local Agents for the different colonies. I believe I am right in saying that the proposals which we are now laying before the Council have, after careful examination, obtained the full approval of these gentlemen, as well as of the officers of the Indian Government who are charged with the care of emigrants. In fact, I may fairly say that few measures which have been laid before this Council have been made the subject of more minute and careful enquiries than the present Bill. It is essentially a measure of details, and we have every reason for hoping that the machinery will work smoothly and well.

"I have said that this is essentially a measure of details. There is, however, one important question of principle, which is discussed in the two reports to which I have referred, and about which, although it is not necessarily raised by the Bill, it may be as well to say a few words. It is this. What should be the attitude of the Government of India towards emigration to foreign countries? Should they encourage it, discourage it, or remain neutral? Both Mr. Grierson and Major Pitcher urge in forcible language the expediency of the State taking a more active part than it has hitherto taken in the promotion of emigration. They consider that the people in the more closely populated districts should be encouraged to emigrate; that information about the colonies should be disseminated by Government officers; and that the advantages of emigration should be taught in village-schools. But Sir A. Lyall, the Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces, whose opinion is entitled to the greatest weight, not only on personal grounds but because he is responsible for the government of the provinces from which the greatest flow of emigration takes place, is not prepared to go as far as this. He considers that measures such as have been suggested by Major Pitcher and Mr. Grierson might be misinterpreted, and he is doubtful whether emigration would benefit India as largely as is implied by their recommendations. He would, therefore, limit action for the present to removing all obstacles to emigration, to giving the people every facility to emigrate, and to strictly repressing the prejudiced opposition of the police and other Native subordinate officials. The question whether the one policy or the other should be adopted is not

definitely raised by the present Bill, because it depends much less on the way in which the measure is framed than on the way in which it is worked; and this is a matter which the Government of India are disposed to leave very much to the discretion of the Local Government. My own opinion, I must confess, coincides rather with that of Sir A. Lyall than with that of the advocates of a more active policy. I think our attitude towards emigration should be an attitude of benevolent and watchful neutrality, and that our great object should be to secure fair play to both parties,—the employers on the one side, and the emigrants and their friends on the other,—to take care that the former are not hampered by unnecessary and vexatious restrictions, or impeded by unreasonable prejudices, and to protect the latter, so far as we can, against being entrapped or deluded into unfair bargains or carelessly or oppressively dealt with after they have left their homes. This appears, I may add, to have been the view taken by the Famine Commissioners. The present measure has been framed, if not in affirmation of, at least in complete accordance with, this policy; and, whilst carefully providing for the protection of the emigrant, we have been equally careful not to throw any needless obstacles in the way of his employer.

"In order to explain the purpose and object of the several provisions which we have introduced into the Bill with this view, I must say something about the parties to the contract which is entered into by the person who emigrates within the meaning of this Act, that is to say, who departs by sea from British India under an agreement to labour for hire, and about the several stages in his progress from his home to his place of destination. The parties to the agreement are, of course, the employer on the one hand, and the emigrant or intending labourer on the other. But from the nature of the case, these two parties are not brought into immediate contact with each other at the stage with which alone our legislation is capable of dealing. The employer is represented by the Emigration Agent for the colonies and by the recruiters acting under him; the emigrant is assisted, and to some extent represented, by the officers of the Indian Government, who are specially charged with his protection against fraud, negligence or oppression. As to the employer's representative, it must, in the first place, be remembered that it is not every colony or foreign country that is permitted to receive emigrants from this country. Emigration within the meaning of the Bill is only allowed to certain countries, of which a list will be found specified in a schedule to the Bill, and to such other countries as the Government of India may choose to add to the list. The Government may not make any such addition unless it is satisfied that the Government of the country has made such laws and other provisions as the Governor General in Council thinks sufficient for the protection of emigrants to the colony during their residence there. Assuming that a colony is authorised to receive emigrants, it acts in this country through its Emigration Agent, who is appointed by the Government of the colony, but whose appointment is made subject to the approval of the Local Indian Government. Under the Bill as introduced, the Local Government was expressly empowered to revoke the approval; but this provision was strongly objected to by the Colonial Agents as derogatory to their position, and we have accordingly omitted it. Its insertion was perhaps due to excess of caution, for there is no reason to fear that any difficulty will arise from a Colonial Government insisting on the employment of an Agent whom our Government consider manifestly unfit to perform his duties.

"The Emigration Agent, then, is the principal official on the one side. The principal officials on the other are the Protector of Emigrants and the Medical Inspector of Emigrants, who are appointed by the Local Government and are stationed at the principal emigration-ports. The North-Western Provinces Government proposed that, with the view of securing uniformity of procedure in the various registering offices which are to be maintained under the Act, and of exercising a general supervision over recruiters, the Director General of Agriculture and Commerce and his assistants in these provinces should be appointed Sub-Protectors of Emigrants. We entirely concur in these proposals, but at the same time we do not think it is necessary to make a special provision in the Bill for such appointments. We think that uniformity of procedure in the registering offices can be secured by executive order. We believe that the Director of Agriculture and Commerce and his assistants will be able to exercise the necessary supervision over the conduct of recruiters if they are invested—as a provision of the Bill enables them to be invested—with the powers of a Magistrate under the Act.

"Returning to the Emigration Agent. He conducts his local operations by means of persons called recruiters, who must on his application be licensed by the Protector of Emigrants. The license is good for a year, and, under the Bill as introduced, it restricted the operations of the recruiter to a particular specified area. This restriction has, however, been objected to by the Emigration Agents (whose objections are supported by the Secretary of State for the Colonies) as unnecessary, and as tending to increase seriously the cost of emigration. We admit the force of these objections, and, accordingly, under the Bill as it now stands, the recruiter's license extends to the whole area over which the Protector of Emigrants has authority, but it is not valid for any particular district until it has been countersigned by the Magistrate of the district. The Magistrate is empowered to refuse his countersignature if he has reason for believing that the recruiter is an unfit person, or that he has failed to perform any of the duties imposed on him under the Act. At the time when the Bill was prepared great complaints had been made of the malpractices of a class of persons who were described as sub-agents. We were informed that between the Emigration Agent and the recruiter there is almost always a third party, the sub-agent, who supervises the recruiter's operations, keeps his license, supplies him with funds, and generally keeps the depôt in the recruiting centre where the emigrants are collected together before being sent down to Calcutta. This person, we were told, was unknown to and unregulated by the law, and was sometimes of very doubtful character. Accordingly, in the first draft of the Bill, clauses were introduced specially providing for the appointment and remuneration of this sub-agent. However, when we went more closely into the matter, it appeared that these provisions were not really applicable to the facts as explained by Major Pitcher and Mr. Grierson. It turns out that the so-called sub-agent is not a recruiter of any distinct class at all, but is merely a head recruiter who sometimes recruits himself, and sometimes acts as an intermediate contractor between the Emigration Agent and the ordinary recruiters, and whose remuneration naturally takes the form of a commission. And the conclusion to which we came was that it would be impracticable to draw a legal distinction between these sub-agents and other recruiters, and that it would be preferable to continue treating them as recruiters, and to make them take out a recruiter's license. But we have added to the Bill a definition of 'recruiter' which makes it clear that the term includes head recruiters and others who collect emigrants, as well as those who personally engage in recruiting.

"Such being the recruiter, we have to take great care that he does not enlist his emigrants on false pretences. Accordingly, we provide that he must get from the Emigration Agent on whose application he is licensed a written or printed statement, signed by the Agent and countersigned by the Protector of Emigrants, and stating the terms of agreement which the recruiter is authorized to offer on behalf of the Agent to intending emigrants. This statement must be both in English and in the Vernacular, and the recruiter is bound to show it to any person whom he invites to emigrate, and also to a Magistrate or officer in charge of a police-station, if called upon to do so.

"Having provisionally enlisted his recruits, the first thing that the recruiter does with them is to house them temporarily in a place which I referred to just now as a depôt, but which does not go by that name in the Bill. The fact is that the term 'depôt' is confined by the existing law to the depôts which are established at the port of departure; and, as we considered it inadvisable to disturb the existing nomenclature, we thought it better not to give any specific name to these up-country depôts, if I may so call them. You will find them referred to in section 27 of the Bill as places for the accommodation of emigrants pending their registration or removal to the port of embarkation. Many complaints had been made about the way in which some of these places are kept and managed; and accordingly we have armed District Magis-

trates and other officers with extensive powers for their supervision and inspection.

"The mention of registration brings me to the next stage in the emigrant's career. Up to this point he is not under any contract binding him to emigrate. In order to become so bound, he must appear before a registering officer, have his name and certain particulars about him entered in a register, and then, and not till then, is he allowed to execute an agreement to emigrate. Until these formalities have been complied with, the recruiter is not allowed to carry him off to the port from which he is to emigrate. In the provisions relating to this branch of the subject, we have departed both from the existing law and from the proposals of the original Bill. Under the Bill as introduced, the work of registering had to be done by a Magistrate of a district or sub-division. The evidence collected by Major Pitcher and Mr. Grierson tends to show that these officers have not time to do the work thoroughly, and Major Pitcher has proposed Civil Surgeons, and Mr. Grierson the officers of the Registration Department, as appropriate registering officers. The Government of Bengal have accepted Mr. Grierson's proposals, and the Government of the North-Western Provinces is willing to give Major Pitcher's suggestion a trial whenever the Civil Surgeon is competent to do the work. The Bill does not decide the question either way, but merely gives the Local Government a general power to appoint persons to be registering officers, and places them under the control of the District Magistrate, or of such other officer as the Local Government may appoint on their behalf. I may explain that the reference to this 'other officer' is intended to cover the officials whom the North-West Government wished to appoint Sub-Protectors of Emigrants. I understand that there will be no difficulty in adjusting, by means of executive arrangements, their relation to the District Magistrate.

"So much as to the officers who are to do the work. Next, as to the way in which the work is to be done. Mr. Grierson has told us in his report a great deal about the way in which the present system of registering emigrants works, or rather fails to work, and he has drawn up a statement showing, in two parallel columns, the difference between what may be called the theory and the practice of registration. This statement is so instructive and so illustrative of the kind of way in which administrative provisions are apt to break down, that I will take the liberty of reading it to the Council. The present system of registration, and the practice, are here given in parallel columns :—

The system as ordained by law and by the Bengal Rules.	*The practice.*
1. The intending emigrant shall appear before a Magistrate, as defined in sections 3 and 85 of the Act.	The registering officer is rarely empowered under section 85.
2. The Magistrate shall examine the emigrant, and satisfy himself on three points, and on no more— (1) that he is of age; (2) that he understands the nature of his contract; (3) that he is willing to fulfil it.	The registering officer frequently rejects recruits for other reasons, such as, for instance, that he has not been medically examined, or that he is telling lies about his address.
3. The Magistrate shall enter certain particulars in a *book* kept for the purpose.	The Magistrate rarely, if ever, does so. The recruiter brings him an illegible, misspelt form, continually full of mistakes, which is kept in a bundle in the office. When, in rare instances, a book is kept, it is not kept "for that purpose," but inland and colonial registrations are kept mixed up together.
4. A copy of every registration, written on substantial paper, shall be furnished by the Magistrate to the emigrant registered.	A copy(?) is furnished, but it is not certified or compared. It is brought ready written by the recruiter, being frequently illegible, misspelt and full of mistakes. It is almost invariably on paper of the flimsiest description—the kind of paper used for cheap overland letters. In some cases the copy is not given to the coolie, but to the recruiter!!

5. *Authentic* copies of every such registration shall be *forthwith* forwarded *by* the Magistrate to the Emigration Agent.	This is hardly ever done. The recruiter brings another copy(?) similar to the above, which is signed by the Magistrate, but never compared. It is then usually returned to the recruiter.
6. And to the Protector of Emigrants.	Often not done. When it is, the copy (?) is another incorrect form filed by the recruiter.
7. A certain form of register is prescribed by the rules.	This form is sometimes not followed, and important columns, such as that for next-of-kin, are omitted.
8. Under the rules, monthly returns of emigration should be sent to the Protector.	In some cases these are not sent.
9. These returns should be correctly and intelligently filled up, as from them the figures for the Protector's annual report are drawn.	They are never correct. People are counted as emigrants who should not be counted, and *vice versâ*: hence the Protector's and the district figures never agree, *e.g.*, in Alipore, the district figures, quoted (I believe) in the Annual Administration Report, gave in one case 1,500 when the Protector's were only 700. The Protector's figures were correct.

"Now, I do not mean to say that our proposed system is certain to work quite smoothly and perfectly, nor can I feel sure that these, or indeed any other, legislative provisions will work precisely in the way in which we intend them to work. But at least we have done our best to take warning by what has been told us, and to devise a remedy for some of the most obvious defects in the existing system. In the first place, we propose to reverse the existing order of proceedings, and to make the registration come first and the execution of the emigrant's agreement afterwards. We think that there is a better chance of the agreement being accurate and satisfactory in form and substance if it is drawn out in the office of the Magistrate or other registering officer after the intending emigrant has been passed and registered, than if it is drawn up, as it is under the present practice, by some illiterate person beforehand. The course of proceeding will be this. The recruiter will take his recruits before the registering officer, who in the Mufassal may or may not be the Magistrate of the district, and in the emigration-ports will be the Protector of Emigrants himself. The registering officer is to examine the recruit, apart from the recruiter, with reference to the agreement into which he proposes to enter, and is to satisfy himself that the recruit is competent and willing to enter into the agreement, that he understands its nature, that he has not been induced to enter by any coercion, undue influence, fraud, misrepresentation or mistake, that its terms are in conformity with law, that is to say, contain all the particulars which, as I shall presently explain, it is required by the Act or rules to embrace, and that it is in conformity with the statement which, as I have already explained, the recruiter is required to show the recruit. If he is satisfied on these points, he is to enter in a register-book the name of the recruit, and various particulars concerning him, including the name, sex, name of father, caste, occupation and age of the intending emigrant, and the name of the village or place of which he is a resident. It may be asked, what is the use of entering all these minute details? I will let Mr. Grierson answer.

'The objects,' he says, 'of a system of registration, I take it, are two-fold. One is to keep a record of the transaction, just as the record of any other contract is kept. This is a minor consideration. The other and more important object is to afford a connecting link between the coolie in the colony and his relations at home. A coolie communicates with his relations at home by means of letters and by means of remittances. His relations communicate with him by letter. Under a perfect system of registration a coolie ought to be able to send a remittance home to his friends, through the Emigration Agent and the Magistrate of his district, with the certainty of its reaching its destination; and a relation should be able to go to the Magistrate of a district and say, "My son emigrated in such-and-such a year; how can I send a letter to him?"'

"That is what we are anxious to do, to devise some means by which a coolie may be enabled to emigrate without being cut off completely from his relations and his home. And to this end we are endeavouring to supplement the improved system of registration, by giving effect to various suggestions which have been made for promoting a greater interchange of letters between the emigrants in the colonies and their friends at home, suggestions to which, I

need hardly say, full effect cannot be given without the co-operation of the Colonial Governments.

"When the intending emigrant has been duly registered, the next step is to execute the agreement, which is prepared in the office and executed both by the emigrant and the recruiter in the presence of the registering officer. It must contain on one side all necessary particulars as to the nature, duration and term of the emigrant's service, and, on the other, the particulars which have been already entered in the register. These will enable him to prove his identity if necessary. Three copies of the agreement are to be taken: one goes to the emigrant himself, the other to the recruiter, and the third is kept by the Protector of Emigrants. I need not follow in minute detail the subsequent movements of the emigrant. Suffice it to say that he is conducted to the emigration-depôt at the port of departure, which is supposed to be under the constant supervision and inspection of the Protector of Emigrants and Medical Inspector, and after a short stay there is duly shipped off in an emigrant-vessel. Every emigrant-vessel must be licensed, and the license must not be granted until the vessel has been surveyed and it has been ascertained that she is seaworthy, has proper and sufficient accommodation, is properly ventilated, has all the tackle, apparel and furniture requisite for her intended voyage, is properly manned and officered, and is, in fact, in all respects suitable for the carriage of emigrants. There is ample power to make rules as to the provisions, clothing, fuel and water which are to be supplied for the emigrants' use, and as to the staff of surgeons and attendants who are to be on board the vessel. And the Protector of Emigrants and the Medical Inspector are bound by the Act to see personally that these rules are complied with. The emigrant goes on board under their personal supervision, and the master of the vessel is required to execute a bond for the due performance during the voyage of the duties imposed on him by the Act. Thus every reasonable precaution is taken which our law can enforce that the emigrant shall be properly treated from the time when he leaves the place where he is recruited to the time when he lands in the colony for which he is bound. Further than this our law cannot follow him, and after this point we can only provide indirectly for his welfare by such influence as we can bring to bear on the Government of the country in which he has established himself. That influence is, however, of a very substantial kind, and may be enforced in extreme cases by the prohibition of emigration. There is a provision enabling the Governor General in Council to prohibit emigration to any particular country on certain grounds which are specified in the Bill and which are as follows:—

'(*a*) that the plague or any other epidemic disease dangerous to human life has broken out in the country;

'(*b*) that the mortality among emigrants in the country is excessive;

'(*c*) that proper measures have not been taken for the protection of emigrants immediately on their arrival in the country or during their residence therein;

'(*d*) that the agreements made with emigrants, as such, before their departure from India are not duly enforced by the Government of the country; and

'(*e*) that the Governor General in Council, having, either directly or through the Secretary of State for India in Council, addressed the Government of the country with a view to obtain information regarding the condition or treatment of emigrants therein, has not within a reasonable time received the information asked for.'

"Such are the general provisions of this measure. The differences between the first draft of the Bill and that which is now before the Council are very fully and minutely explained in the Report of the Select Committee, and I need not dwell on them further. It will be observed that the original draft of the Bill conferred on the Government extensive powers to make rules, and that we have in the present draft carried this power still further, by eliminating certain matters of detail from the Bill, and leaving them to be provided for by rule. I am sure that a measure of this kind, if it is to work well, must be made elastic, and that any attempt to fix and stereotype minute administrative details will probably produce either inconvenience or absurdities. Let me illustrate this from the English Emigration Law, of the working of which I happen to have some knowledge. The English Emigration Acts, or Passenger Acts as they are called, regulate with minute particularity the diet of the emigrant on board-

ship, even condescending to prescribe the precise amount of pepper which is to be served out to each emigrant every day. They were framed in the days of sailing-ships, when a voyage across the Atlantic was a long business, for which a considerable supply of salt-meat and other like provisions had to be laid in. A few years ago it was accidentally discovered that the steamers of one of the principal Atlantic lines, the *Cunard*, I think, were in the habit of complying with the requirements of the law by taking so many junks of salt-beef on each voyage from Liverpool to New York—and back again. Of course, nobody wanted it, nobody ate it, but there it was to satisfy the law. It is matters of this kind that we wish to leave to be regulated by rules which can be easily changed on being found to be unnecessary or unsuitable. The new Act will not be brought into operation until the rules are ready, but I believe that this will not involve very long delay. I understand that Mr. Grierson, to whom I have so often referred, is now engaged, under the instructions of the Bengal Government, in the preparation of an Emigration Manual, which will contain, not only the revised rules and forms, but also such information as may be requisite for explaining the emigration-system to those who have to work it and those who are to be brought under it."

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble KRISTODÁS PÁL said that the very full report of the Select Committee on this Bill, and the lucid statement made by the hon'ble member in charge of it, showed that it had received a careful revision at the hands of the Select Committee. It also evinced a benevolent solicitude on their part for the protection and welfare of the poor Native emigrant. The question of the policy of emigration was not before the Council, and he would not, therefore, touch upon it. But it might be well asked whether, when large tracts of land lay unreclaimed and uncultivated in many parts of the country, undue encouragement should be given to emigration to foreign countries; but, as far as he understood the Bill, it would not give undue encouragement to such emigration. If he had understood his hon'ble friend correctly, he understood him to say that the Government occupied a position of neutrality, giving fair play to all parties who would come under the operation of the Bill. That, he thought, was a fair position, but all that he, as a Native of the country, wished to see was that the labourer who hired himself to go to foreign parts should on the one hand be treated as a free agent, and on the other should be protected from fraud, misrepresentation and oppression; and, if the Bill should attain that object, he thought the Council would have no reason to complain. Following the principle of the Bill, he ventured to propose, with His Excellency's permission, a few small amendments. Care had been taken in the Bill to provide for the proper explanation to the intending emigrant of the nature of the agreement which he would be called upon to execute. He thought it was highly desirable that, in the initial stage of the engagement, the emigrant should have a clear idea of the nature of the life he was about to enter upon. As far as he could judge from the detailed provisions of the Bill, great precautions had been taken to explain fully to the intending emigrant the nature of the engagement. But at the most important moment, when he had to make up his mind, he was left almost in the dark. Section 26 of the Bill provided—

"The recruiter shall produce the statement for the information of every person whom he invites to emigrate, or when called upon to do so by any Magistrate or officer in charge of a police-station."

Now, it was well known to hon'ble members that the emigrant was often an ignorant, illiterate person, unable to read the statement produced before him, and, if he asked the recruiter to read it, that man, if he was inclined to deceive him, might read a version not contained in the statement itself. So that, at the most important moment, when an illiterate emigrant was called on to make up his mind, he would be almost entirely in the dark as to what the contents of the statement might be, as to the character of the agreement, and as to the nature of the life he would be called upon to lead. He thought that at this stage it was of the utmost importance that every facility should be given to him to understand the nature of his engagement; and in that

view he proposed that the recruiter should be required to furnish the intending emigrant with a copy of the statement, so as to enable the emigrant to take it home to show to his friends and relatives, or the village-headmen, and consult them about it before making up his mind. He would be then in a position to know what he should do, and to understand the nature of the service required of him. He (RAÍ KRISTODÁS PÁL) had heard some objections taken to his proposal. In the first place, it had been said that it would impose extra cost on the Emigration Agent. He believed that the statement would be a printed paper and the additional cost would be a trifle: if a hundred copies of the statement were struck off, it would entail only the cost of the paper and printing. Then he was told that the recruiter would have to carry a heavy bag of paper. Now, he did not know the exact number of emigrants recruited in each district, or in each sub-division, nor had he any idea of the exact number of recruiters employed in each district; but he could not believe that a recruiter on the average engaged more than 100 recruits; and, supposing that he did engage 200, his bag would not be at all heavy if he had to carry some 200 papers of this kind. But, even if the recruiter was put to some slight inconvenience, he thought it a question for grave consideration whether the emigrant should not have a fair opportunity of considering the nature of the connection he was about to form at the very outset of his new career—and surely this was of far more importance than the question of a little heavier bag on the back of a recruiter. Then he was told that this provision was not necessary and would impose an obstacle in the way of emigration. He, for one, did not see how this would prove an obstacle in the way of emigration. The more intelligently and knowingly the emigrant acted, the better would it be for the cause of emigration. He was aware that in section 37 there was a provision that a copy of the agreement when executed should be furnished to the emigrant. Now, this was an after stage. After the agreement had been executed it would be too late for the emigrant to recede, supposing that he wanted to change his mind, and supposing that he came to know what he did not know before. He humbly conceived that the proposal which he had submitted to the Council was calculated to give the intending emigrant an opportunity to understand his real position before he made up his mind, and it was therefore of great practical importance. Upon these grounds, he would move that for sub-section (3) of section 26 the following sub-section be substituted:—

"(3) The recruiter shall give a true copy of the statement to every person whom he invites to emigrate, and shall produce the statement for the information of any Magistrate or officer in charge of a police-station when called upon to do so by the Magistrate or officer."

The Hon'ble MR. QUINTON said: "While altogether sympathising in the anxiety of my hon'ble friend Raí Kristodás Pál Bahádúr that the intending emigrant should have full information as to the offers which the recruiter is authorised to make, and should not be led blindly into binding himself by a contract of such serious importance, I am unable to support the amendment.

"It appears to me that the provisions of the Bill are amply sufficient to secure the object we both have in view, and that the proposals of my hon'ble friend go far beyond what is reasonably required for that purpose.

"My hon'ble and learned friend Mr. Ilbert in his opening speech has pointed out that the recruiter under the Bill must be furnished with a written or printed statement, signed by the Emigration Agent and countersigned by the Protector of Emigrants, in English and in the Vernacular language of the local area to which the recruiter's license extends, of the terms which the recruiter is authorised to offer on behalf of the Agent to intending emigrants, and is also bound to produce the statement for the information of every person whom he invites to emigrate, or when called upon to do so by any Magistrate or officer in charge of a police-station.

"My hon'ble friend Raí Kristodás Pál is not satisfied with the production so enjoined, but would compel the recruiter to give to each person invited to emigrate a copy of the statement. Now, considering that probably not one per cent. of the persons likely to be so invited can read, this seems a very unnecessary precaution. The intending emigrant can procure full information as to the recruiter's offers, by having the statement read and explained to him when he reaches the depôt; and section 31, as we have heard, strictly enjoins on the Registering Officer the duty of examining the intending emigrant, apart from the recruiter, as to his competence and willingness to make the agreement, as to his comprehension of the nature of such agreement and as to his not having been induced to enter into it by unfair means. The Registering Officer must further draw up the agreement containing the particulars specified in the Bill, and furnish the emigrant with a copy of it. My hon'ble friend says that this will be too late; but, considering that the Registering Officer must ascertain from the emigrant that he understands and consents to the particulars contained in the agreement before it is drawn up, I do not see how this objection applies. He further urges that, if the man invited to emigrate gets a copy of the statement, he can take it home with him and consult the headman of his village; to which I would answer that so long as their present attitude towards emigration is maintained by zamíndárs, they are the last persons whom an intending emigrant would wish to consult.

"The story told by my hon'ble and learned friend of the salt beef carried from Liverpool to New York, and back again from New York to Liverpool, in order to comply with the English Passenger Acts, furnishes a warning against overloading our Bill with minute regulations. In my time I have registered, I suppose, several hundred emigrants, and the cases in which I have had to tell one to stand aside, because he did not know where he was going or what he was to get, were quite exceptional.

"When reading and writing become more widely diffused, and broad sides and hand-bills are likely to prove effective, the agencies will no doubt in their own interests readily adopt the latter; but, as things are at present, it appears to me unfair to impose on Agents and recruiters an obligation attended with considerable trouble and expense and enforceable by legal penalties, which is of no practical use.

"I may add that I have consulted my friend Major Pitcher, whose thorough acquaintance with the working of the recruiting system renders his opinion of great value, and that he fully concurs in the views I have expressed."

The Hon'ble MR. ILBERT said that, when the Hon'ble Raí Kristodás Pál first gave him private notice of this amendment, he expressed his entire sympathy with the object the hon'ble member had in view, namely, to give the fullest possible information to the intending emigrant of the kind of bargain he was about to enter into; and said that he would be willing to accept the amendment, unless it appeared that there was any objection to it on administrative grounds. On a question of this kind the opinions of a gentleman like Mr. Quinton, who had taken a practical part in the work of registering emigrants, and of Major Pitcher, were entitled to considerable weight; and he was bound to say, after having heard what his hon'ble friend Mr. Quinton had said, and after taking into consideration Major Pitcher's opinion, that his own view was that the amendment which had been proposed was on the whole likely to cause greater inconvenience than would be justified by any good which was likely to follow from it, and that the best way of giving an intending emigrant full information of the bargain he was about to make was to be found in that provision of the Bill which imposed on the registering officer the duty of ascertaining whether he really knew where he was going, and what was the kind of undertaking upon which he was about to enter. For these reasons only, MR. ILBERT personally should vote against the amendment.

The Motion being put, the Council divided:—

Ayes.	*Noes.*
The Hon'ble Amír Alí.	The Hon'ble R. Miller.
The Hon'ble Mahárájá Luchmessur Singh, Bahádúr, of Darbhangá.	The Hon'ble T. M. Gibbon.
The Hon'ble Kristodás Pál.	The Hon'ble J. W. Quinton.
The Hon'ble H. S. Thomas.	The Hon'ble H. J. Reynolds.
The Hon'ble Durgá Charan Láhá.	The Hon'ble Sir A. Colvin.
The Hon'ble W. W. Hunter.	The Hon'ble C. P. Ilbert.
The Hon'ble T. C. Hope.	Lieutenant-General the Hon'ble T. F. Wilson.
The Hon'ble Sir S. C. Bayley.	The Hon'ble J. Gibbs.
His Excellency the President.	His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

The numbers being equal, the President gave his casting vote with the ayes.

So the Motion was carried.

The Hon'ble RAÍ KRISTODÁS PÁL moved that in section 36, after the words "and term of service" the words "and the remuneration" be inserted. He said that his object in moving the amendment was this. When a man expatriated himself from his country for service in another country, he ought to know what he would earn there. The Bill gave him no information on that subject. It was true that the Bill provided for the passing of rules by Government, which, amongst other particulars, might include information as to the amount of wages; but he thought it was of the utmost importance that the Bill should specifically provide that the emigrant should be informed, even if approximately, of the wages he was to receive before he executed the agreement.

The Hon'ble MR. ILBERT said he was quite willing to accept this amendment. The Bill as originally drawn provided that the agreement should specify the daily or monthly wages the emigrant was to receive. But when the Select Committee came to consider how the form provided for the purpose should be filled up, they found great difficulty in cases in which the labourer was paid by the piece or the job, and accordingly they omitted the reference to wages, and merely provided that the agreement should provide the nature and terms of the service to be performed, and they intended that the information on this point should include, as far as possible, the remuneration he was to receive.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble MR. ILBERT said that, with the permission of the Council, he would ask leave to move a small amendment in section 71 of the Bill. As he had not given notice of the amendment, he was entirely in the hands of the Council as to whether or not he should move it. The amendment was this, that in section 71, for the word "proceeding" the words "embarking at that port" be substituted. The Bill was framed on the assumption that all the emigrants who were to go by a particular emigrant-vessel would be shipped at the same port; but it had been brought to the notice of the Government that it might be convenient in some cases for a vessel proceeding from Calcutta to stop at Madras and ship emigrants there. So far as he could judge, none of the provisions of the Bill would prevent this being done. The only difficulty which he thought might arise was in connection with some of the terms of the certificate to be given under the Act. Section 71 required a certificate from the Protector of Emigrants and the Emigration Agent for the country to which the emigrants were to be conveyed, to the effect that they had, in respect of all the emigrants proceeding in the vessel, done all that was required by the provisions of the Act, or by the rules made under the Act, to be done by the Protector and Agent respectively; and a technical difficulty might arise as to compliance with this requirement of the law. Therefore, he proposed that the certificate should not be in respect of all the emigrants "proceeding in the vessel," but only in respect of the emigrants embarking at the port to which the Protector and Agent belonged.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble RAÍ KRISTODÁS PÁL moved that for clause (*b*) of section 83 the following clause shall be substituted:—

"(*b*) fails to give a true copy of the statement with which he is provided under section twenty-six to any person whom he invites to emigrate".

He said that, as the first amendment imposed an obligation on the recruiter, it was necessary that there should be a penalty attached if the obligation was not fulfilled.

The Hon'ble MR. ILBERT observed that he thought this amendment was a necessary consequence of the amendment which had already been carried, and he had, therefore, no objection to offer.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

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

The Hon'ble MR. AMÍR ALÍ expressed the satisfaction which was felt among all classes of the Indian community with this measure. The hardships to which emigrants were subjected, and the false representations of which they were very frequently victims, made some such measure absolutely necessary; and he had no doubt that, when this measure was passed, it would be regarded as a great boon by the classes which it would affect. There was, however, one point regarding which he entertained considerable doubts, and these doubts, he should also add, were to some extent shared by some of the leading members of the Native community. The point to which he referred was as to the limit of age contained in section 39 of the Bill. He mentioned his views to the hon'ble and learned member in charge of the Bill, and he learned from him that the matter had received careful consideration in the Select Committee, and therefore he was constrained to come to the conclusion that he would not be justified in raising a discussion on it at the present stage of the Bill.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

RANGOON TRAMWAYS BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. ILBERT also moved that the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to authorize the making, and to regulate the working, of Street Tramways in Rangoon be taken into consideration. He said that this Bill was prepared for the purpose of giving effect to an agreement entered into between the municipality of Rangoon and Mr. Darwood, for the purpose of making street tramways in the town of Rangoon, on the understanding that all the roads were situated within municipal limits. But the Government had since been informed that part of one of these roads lay not within municipal limits but within the military cantonment. The simplest way to meet the difficulty, the Committee considered, was to add a section to the Bill providing that all the roads specified as roads over which tramways were to be constructed should, for the purposes of the Act and of the agreement, be deemed to be situate within the municipality, and they had accordingly added a section to that effect. The other amendments made by the Committee in the Bill were of a very trifling nature, and he need not allude to them.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble MR. ILBERT also moved that, in section 16, for clauses (*b*) and (*c*), the following be substituted, namely:—

"(*b*) does anything in such a manner as to obstruct any carriage using any such tramway; or

"(*c*) abets, within the meaning of the Indian Penal Code, the doing of anything mentioned in clause (*a*) or clause (*b*)".

He explained that the amendment was of a merely formal character.

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.

SUNDRY BILLS.

The Hon'ble MR. ILBERT also moved that the Hon'ble Mr. Gibbs' name be substituted for Sir S. Bayley's as a member of the Select Committees on the following Bills:—

To amend the law relating to Local Self-government in British Burma.

To amend the Legal Practitioners' Act, 1879, and the Indian Stamp Act, 1879.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

SUCCESSION CERTIFICATES BILL.

The Hon'ble SIR A. COLVIN moved that the Hon'ble Mr. Gibbs' name be substituted for Sir S. Bayley's as a member of the Select Committee on 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*).

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Council adjourned to Friday, the 21st December, 1883.

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

FORT WILLIAM;
The 21st December, 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 21st December, 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.
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 Sir A. Colvin, K.C.M.G.
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 Kristodás Pál, Raí Bahádur, C.I.E.
The Hon'ble J. W. Quinton.
The Hon'ble T. M. Gibbon, C.I.E.
The Hon'ble R. Miller.
The Hon'ble Amír Alí.

QUIETING OF TITLES (PANJÁB) BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. ILBERT moved for leave to introduce a Bill for the Quieting of Titles depending on Decisions passed on appeal by certain Settlement-officers in the Panjáb. He said that the object of the Bill was to remove doubts, which had been raised by a recent decision of the Panjáb Chief Court, as to whether certain Settlement-officers had been duly empowered to exercise appellate jurisdiction in suits and other proceedings relating to land-revenue.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

UNIVERSITIES HONORARY DEGREES BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. GIBBS presented the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to authorize the Universities of Calcutta, Madras and Bombay to grant certain honorary degrees.

The Council adjourned to Friday, the 4th January, 1884.

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

FORT WILLIAM;
The 21st December, 1883.

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SUPPLEMENT TO

The Gazette of India.

Nº 52. CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 29, 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 SEPTEMBER 1883.

CLASS OF MESSAGES.	West.								East.								Total.	
	Via Teheran.		Via Turkey.		Persian Gulf.		Via Suez.		Via Amur.		Via Madras.		Via Rangoon.		Native Burma.		Ceylon.			
	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.
		R a.		R a.		R a.		R a.		R a.		R a.		R a.		R a.		R a.		R a.
INDIAN.																				
Sent	3,108	—19,589 12	116	354 2	62	211 13	3,280	136 3	18	40 8	759	9,539 8	156	350 3	450	665 13	1,652	2,957 12	9,598	—5,433 14
Received	1,901	9,397 4	150	488 3	51	191 9	3,754	13,641 12	10	20 2	727	2,111 9	194	500 6	. .	. .	1,608	3,242 2	8,385	28,592 15
TOTAL	5,009	—10,192 8	266	842 5	113	403 6	7,034	13,777 15	28	60 10	1,486	11,651 1	337	850 9	450	665 13	3,260	6,099 14	17,983	24,159 1
TRANSIT.																				
From East to West—																				
Recd. Vid Madras	249	1,987 6	11	29 10	7	24 6	4,913	19,670 15	. .	. . .	. .	. . .	. .	. . .	. .	. . .	. .	. . .	5,180	21,712 5
Recd. „ Rangoon	. .	. . .	. .	. . .	. .	. . .	. .	. . .	. .	. . .	. .	. . .	. .	. . .	. .	. . .	. .	. . .	. .	. . .
Recd. „ Lainghá	. .	. . .	. .	. . .	. .	. . .	390	1,078 4	. .	. . .	. .	. . .	. .	. . .	. .	. . .	. .	. . .	421	1,197 15
Recd. From Ceylon	28	112 8	3	7 3	. .	. . .	. .	. . .	. .	. . .	. .	. . .	. .	. . .	. .	. . .	. .	. . .	. .	. . .
From West to East—																				
Sent. Vid Madras	1,038	4,983 6	147	415 2	5	11 4	3,913	16,240 8	3	6 12	. .	. . .	. .	. . .	. .	. . .	. .	. . .	5,106	21,657 0
Sent. „ Rangoon	. .	. . .	2	9 0	. .	. . .	1	3 0	. .	. . .	. .	. . .	. .	. . .	. .	. . .	. .	. . .	1	3 0
Sent. „ Lainghá	. .	. . .	. .	. . .	. .	. . .	4	22 15	. .	. . .	. .	. . .	. .	. . .	. .	. . .	. .	. . .	6	31 15
Sent. To Ceylon	81	321 14	6	25 2	. .	. . .	221	778 5	. .	. . .	. .	. . .	. .	. . .	. .	. . .	. .	. . .	308	1,125 5
From West to West—																				
Recd. Vid Bombay	. .	. . .	. .	. . .	8	50 4	. .	. . .	. .	. . .	. .	. . .	. .	. . .	. .	. . .	. .	. . .	8	50 4
Sent. Vid Bombay	. .	. . .	1	2 10	8	40 1	. .	. . .	. .	. . .	. .	. . .	. .	. . .	. .	. . .	. .	. . .	9	42 11
From East to East—																				
Recd. From Ceylon	. .	. . .	. .	. . .	. .	. . .	. .	. . .	. .	. . .	47	182 4	. .	. . .	. .	. . .	. .	. . .	47	182 4
Recd. Vid Madras	. .	. . .	. .	. . .	. .	. . .	. .	. . .	. .	. . .	. .	. . .	. .	. . .	. .	. . .	36	138 15	36	138 15
TOTAL	1,396	7,405 2	170	488 11	28	125 15	9,442	37,793 15	3	6 12	47	182 4	. .	. . .	. .	. . .	36	138 15	11,122	46,141 10
GRAND TOTAL																			29,105	70,300 11

ABSTRACT OF FOREIGN TRAFFIC WITH INDIA BY THE INDO-EUROPEAN AND RED SEA ROUTES FOR THE MONTH OF SEPTEMBER 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	1,901	3,108	5,009	32·46	47·34	40·32
Indo-European	„ Turkey	150	116	266	2·56	1·77	2·14
Indo-European	Persian Gulf vid Karachi	51	62	113	0·87	0·94	0·91
Red Sea	Vid Suez	3,754	3,280	7,034	64·11	49·95	56·63
	TOTAL	5,856	6,566	12,422	100·00	100·00	100·00

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE STATEMENT OF PRICES CURRENT OF FOOD-GRAINS FOR THE 2nd HALF OF NOVEMBER 1883 PUBLISHED IN PAGES 2310, 2311, 2316, 2317, 2318 AND 2319 OF THE SUPPLEMENT TO THE "GAZETTE OF INDIA", DATED 22nd DECEMBER 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, 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.
		S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	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 6	10 4	10 0	17 0	17 0	17 15	7 8	7 8	8 12	11 11	12 1	12 11	19 2	18 1	19 6	15 15	15 15	17 10	11 8	11 2	14 1	15 15	16 7	18 0	62 6	62 6	62 6	16 12	14 6	14 6	14 6	14 6	12 9
	Ahmedabad	13 8	11 8	13 8	20 0	16 0	20 0	7 0	7 0	9 0	12 0	11 0	14 0	17 0	17 0	19 0	15 8	15 0	17 0	...	...	...	18 0	17 8	19 8	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	16 0	16 0	22 14	9 11	10 5	10 0	12 13	13 5	14 9	...	...	20 0	16 0	16 0	15 4	20 0	20 0	...	16 13	16 0	20 0	80 0	80 0	80 0	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	15 4
	Surat	11 2	11 2	12 8	12 4	12 4	12 6	7 6	7 6	8 3	8 4	8 4	8 12	19 4	19 4	15 9	14 3	14 3	14 14	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	16 0	80 0	80 0	80 0	13 9	13 9	13 9	13 9	13 9	13 9
	Broach	12 2	12 2	12 9	...	...	...	9 12	9 12	11 1	12 12	12 10	13 5	16 0	16 0	16	13 14	13 10	15 4	...	...	...	12 10	12 10	17 13½	106 0	106 0	106 0	14 8½	14 8¾	13 5½	14 8½	14 8½	13 5½
	Tanna (Salsette)	10 5	10 5	9 12	...	12 14	...	7 0	8 0	9 0	8 0	10 0	11 4	18 10	18 10	18 10	14 6	14 6	15 0	25 11	25 11	25 11	14 0	13 4	14 15	78 0	78 0	71 1	15 12	15 12	14 5	14 0	15 10	13 13
	Colába (Alibág)	8 8	8 8	8 8	...	...	...	7 8	7 8	8 8	12 8	12 8	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	12 8	120 0	120 0	120 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	12 8	12 8	12 0
	Khandesh (Dhulia)	16 10	16 10	14 2	...	...	...	7 9	7 9	7 4	12 10	12 11	10 15	20 4	18 9	20 0	16 1	14 15	16 3	...	...	...	16 0	14 4	17 0	140 0	140 0	140 0	14 0	13 8	15 0	13 14	13 6	14 12
	Násik	17 0	14 4	11 6	...	...	...	7 7	7 7	7 7	12 0	12 0	12 0	21 0	20 6	22 6	16 5	16 5	17 0	25 4	18 6	29 14	15 4	15 4	16 15	128 0	128 0	128 0	12 14	15 8	14 8	12 11	15 5	14 4
	Ahmednagar	14 12	14 5	13 2	...	...	...	8 13	8 11	9 7	11 3	10 10	10 14	25 0	27 5	25 6	17 10	17 6	21 0	...	...	...	19 2½	17 5	19 0	73 0	75 3	91 5	13 10½	12 9¼	14 9	13 7	12 6	14 8
	Poona	12 10	12 10	12 10	9 4	9 4	...	9 13	9 13	11 0	11 0	11 0	12 4	23 15	21 12	23 15	17 4	17 4	18 6	15 6	15 6	...	17 4	16 2	14 15	68 0	68 0	68 0	14 3	13 10	12 8	13 15	13 6	12 4
	Sholápur	14 8	13 9	13 10	...	...	...	10 7	10 7	10 15	11 5	11 5	12 4	27 10	25 0	26 12	23 14	24 13	25 12	...	...	...	20 1	19 2	17 5	71 1	71 1	80 0	13 8	13 8	13 8	13 4	13 4	12 8
	Kaládgi (Bagalkot)	19 0	19 0	20 8	16 8	16 8	15 0	6 8	6 8	6 12	11 8	11 8	10 8	33 8	33 0	32 0	30 0	31 8	31 0	...	...	...	18 0	18 12	12 0	100 0	100 0	130 0	10 11	10 9	12 10	10 0	10 0	12 0
	Satara	15 11	13 11	10 11	...	...	...	9 9	8 14	8 3	11 7	11 7	10 0	19 13	18 15	18 10	18 2	18 2	18 2	...	...	...	16 14	16 14	13 10	145 10	145 10	129 7	13 13	13 13	13 13	2 13	2 13	2 2
	Belgaum	17 6	16 8	18 8	12 8	12 0	13 0	12 8	12 8	11 0	13 0	13 0	11 8	20 10	20 2	30 0	18 14	16 6	27 0	25 13	23 10	39 0	16 15	16 6	11 8	65 0	65 0	75 0	15 8	11 8	13 0	15 0	11 0	12 8
	Dharwar (Hubli)	21 0	21 0	23 0	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	13 0	16 0	16 0	14 0	28 0	28 0	30 0	24 0	24 0	27 0	31 0	31 0	35 0	16 0	16 0	12 0	80 0	80 0	80 0	8 6	8 6	9 13	8 0	8 0	9 0
	Ratnágiri	9 14	9 14	11 14	...	...	...	8 9	8 9	8 9	14 13	14 2	15 9	18 3	...	20 13	14 11	13 8	19 10	21 2	21 2	21 2	14 0	14 11	15 6	150 0	120 0	150 0	13 12	13 12	14 4	13 9	13 9	14 4
	Kanara (Karwar)	9 0	9 0	10 8	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	11 0	11 12	12 0	16 0	15 1	18 0	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	20 0	12 8	12 8	13 0	213 5	213 5	213 5	14 0	13 8	13 5	13 0	12 8	12 0
	Pánch Mahals (Godhra)	10 8	10 8	10 0	...	...	...	11 6	11 6	11 6	13 5	13 5	15 0	20 0	20 0	32 0	14 8	14 8	17 12	20 0	20 0	26 10	20 0	20 0	26 10	200 0	200 0	200 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	15 4	15 4	15 4
	Aden	7 0	7 0	8 0	...	...	...	6 3	6 3	7 0	7 0	7 0	8 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	13 12	13 12	14 4	...	...	...	11 12	11 12	10 4	14 4	14 3	11 5	19 7	18 8	25 13	17 12	17 12	22 4	...	...	...	16 8	17 8	15 3	160 0	160 0	160 0	12 4	12 4	12 0	12 4	12 4	12 0
	Baroda	10 8	10 8	9 5	11 11	12 13	15 5	8 3	8 3	9 15	11 11	10 13	12 4	17 8	15 12	17 8	17 8	16 5	15 12	17 8	18 11	...	14 0	14 0	16 5	80 0	80 0	80 0	14 10	14 15	14 10	14 7	14 9	14 9
	Disa	12 15	12 14	14 9	...	...	...	6 14	6 14	7 6	9 0	9 0	9 0	16 0	10 0	14 8	16 0	16 0	17 6	...	...	...	14 8	14 3	19 0	137 8	137 8	137 8	12 8	12 8	12 8	12 0	12 0	12 0
	Nimach	19 0	19 0	16 0	33 0	33 0	17 0	9 4	9 0	10 0	10 0	10 8	10 0	30 0	30 0	30 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	...	...	...	23 0	23 0	23 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	...	...	...	13 8	13 8	12 0
	Nasirabad	18 13	18 14½	17 8	25 0	25 14	24 8½	6 0	6 0	6 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	23 0	23 0	25 5½	19 0	19 8½	17 5½	...	...	...	27 0	27 1	26 8	90 0	90 0	76 10½	16 0½*	16 0½*	16 6½*	15 0*	15 0*	16 0*
	Rájkot	15 9	15 8	15 14	...	...	...	6 8	6 8	6 8	9 0	9 0	11 8	17 4	17 4	19 8	15 8	15 6	16 13½	...	...	...	14 4	14 2	18 12	60 0	60 0	80 0	45 0	45 0	55 0	30 0	35 0	48 0
H. A. Districts.	Secunderabad	16 5	15 8	16 12	...	...	...	8 4	8 4	7 14	11 11	11 4	9 13	23 0	23 0	25 14	28 4	28 4	...	29 9	29 9	...	16 12	14 13	16 12	125 0	125 0	125 0	10 14	10 11	10 14	10 6	10 3	10 6
	Bolaram	17 1	17 0	18 13	...	...	...	8 6	8 6	7 6	10 4	10 7	10 0	23 2	27 0	30 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 14	14 5	18 10	116 14	116 14	116 14	...	...	...	10 12	10 12	11 1
	Chudderghat	14 8	14 0	13 0	...	...	...	8 0	7 8	7 0	10 0	10 0	9 0	25 0	26 0	27 0	29 0	34 0	34 0	...	...	...	17 8	15 0	17 0	80 0	80 0	80 0	...	...	...	9 8	9 8	9 8
Mysore.	Bangalore	10 0	10 6	11 4	12 10	12 8	12 8	10 0	10 2	10 2	11 3	11 4	11 2	28 12	29 0	33 10	...	...	...	35 11	35 4	33 3	31 7	31 11	31 11	96 0	96 0	96 0	12 4	12 4	12 12	12 0	12 0	12 8
	Kolar	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	11 2	12 0	12 8	13 10	16 4	16 0	13 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	46 0	44 0	35 0	34 0	32 0	37 10	192 0	192 0	172 6	12 4	12 4	13 8	12 0	12 0	13 3
	Túmkúr	8 3	8 14	8 12	0 12	0 12	0 13	0 13	8 13	8 12	8 14	0 14	0 13	8	...	...	...	...	...	44 0	44 0	41 0	40 0	38 0	43 0	340 0	340 0	340 0	11 8	11 8	12 0	11 0	11 0	11 8
	Mysore	9 8	10 8	12 4	...	...	...	12 8	11 0	9 12	14 4	13 4	11 0	32 0	33 4	30 0	...	...	...	28 0	28 12	23 0	33 0	36 0	31 0	75 0	75 0	70 0	8 12	8 12	8 4	8 8	8 8	8 0
	Shimoga	13 10	13 10	14 11	14 11	14 11	15 12	14 11	14 11	10 8	18 14	18 14	12 10	37 13	37 13	35 11	...	...	...	37 13	37 13	35 3	33 9	33 10	29 6	480 0	480 0	480 0	10 8	10 8	11 0	8 6	10 8	10 8
	Kadur	14 0	14 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	14 0	21 0	21 0	11 0	23 0	23 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	42 0	42 0	25 0	36 0	36 0	23 0	64 0	64 0	64 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	10 0
Rajpootana.	Deoli Cantonment	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 0	13 8	14 4	13 14	13 6	14 0
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	Erinpura	1. 0	16 4	17 13	25 8	25 2	32 0	...	...	...	7 8	7 8	8 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	19 1	20 0	23 0	...	...	...	20 10	21 4	23 11½	160 0	160 0	160 0	3 0 3	3 0 6	2 12 9	13 0	12 6	13 13½
	Sirohi	13 8	13 8	16 0	25 0	25 0	30 0	6 8	6 8	7 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	14 0	14 0	17 0	18 0	18 0	21 0	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	26 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	12 5	12 5	12 5
	Abu	12 14	12 12	15 8	20 0	20 0	22 8	6 8	6 8	6 8	7 14	8 0	8 0	...	...	...	15 0	14 8	17 4	...	...	...	16 4	16 0	20 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	3 4 0	...	3 8 0	12 0	...	11 8
	Anadra	14 0	14 0	17 4	23 0	23 0	23 8	7 0	7 0	7 0	8 8	8 4	9 0	...	...	...	17 0	16 8	19 8	...	...	...	18 8	18 0	22 8	...	...	...	3 0 0	3 4 0	3 4 0	13 4	12 4	12 4
	Marwar (Jodhpore)	16 4	16 4	17 3	21 4	21 4	25 0	6 4	6 4	6 4	7 8	7 8	7 8	20 0	19 6	21 4	17 8	18 2	19 10	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	21 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 0	15 10	15 10
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	Boondee	24 8	24 8	17 0	40 0	40 0	28 4	9 8	9 8	10 0	10 0	10 0	10 8	38 12	38 4	29 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	37 0	37 0	30 4	140 0	120 0	160 0	12 8	12 8	12 12	12 4	12 4	12 6
	Tonk	21 0	20 12	15 6	30 8	30 0	24 1	6 6	6 8	7 0	8 8	8 8	9 14	30 12	30 0	27 3	23 8	24 4	20 8	...	...	...	30 4	30 0	24 1	100 0	100 0	160 0	13 0	13 8	13 8	12 12	13 4	13 4
	Shahpoora	20 2	20 2	17 8	29 4	28 12	21 8	11 0	11 0	12 4	14 4	14 4	14 5	24 0	24 0	19 9	20 0	19 0	18 8	...	...	...	25 8	23 0	21 13	160 0	160 0	160 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	13 14	13 10	13 13

* Sambhur.

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

J. WESTLAND,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

REPORTS ON THE STATE OF THE SEASONS AND PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 25th DECEMBER 1883.

GENERAL REMARKS.—Rain continues to fall generally in the districts of the Madras Presidency where harvesting of paddy, *ragi*, &c., is in progress and standing crops are in good condition, though partial injury has been done in one district by excessive rain.

There has been no rain in any other province except slight showers in Dharwar, Bombay Presidency, and Sandoway in British Burma. The *rabi* crops in three districts of the Bombay Presidency are suffering from blight, otherwise prospects are good. In Mysore rice is being harvested and standing crops promise well. In the Berars and Hyderabad cotton is being picked and the *kharif* harvested, and the weeding of *rabi* crops has commenced. Prospects continue fair in Central India and Rajputana, but cotton has suffered from frost in Ulwar, and rain is needed in that State. In the Punjab and the North-Western Provinces and Oudh the *rabi* crops on unirrigated lands require rain, but prospects are on the whole favourable. In the Central Provinces prospects are excellent.

In Bengal the outturn of the rice harvest is very poor and will, it is expected, fall short of the estimate even in Eastern Bengal and Orissa. The *rabi* has much benefited by the last showers, but more rain is much wanted. In British Burma the rice harvest is reported to be well advanced and the prospects generally excellent.

Cholera still lingers in the Southern Presidencies, and small-pox and fever are generally prevalent though not severe.

Prices continue to rule high in Bengal.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Madras (Dec. 26th)—		
Bellary	·30 (in one station).	Standing crops fair; harvest paddy, *ragi*, and horse gram, yield average, other dry grains, pulse, and oil-seeds below average.
Kurnool	. . . .	Standing crops good; harvest paddy progressing, yield above average.
Ganjam	. . . .	Fever and small-pox slight in one taluk.
Kistna	. . . .	Standing crops generally good; harvest paddy, outturn below average; fever and small-pox prevalent, cattle-disease in parts.
Chingleput (Madras)	·57 (average of 9 stations).	Standing crops generally good, but injured partially by excessive rain in two taluks; harvest *kar* and paddy, yield below average; small-pox in three taluks, cholera more general, 32 deaths.
Coimbatore	1·00 (average of 15 stations).	Harvest paddy, *ragi* and *cumbu*, yield about average; 135 deaths from cholera, fever, and small-pox, cattle-disease in parts.
Tanjore	1·36 (average of 14 stations).	Standing crops good; harvest paddy, outturn average; 348 deaths from cholera.
Madura	1·22 (average of 8 stations).	Standing crops fair; harvest dry crops, yield about average; cholera decreasing in Madura town, elsewhere slight.
Malabar	·77 (average of 13 stations).	Second crop paddy in good condition, being harvested in three taluks; small-pox and fever in parts.
Travancore	·11	Paddy generally in ear; 9 deaths from cholera. *General Remarks.*—General prospects good.
Bombay—(Dec. 26th)—		
Kurrachee	. . . .	River at Kotri on 20th 4 feet 2 inches against 3 feet 11 inches on the same date last year; fever generally prevalent, cattle-disease in 3 talukas, loss of 59 cows and buffaloes in Manjhand and Sujawal; 3 fresh cases of small-pox in Kurrachee, total 81 deaths; disease in 12 villages in districts, 136 fresh cases, 14 deaths, 92 remaining sick; prices—wheat, red rice, and *bajri* in Kurrachee 24, 28 and 34, in Sehwan 28 and 40, in Ghorabari 20, 28 and 32, and in Mirpur Bhoro 22, 32 and 34 pounds per rupee, respectively.
Hyderabad	. . . .	Small-pox still in 8, fever in 10, and cattle-disease in 4 talukas; wheat 25½, *bajri* 36, *jowari* 42, red rice 24, and white rice 20 pounds per rupee.
Ahmedabad	. . . .	Standing crops healthy; fever in Viramgam; *bajri* 30 and wheat 25¼ pounds per rupee.
Baroda	. . . .	Fever in Attarsumba mahal of Kadi division; 4 cases of small-pox at Monekevada; pressing of sugarcane continues in Naosari division; prices—*bajri* 32 and rice 25 pounds per rupee.
Surat	. . . .	*Rabi* crops healthy; fever continues in some talukas; cholera in Chikli, cases, 2 deaths; *jowari* 41 and *nagli* 48 pounds per rupee.
Nasik	. . . .	*Kharif* crops harvested; *rabi* crops healthy; public health good; no cattle-disease; *bajri* 31, wheat 33, and rice 24 pounds per rupee.
Colaba (Bombay)	. . . .	Abnormal temperature 1° to 3° cool; vapour in air defect; abnormal wind, easterly.
Poona	. . . .	*Rabi* crops thriving; slight cattle-disease in Tirur taluka; prices—*bajri* 40 and *jowari* 50, in Poona *bajri* 35 and *jowari* 48 pounds per rupee.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bombay—*contd.*		
Ahmednagar	. . . .	*Bajri* threshing continued; *rabi* sowing finished, except in Akola; young crops good except *jowari*; locusts in Shrigonda; *bajri*—maximum 54 pounds in Jamkhed, minimum 36 in Parner; *jowari*—maximum 72 in Jamkhed, minumum 44 in Harjat.
Sholapore	. . . .	Prospects of *rabi* crop unfavourable; prices of common staple food rising; *jowari* 54 and *bajri* 52 pounds per rupee.
Dharwar	Rain slight in three talukas.	Harvesting of rice crop in progress and reaping of other early crops completed; exotic cotton suffering from blight in three talukas; other late crops good; small-pox in Kod and fever in 5 talukas; rice 25 to 41 and *jowari* 52 to 88 pounds per rupee.
Kanara	. . . .	Sowing for second crop in progress on coast; plants springing up in places; harvest completed above ghat; fever in Yellapur, Haliyal, and Mundgod, cattle-disease in Honawar and Karwar, small-pox in Honawar and Kumpta; common rice in Karwar 12, district average 15⅓ seers per rupee; weather fair and cold.
Rajkot	. . . .	General health good; weather cold; *bajri* 29 and *jowari* 36 pounds per rupee. *General Remarks.*—River continues low in Sind; slight rain in parts of Dharwar; *rabi* prospects good, except in Sholapur; crops suffering from blight in parts of Kaladgi, Belgaum, and Dharwar; slight cholera in parts of Surat, Tanna, and Satara; fever, cattle-disease, and small-pox in a few districts.
Bengal—(Dec. 25th)		
Chittagong	*Nil*	Weather seasonable; outturn of *amun* indifferent; prices stationary; general health good; cattle-disease in one outpost.
Dacca	*Nil*	Paddy being cut; *cheena*, *kaon*, and other winter crops being sown; prospects good.
24-Pergunnahs	*Nil*	Rice being harvested, outturn expected to be from eight to ten annas; cold-weather crops now doing well; price of rice 13 to 16 seers per rupee; public health generally good.
Moorshedabad	*Nil*	Weather very cold; *amun* being cut; *rabi* crops reported to be good; average price of rice 15 seers per rupee; public health good.
Rajshahye	*Nil*	Weather cold and seasonable; reaping of *amun* still going on, outturn poor; prospects of winter crops generally favourable; public health fair.
Burdwan	*Nil*	Weather fine and cold; *amun* being harvested, estimated outturn about six annas; prospects of *rabi* crops not good; public health fair.
Rungpore	. . . .	Report not received.
Bhagulpore	*Nil*	Outturn of rice crop in Banka will not exceed six annas; average outturn in Soopole reported to be seven or eight annas, and in the Sudder Sub-division from five to eight annas; prospects of *rabi* crops not favourable except in certain small areas; new rice selling at 13¾ seers per rupee.
Purneah	*Nil*	Rice crop being harvested, average outturn expected to be about eight annas in the north, and less in other parts of the district; *rabi* crops suffering from want of rain; price of common rice 16 seers per rupee; public health fair.
Patna	*Nil*	Harvesting of paddy is being pushed on; rain wanted for *rabi* crops; poppy growing well; public health good.
Durbhanga	*Nil*	Harvesting of paddy progressing, outturn very indifferent; *rabi* crops suffering from want of rain; prices rising slightly in some places; public health fair.
Hazareebagh	*Nil*	Weather very cold; harvesting of rice over; *rabi* crops promising in places where irrigation by wells is available; common rice selling at 14 seers per rupee; small-pox still prevalent in the sudder station; public health generally good.
Cuttack	*Nil*	Weather cold; yield of rice crop about ten annas; *rabi* crops doing well; common rice selling at from 18 to 20 seers per rupee; a few sporadic cases of cholera reported, otherwise public health good. *General Remarks.*—There has been no rain this week in any part of the province; rain is much wanted for the *rabi* crops in Behar; elsewhere the prospects of these crops have been improved by the late rain; the harvesting of the rice crop is being vigorously pushed on, but generally there is a very short outturn; even in Eastern Bengal and Orissa the crop will be less than was expected; in Furreedpore it will be only a seven-anna crop; in Mymensingh about the same crop is expected, and in Chittagong the outturn will not be satisfactory; in Cuttack and Balasore the average yield will be about ten annas; high prices continue to prevail throughout the province, though new rice has come into the market in several places; fever is still prevalent in several districts.
N.-W. Provinces and Oudh—		
Benares (Dec. 25th)	No rain	Weather fine but cold; rain wanted for crops, for which there is no facility for irrigation; no sickness; bazars well supplied.
Allahabad („ 26th)	. . . .	Irrigated crops doing well; rain greatly needed in unirrigated tracts; health generally good; prices slightly risen.
Gorakhpur („ 23rd)	No rain	Irrigation actively carried on; some fever and small-pox in district; prices steady.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
N.-W.P. & Oudh—*contd.*		
Jhansi .(Dec. 24th)	. . . .	*Rabi* crops doing well, but rain is wanted; water in wells being deficient; prices fluctuating; health of people and cattle good.
Cawnpore .(„ „)	No rain	Weather cold, and heavy dews in the night; *rabi* prospects on the whole fair; small-pox continues, and no sickness among cattle; prices easy.
Farukabad .(„ 25th)	. . . .	Weather seasonable; sky clear; small-pox reported as prevailing in the Terwa and Kanduj tahsils, more virulent in the former than in the latter; crops hopeful.
Rae Bareilly („ 24th)	No rain	Weather seasonable; sky cloudy on the 18th; *rabi* crops on irrigated land look well; general health good; markets well stocked; prices steady.
Agra .(„ 25th)	No rain	*Rabi* being irrigated, but it is suffering for want of rain; health good; prices steady.
Bareilly .(„ „)	No rain	Unirrigated crops beginning to suffer from want of rain and from frost; markets easy; mild fever prevalent, otherwise health good.
Meerut .(„ „)	No rain	Crops flourishing; supplies sufficient; prices slightly fallen; health good.
Kumaun .(„ 24th)	. . . .	Weather fine and cold; *rabi* growing up; health good; cattle-disease continues; prices stationary.
Lucknow .(„ 25th)	No rain	Weather very cold at night; prospects continue favourable; high land *rabi* crop needs rain very much; condition of people and cattle good; markets well supplied; prices stationary.
Partabgarh .(„ „)	No rain	Prices show slight changes; irrigation going on; small-pox in tahsil Kunda and Patti; general health good.
Sitapur .(„ „)	. . . .	Weather cold; health good; prices nearly steady; rain much wanted for unirrigated crops.
Fyzabad .(„ „)	No rain	Weather seasonable; rice crops doing well on irrigated lands; prices stationary; general health of people good.
		General Remarks.—No rain has fallen during the week; irrigation is being carried on where practicable; rain is generally needed elsewhere, but the *rabi* prospects are on the whole fair; small-pox and fever are reported in several districts; the markets are well supplied, and prices in most districts steady.
Punjab—(Dec. 26th)—		
Delhi	. . . .	Health good; prices stationary.
Hissar	. . . .	Health good; prices steady.
Umballa	. . . .	Health good; prices rising.
Jullundur	. . . .	Health good; sugarcane being pressed; prices steady.
Lahore	. . . .	Health and condition of crops good; prices stationary.
Ferozepur	. . . .	Health good; fall in prices of barley and *bajra;* prices of other food-grains stationary.
Sialkot	. . . .	Health and crop prospects good; prices stationary.
Rawalpindi	. . . .	Seasonal fever in Attock tahsil, health elsewhere good; state of crops good; prices fluctuating.
Peshawar	. . . .	Small-pox prevalent; prices stationary.
Mooltan	. . . .	Health good; prices stationary.
Dera Ismail Khan	. . . .	Health good; crop prospects fair; prices steady.
Amritsar	. . . .	Health good; prices steady.
		General Remarks.—No rain during the week, but it is wanted; small-pox prevalent in the Peshawar district, and seasonal fever in the Attock tahsil of the Rawalpindi district, health elsewhere good; *rabi* prospects generally good.
Central Provinces—		
Nagpur .(Dec. 26th)	. . . .	Weather cold and cloudy; *kharif* crops in excellent condition; *jowari* almost gathered; *rabi* crops promising; fever prevalent.
Jubbulpore („ 25th)	. . . .	Weather clear and cold; reaping of *kharif* crops completed; cotton-picking continues; prices stationary; health good.
Saugor („ 24th)	. . . .	Weather very cold; *rabi* prospects generally favourable, but in places the crops are languishing for want of rain; health good; prices stationary.
Seoni .(„ 26th)	. . . .	Weather clear with frosty nights; rain wanted for *rabi;* fever decreasing; prices stationary.
Raipur .(„ „)	. . . .	Weather very cold; rice is being threshed; *rabi* prospects favourable; health good; prices steady.
Khandwa („ „)	. . . .	Weather chilly and occasionally cloudy; crop prospects good; prices steady; *jowari* 18¾ and wheat 17½ seers per rupee.
		General Remarks.—Prices steady; prospects very favourable; health good.
British Burma—		
Akyab .(Dec. 15th)	*Nil*	Total rainfall up to date 190·58; public health good; ten buffaloes died at Urittang East, elsewhere health of cattle good; slight damage to crop in Kyalat township by flood; heavy rain and wind; reaping commenced in some places; price of paddy in Noaf from Rs. 20 to 22 per 100 baskets.
„ („ 26th)	*Nil*	Total rainfall up to date 190·58; three deaths from small-pox in Urittang West, otherwise public health good; eleven buffaloes die in Rathaidoung, elsewhere health of plough-cattle good; reapi in progress; reaping wages from Rs. 15 to 20 per diem for six-and-half acres; price of paddy in Noaf from Rs. 20 to 22 per 100 baskets.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
British Burmah—*contd.*		
Rangoon (Dec. 26th)	*Nil*	Total rainfall up to date 84·23; seven fatal cases of small-pox, otherwise public health good; no supplies of paddy; prices normal.
Bassein .(„ „)	*Nil*	Total rainfall up to date 106·32; public health good; slight cattle-disease in Thaboung township; reaping completed in most parts of Ngathaingyoung sub-division; price of paddy from Rs. 110 per 100 baskets.
Prome .(„ „)	*Nil*	Total rainfall up to date 53·48; public health and health of cattle good; reports state that one-third of the harvest has already been gathered, and that the outturn will be much better than that of last year; average cost of labour for reaping Rs. 2-8 per acre; price of paddy Rs. 85 per 100 baskets.
Amherst (Moulmein) („ „)	*Nil*	Total rainfall up to date 166·28; public health and health of cattle good; reaping progressing; outturn estimated to show small increase over last year; public health and health of cattle good in Moulmein; about 100 acres of *kyankyi* paddy reaped; outturn 2,000 baskets.
Toungoo .(„ „)	*Nil*	Total rainfall up to date 79·88; public health good.
Shweygyin .(„ „)	*Nil*	Total rainfall up to date 139·68; small-pox reported in several villages of the Yehla circle, otherwise public health good; cattle healthy; harvesting progressing; price of paddy Rs. 120 per 100 baskets.
Sandoway .(„ „)	·32	Total rainfall up to date 223·18; public health good; agricultural prospects not unfavourable, but for late rain and wind crop would have been exceptionally good; damage caused has not been reported from northern and southern townships.
Hanthawaddy(„ „)	*Nil*	Public health and health of cattle good; paddy crops slightly damaged in the Tamanaing township; price of paddy from Rs. 95 to 100 per 100 baskets.
Pegu .(„ 15th)	*Nil*	Total rainfall up to date 128·34; slight fever and measles in Pegu, otherwise public health excellent; slight cattle-disease reported from Meyinzya, but details not yet received; reaping progressing vigorously; weather favourable; outturn considered full; price of paddy unaltered.
Tharrawaddy(„ 26th)	*Nil*	Total rainfall up to date 106·27; public health and health of cattle good; probable area actually cultivated with paddy 229·798; approximate increase is 51,176 acres as compared with last year; condition of reaping crop good; about 52,454 acres have been reaped in Sangwee, Gyobingauk, Minhla, and Tapun townships; wages of reaping 8 annas per man per day; price of paddy from Rs. 95 to 100 per 100 baskets.
Thonegwa .(„ „)	*Nil*	Total rainfall up to date 94·64; public health and health of cattle good; one-fourth crops already reaped; price of paddy from Rs. 90 to 100 per 100 baskets.
Henzada .(„ „)	*Nil*	Total rainfall up to date 86·83; public health and health of cattle good; reaping progressing; wages of reaping one basket of paddy per diem or Rs. 3 an acre per man; price of paddy from Rs. 75 to 100 per 100 baskets.
Thayetmyo .(„ „)	*Nil*	Total rainfall up to date 48·65; public health good; cattle-disease bad in places; reaping about half finished; price of paddy Rs. 110 per 100 baskets.
Tavoy .(„ „)	*Nil*	Total rainfall up to date 195·44; public health and health of cattle good; reaping and gathering of the crops progressing.
Mergui .(„ 15th)	*Nil*	Total rainfall up to date 175·94; public health good; cattle healthy; one-third of the crops has been reaped; price of paddy Rs. 75 per 100 baskets.
		General Remarks.—Public health generally good, but small-pox more or less prevalent in Akyab, Rangoon, and Shwegyin; health of cattle good, except in Akyab, Pegu, Bassein, and Thyetmyo; crop prospects for the most part excellent; reaping well advanced.
Assam—(Dec. 26th)—		
Gauhati . . .	*Nil*	Nights and mornings foggy and cool; reaping of *sali* crops in progress; public health fair.
Sylhet . . .	*Nil*	State and prospects of crops as reported last week.
Cachar . . .	*Nil*	Weather very cold; reaping of *sali* crops progressing; common rice 13¼ seers per rupee; general health good.
Dibrugarh . . .	*Nil*	Weather cold; prospects of crops good; public health good.
Mysore and Coorg— (Dec. 26th)—		
Bangalore . . .	*Nil*	Standing crops in good condition; harvesting of *ragi* and paddy continues; health good; prospects favourable.
Mysore . . .		Weather cloudy with high and boisterous winds; fever common; picking of coffee still progressing; outturn generally in excess of estimates; berries well formed and coffee; rice harvest commenced, yield good.
Mercara . . .		*General Remarks.*—Rainfall slight in four districts; standing crops reported on favourably; harvesting of grain general throughout the province; prospects and public health good; prices unchanged.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Berar & Hyderabad—		
(Dec. 26th)—		
Amraoti . . .	. . . .	Weather clear and cold; cotton picking and *kharif* harvesting in progress; *rabi* prospects good; wheat 16 and *jowari* 26 seers per rupee.
Akola . . .	. . . .	*Kharif* crops being harvested; *rabi* crops in good condition.
Hyderabad .(Dec. 27th)	. . . .	No rain during week; weeding of *rabi* crop commenced; no sickness; prices—wheat 15½, coarse rice 12, white *juar* 80¾, and *tur* 24 seers per *halli sicca* rupee.
Central India States—		
(Dec. 26th)—		
Indore . . .	*Nil*	Health good; prices steady.
Morar (Gwalior) . .	*Nil*	Health good; prices steady.
Sutna . . .	*Nil*	Health good.
Nowgong . . .	. . . .	Health good; prices steady.
Bhopawar (Manpur) .	. . . .	No fresh cases of cholera have occurred since 11th December at Dutwara; prospects good.
Neemuch . . .	. . . .	Public health good; crops good.
Goona . . .	. . . .	Health and prospects good.
Agar	. . . .	Prospects of crops favourable; health at Agar good.
Sehore . . .	. . . .	Weather clear; prospects and public health good.
Rajputana—		
Abu . (Dec. 26th)	. . . .	Cold severe; weather seasonable.
Marwar . („ 22nd)	. . . .	About 2 months' water in the Jodhpore city; tanks and wells almost full; health good; *rabi* in good condition; prices stationary.
Harowtee . („ „)	. . . .	Weather unusually cold; health good.
Ajmere . („ 25th)	*Nil*	Few cases of cattle-disease in Merwara; health good.
Jeypore . („ „)	*Nil*	Crop prospects fair; prices steady; health good.
Ulwur . („ 24th)	. . . .	Frost injured cotton; rain wanted; health good.

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